"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,909. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

# SENATE OPPOSES SHUT-DOWN, BUT GARFIELD SIGNS ORDER; DECLARES OUR ALLIES' AND ARMY'S NEEDS REQUIRE ACTION; COUNTRY PROTESTS STRONGLY BUT WILL ACCEPT DECISION

## CITY STRUGGLES TO OBEY

### Great Industries Grope Through Order's Maze in an Effort to Comply.

### WALL ST. TO SLOW DOWN

### Office Buildings Will Limit Heat, Light, and Their Elevator Service.

### BREWERS AGREE TO CLOSE

### Thousands of Business Men Unable to Learn Their Status Under Garfield Regulations.

Managers of industries in New York City prepared yesterday as best they could with the dearth of information at the offices of the Fuel Administrations, to prepare to obey the Garfield coal order. Generally, they said that they would observe the letter of the regulation so far as they knew how. Thousands of business men did not know whether they came under the order and could not find out. Restaurant and hotel men did not know whether the order that no coal could be used for heating buildings or rooms where liquor was sold, meant that they must close barrooms, or whether they must abstain from selling all liquor, or whether they could sell liquor in dining rooms, already heated.

There was throughout the city a lack of real information as to what the Government wanted done. There is a $5,000 fine for non-observance of the order, but business men were wondering who was going to check up the violators.

An investigation of the chief office buildings in the financial district yesterday showed that practically all of them could claim exemption from the Fuel Administration's closing order on at least technical grounds, because most of them have either a bank, trust company, physician, or at least a dentist among their tenants, and in some cases three of these favored classes. Plans were, however, being made in a number of important buildings yesterday for compliance with the order. In some buildings the elevators will be entirely shut down, in others all but one elevator, which is considered essential; only enough heat will be maintained to keep pipes from freezing, and lights will be turned off.

The Stock Exchange Building is a particularly interesting example of the probable workings of the order. It is one of the few important buildings unable to claim exemption, but at the same time it will be impossible to shut down the power plant. The basement of the building is below sea level, and there is a constant leakage of water into it which keeps a pump running day and night in a sump dug for the purpose. The superintendent of the buildings said yesterday that if the power plant were shut down, the building would be flooded and thousands of dollars' worth of damage done in a few hours. The heat, light, and elevator service nevertheless will be curtailed, and Exchange sessions will be held under conditions, save for the shelter of the roof, somewhat approximating those on the curb outside.

The same course will be followed at the Cotton Exchange building, although President Schutt of that institution suggested semi-humorously yesterday that since the Exchange was to keep open, the Board of Managers might get a physician to move in and open an office, so that some heat and elevator service could be maintained. The shutting down of elevators is considered, everywhere in the financial district, as likely to prove the most serious handicap of all to the transaction of business.

**Attitude of Business Men.**

A canvass of heads of large business concern yesterday showed that they intended to do their utmost to observe the coal regulations.

B. S. Phillips of the Phillips-Jones Company, handkerchief manufacturers, said yesterday that of course his firm would obey the order.

"The first five days will be a hardship, as our 1,200 employes are pieceworkers," he said, "but perhaps we can catch up later."

The International Handkerchief Manufacturing Company, of which Charles Cohen is superintendent, said: "We must obey the order, but our 600 employes will try to offset the bad effects by working overtime."

Joseph Seaman of Seaman Brothers was one of those who did not know just where he stood.

"I am unable to say whether the closing order has reference to the wholesale grocery interests," he said, "but if it does we are going to be good Americans and abide by it. My suggestion is, however, that we be permitted to remain open for at least half a day and thus supply the great demand for essential food."

Arthur Williams of R. C. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "If the five-day closing order includes the

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Mat. Tom'w. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

### Defense Society Asks Wilson to Rescind the Coal Order

The American Defense Society, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is a Vice President, sent a telegram to President Wilson yesterday, following a meeting of the Executive Committee, asking for the immediate revocation of the Garfield coal order and urging that a practical coal man be made head of the Fuel Administration. This is the telegram:

The American Defense Society urges immediate rescinding of the order closing industries. The resulting paralysis of business in twenty-seven Eastern States affecting 64,000,000 people would be a disaster. We urge the appointment of one practical coal man to bring expert energy to the mining, shipping and distributing of coal.

The telegram was signed by Richard M. Hurd, Secretary of the society.

## FUEL HEADS HERE STILL IN THE DARK

### A. H. Wiggin Says He Has No Authority to Interpret Garfield's Order.

### SWAMPED BY PROTESTS

### H. T. Peters Does Not Regard Department Stores and Theatres as Included.

The order of Fuel Administrator Garfield was a surprise to Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator; Reeve Schley, County Administrator, and the members of the Conservation and Advisory Committee, of which Harry T. Peters is Chairman. The order did not reach the Fuel Administration here until yesterday morning, and it was not until the early afternoon before Mr. Schley was informed officially. Neither fuel official would undertake an interpretation of the order, and about the best opinion those who came to the office received was to use their own judgment. Those who did call represented many lines of business. To use the language of one of the Fuel Administrators, "everybody in the world has been here."

Mr. Wiggin would not enter into a detailed discussion of the closing order. He would not give his views as to how it is to be enforced, except to say that it was a war measure and would have all patriotic persons behind it.

There were conferences all day between the different officials in the office of Mr. Wiggin, in the Chase National Bank, 61 Broadway; in the Coal Conservation Committee rooms on the fourth floor of the same building, and in the office of the County Administrator, 65 Broadway. At the end of the day Mr. Wiggin made this statement:

**Will Not Name Exceptions.**

We have received innumerable inquiries from County Fuel Administrators, manufacturing and business concerns, and the public as to the scope of Dr. Garfield's order. Some of these inquiries allege the hardship of compliance, others insist they come within the exceptions, others ask for rulings. The order has been published in the newspapers, and we received from Washington this morning by telegram a copy of what was contained in the morning papers and nothing more than that. One of the chief sources of doubt and inquiry is as to the exception relating to such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid injury to the plant itself or its contents. Whether any particular plant comes within that exception is a question of fact in each case. What constitutes compliance with Dr. Garfield's order is likewise in each case a question of fact. The State or County Fuel Administrators have no authority to construe or interpret Dr. Garfield's order.

The duties and authority of State and County Fuel Administrators are defined in orders heretofore issued by the United States Fuel Administration, from which we quote the following:

"State Fuel Administrators will be asked many questions as to the meaning of the rulings of the Fuel Administrator and as to the construction to be placed on the food and fuel acts. The counsel for the Fuel Administration has advised the United States Fuel Administrator that in answer to inquiries of this sort a statement should be made that the act and rulings are presumptively clear in their meaning; that if a situation arises which seems not to be covered by any of these rulings, or if they work a hardship, an immediate recommendation will be made that a further ruling be issued to meet the new situation.

"It is not the duty of the State Fuel Administrators to construe either the Lever act or the rulings of the United States Fuel Administrator. This burden must be borne by the attorneys of the parties interested, bearing in mind, always, that it is the earnest wish of the United States Fuel Administrator to clear up, whenever possible, any uncertainty, not by advice in particular instances, but by using any instance showing hardship as a foundation for a ruling to cover all similar cases. This must be the policy of the State Fuel Administrator as well."

The chief questions of doubt and difficulty

Continued on Page Two.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, NEW ROOM—DANCING at Tea, Dinner, and Supper. Unique Surroundings.—Advt.

## The Order to Shut Down Industries and Save Fuel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The text of Fuel Administrator Garfield's order follows:

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 17, 1918.

*REGULATION making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and other uses necessary to the national security.*

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated 23d August, 1917, appointing said Administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of the said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved 10th August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

**SECTION 1.**

Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel, in whatever capacity, shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes, (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States,) manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State Governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

**SECTION 2.**

On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, the State Fuel Administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section 1 hereof.

**SECTION 3.**

On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday, beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

(A) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

(B) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption.

(C) Manufacturers of foods not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the Fuel Administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States Food Administrator.

(D) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from Jan. 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily do print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays.

(E) Printing establishments may burn fuel on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

**SECTION 4.**

On each Monday, beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(A) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county, or municipal Governments, transportation companies, public utility company, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians, or dentists.

(B) Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores, business houses, or business buildings whatever, except that, for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening.

(C) Theatres, moving-picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of public amusement.

**SECTION 5.**

On each Monday, beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

**SECTION 6.**

No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway, or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

**SECTION 7.**

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation, or distribution of fuel.

**SECTION 8.**

State Fuel Administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

**SECTION 9.**

This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

**SECTION 10.**

Any person, firm, association, or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress. H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

## NATION IS READY TO OBEY THE LAW

### Manufacturers Believe Mandate Was Too Drastic, but Prepare for a Shutdown.

### HOLD MEETINGS OF PROTEST

### Chicago and Pittsburgh Industrial Leaders Appeal to Washington to Modify It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Chicago will obey the National Fuel Administrator's drastic order for a shutdown of industries, although more than 400,000 persons will be thrown out of work, with a loss of millions of dollars in wages. Here and there questions were asked as to the necessity of the far-reaching action, but generally the city has cracked its heels together, thrown back its shoulders and saluted.

Efforts to obtain a modification of the order as applied to Illinois failed. Business men believe the State did not need such drastic action to remedy the critical situation as the Eastern States.

A telegram of protest was sent to Roger C. Sullivan, who is in Washington, to be laid before the Fuel Administration. His answer came back tonight, which apparently ends all hope of Illinois being excepted. The following telegram was received here this afternoon from the Washington authorities:

> To the Fuel Administrator for Illinois:
>
> Answering your telegram, given us by Mr. Sullivan, the emergency demands sacrifices by every one until provision is made to send necessary ships to Europe and keep the people warm. Dr. Garfield will make no exceptions not provided for in finished order, which will be wired you tonight. Period of idleness will be no more than most industries put into effect in form of vacations or shutdowns at certain times of the year. This is asking that such suspension be concentrated at time of most serious need by Government. Have conferred with Mr. Gompers, who agrees that emergency demands this sacrifice.
>
> FUEL ADMINISTRATOR NOYES.

A final effort was made by influential commercial organizations tonight to obtain some modifications. Members of the Illinois manufacturers were asked by the Board of Directors to wire protests to President Wilson, Dr. Garfield, and to Senators and Congressmen.

In a telegram to President Wilson, the text of which was withheld, the Chicago Association of Commerce asked that the Illinois Fuel Administrator be empowered to interpret the order "with the least injury to industry and least hardship to the community."

"All Chicago citizens," said President Lucius Teter of the association, "should accept the order as a mandate calling for prompt and patriotic observance, and accept it as good soldiers and good citizens."

Mayor Thompson asked the city law department today for an opinion as to his right to close the saloons during the five days period. It was determined by the law department that the closing order does not apply to the departments of municipal government.

According to the latest official figures of the Government Census of Manufactures of 1914, the number of manufacturing plants in the Chicago metropolitan district that will shut down under Mr. Garfield's order is 8,857 and about 400,000 persons will be made idle.

While the heads of the big business concerns of the city were staggered by Mr. Garfield's sweeping order on such short notice, practically all declared there was nothing to do but stand behind Uncle Sam.

"It's drastic to the limit, and we would have wished for more time in which to readjust our affairs to meet the new conditions, but if the fuel situation is as acute as Administrator Garfield's order would indicate, there is only one answer to the question—act, and act quickly."

This is the composite of opinion of Chicago business men who were questioned. In some instances it was declared that the result would be nothing less than calamitous to Chicago and the country, while others expressed views that after the first brief crisis

Continued on Page Two.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL. 138 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. PARK & TILFORD, ALL STORES.—Advt.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 1-lb. pkge.—Advt.

## Must Break Blockade, Says Garfield, And Ship Supplies to Allies and Troops

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Following is the statement by Fuel Administrator Garfield in explanation of the fuel order issued tonight:

The most urgent thing to be done is to send to the American forces abroad and to the Allies the food and war supplies which they vitally need. War munitions, food, manufactured articles of every description, lie at our Atlantic ports in tens of thousands of tons, while literally hundreds of ships, waiting, loaded with war goods for our men and the Allies, cannot take the seas because their bunkers are empty of coal. The coal to send them on their way is waiting behind the congested freight that has jammed all terminals.

It is worse than useless to bend our energies to more manufacturing when what we have already manufactured lies at tidewater, congesting terminal facilities, jamming the railroad yards and side tracks for a long distance back into the country. No power on earth can move this freight into the war zone where it is needed until we supply the ships with fuel.

Once the docks are cleared of the valuable freight for which our men and associates in the war now wait in vain, then again our energies and power may be turned to manufacturing, more efficient than ever; so that a steady and uninterrupted stream of vital supplies may be this nation's answer to the Allies' cry for help.

It has been excess of production, in our wartime speeding up, that has done so much to cause congestion on our railroads, that has filled the freight yards to overflowing, that has cluttered the docks of our Atlantic ports with goods waiting to go abroad. At tidewater the flood of freight has stopped. The ships were unable to complete the journey from our factories to the war depots behind the firing line.

Added to this has been the difficulty of transporting coal for our own domestic needs. On top of these difficulties has come one of the most terribly severe Winters we have known in years.

The wheels were choked and stopped; zero weather and snow-bound trains; terminals congested; harbors with shipping frozen in; rivers and canals impassable—it was useless to continue manufacturing and pile confusion on top of confusion.

A clear line from the manufacturing establishments to the seaboard and beyond; that was the imperative need. It was like soldiers marching to the front. The men in the foremost ranks must have room to move.

More than a shock was needed to make a way through that congestion at the terminals and on the docks, so that the aid, so vitally needed by the Allies, could get through.

The incidental effect of this transportation situation on coal production has been disastrous. There is, and always has been, plenty of fuel, but it cannot be moved to those places where it is badly needed while railroad lines and terminals are choked. Throughout the coal fields scores, and even hundreds, of mines are lying idle because of railroad inability to supply the cars to carry away their product. Coal mines cannot operate without cars. Cars cannot be supplied while the railroads are crippled by the present freight congestion, which keeps idle cars lying useless in the freight yards.

For the last week the production of coal has been disastrously reduced. Reports in some cases have shown 90 per cent. of the mines in certain fields closed completely for lack of cars.

This is war. Whatever the cost, we must pay it, so that in the face of the enemy there can never be the reproach that we held back from doing our full share. Those ships, laden with our supplies of food for men and food for guns, must have coal and put to sea.

## IDLE STEEL MILLS WILL NOT PAY MEN

### Corporation Decides That the Workers Must Share Loss Through Garfield's Order.

### WAGES $3,000,000 A DAY

### All Officials Seem to Agree That Fuel Administrator's Decree Shall Be Obeyed.

The focal point of interest among steel and iron men yesterday with respect to Fuel Administrator Garfield's ruling about closing industries was in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation. All day long leading men in the trade were coming and going, consulting with Chairman E. H. Gary, who did one of the hardest day's work in his busy life. During the morning hours plans were made by telephone for conferences in the afternoon, and the switchboard operators had their hands full handling scores of long-distance calls from the operating managers of distant steel plants who wanted to know what to do about the fires in their furnaces and under their boilers.

The most significant development was the assertion by Judge Gary that the corporation did not intend to pay wages to its workers when they were idle.

"We shall probably not pay the wages of our men when they are not actually employed," said he late in the afternoon. "To do so would be contrary to the custom of the trade and would establish a precedent that would eventually be unfair to the employer and the employe."

The decision apparently was made at a special meeting of the corporation's Finance Committee, which was attended by J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, James A. Farrell, President of the corporation, and Judge Gary, Henry C. Frick, another member of the committee, was in touch with his colleagues by telephone while the deliberations were on. While the committee was in session the members of the Committee on Steel Products of the American Iron & Steel Institute gathered in an adjoining room, and it was understood afterward that the opinion of the corporation's Finance Committee about wage payments during the shut-down was shared by the other committee's members. Those who met were Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company; John A. Topping, Chair-

Continued on Page Five.

### Commerce Chamber Advises Members to Support Order

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a conference today with Fuel Administrator Garfield the War Service Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a statement criticising the fuel restriction order, but announcing that since it had been issued "it is clearly the duty of business men to do all in their power to carry out its spirit and purpose."

"This sudden and extraordinary action," said the statement, "in the opinion of your committee, is but an illustration of the hurried decisions which must be expected when there is lacking some machinery for central planning and control over the separated war activities of the Government, for which the business men of the country have declared and in behalf of which your committee appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on yesterday."

The committee, of which Waddill Catchings is Chairman, said it was told by Dr. Garfield that the order was in line with recommendations made by State Coal Administrators in the East to G. B. Noyes.

## SENATE WANTED TIME TO CONSIDER

### Resolution Asking Delay of Order Passed, 50 to 19, After Hearing Garfield.

### BLOCKED IN THE HOUSE

### Democrats Prevent Vote, Alleging Partisan Motive—Bill for War Cabinet Foreshadowed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Aroused over the abrupt order of Fuel Administrator Garfield shutting down industry, the Senate tonight adopted a resolution urging the Fuel Administrator to suspend his drastic move for five days, so that an investigation of its practicability might be undertaken.

The Senate, by a vote of 50 to 19, adopted the resolution at 6:05 o'clock. Before that Dr. Garfield had signed the order, which was flashed to every city in the country tonight, putting the suspension into effect.

The Fuel Administrator knew of the proposal to ask him to suspend the order, for he had been called before the investigating sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures earlier in the afternoon, and had been plied with questions by Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee, and other Senators, touching upon the order. Senator Reed allowed Dr. Garfield to know that there was a profound feeling at the Capitol that the order ought to be abrogated. Dr. Garfield, however, was inflexible.

In adopting the resolution asking Dr. Garfield to suspend the order for five days, a bitter attack was made by Senators upon Dr. Garfield's action, some Senators characterizing it as "calamitous," others as "infamous."

The debate, which began immediately after the Senate convened at noon, was interrupted to allow the Manufactures Committee to hear what Dr. Garfield had to say. Early in the day Senator Reed had gotten into touch with the Fuel Administrator and asked him to appear before the subcommittee. Dr. Garfield said he would be glad to do so.

**Senators Question Garfield.**

Quite unruffled, the Fuel Administrator appeared before the subcommittee at 2 o'clock and remained an hour and five minutes. During that time the Senators interrogated him sharply as to the motive for the sudden order that had thrown the country into a turmoil. Dr. Garfield appeared not to mind the furor he had created. He spoke plainly and unhesitatingly in defense of the order and the reasons for it.

Dr. Garfield gave three basic reasons for the order:

1. To alleviate human suffering from lack of coal.
2. To allow ships waiting at ports to coal up and carry supplies to our allies.
3. To relieve the congested condition of the railroads and move coal and food products to various points.

The Fuel Administrator stoutly insisted that the order was necessary if the suffering in many cities was to be relieved. If industries and ordinary business were to be allowed to absorb the coal supply, he said, the situation would only grow worse.

The suspension, Dr. Garfield explained, had been decided upon after a representative of the Fuel Administration had conferred with Fuel Administrators, business men, and railroad officials in New York and Boston. The Fuel Administration knew, he admitted, that the order would be "objected to," but it was decided that there was no alternative.

The Fuel Administrator told the Senate Sub-Committee that the order would be suspended as to various industries, but it had not been considered advisable to specify them in advance, as that

Continued on Page Two.

"ANOTHER sketch of a 'War Garden'—showing how gracefully——" See top of Page 10.—Advt.

## WHITE HOUSE BOMBARDED

### President Receives Flood of Protests, Mingled With Some Approval.

### GARFIELD UNDER HEAVY FIRE

### But Sticks to His Chosen Course and Takes Full Responsibility for Shutdown.

### SOME EXEMPTIONS MADE

### Shipbuilding Goes On and Some Plants Supplying Army and Navy Needs.

### Orders Ithaca Factories to Go On Despite Garfield

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Tompkins County Fuel Administrator, Professor D. S. Kimball of Cornell University, has instructed all manufacturing plants in Ithaca to continue operations tomorrow despite the Garfield order.

He has promised the manufacturers there that he will assume the entire responsibility.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, in face of a storm of protest which came from Senators, Representatives, and many great commercial interests, H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, signed the official order which directed practically all of the industries east of the Mississippi River and in Minnesota and Louisiana to close their doors for the next five days and on the subsequent nine Mondays, ending March 25. The order will become effective at midnight.

The step was taken by Dr. Garfield under somewhat dramatic circumstances, for at the moment that he attached his signature to the document a vote was being taken in the Senate on a resolution, requesting him to withhold his decree five days, so that an investigation into the wisdom of his decision could be made.

The vote was completed and the resolution adopted, with the approval of 28 Republicans and 22 Democrats as against 3 Republicans and 16 Democrats at 6:05 o'clock, and word was telephoned to the Fuel Administration Building, while a messenger was rushed to Dr. Garfield with a copy of the resolution.

Dr. Garfield read the resolution and then sent a reply to Vice President Marshall, thanking him for his courtesy and explaining that the unprecedented measure, which was considered by him absolutely essential, had been signed and made public twenty minutes before the vote in the Senate was completed.

In an informal interview this evening Dr. Garfield said that he willingly accepted full responsibility for the course which he had pursued; that the plan for a general five days' suspension of industries had been his, and that the other restrictions had been adopted after consultation with some of the large business interests.

"It is true," he said, "that various angles of the plan were discussed with the Director General of Railroads and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War before the order was approved formally by me. I, however, made the decision that the action taken was essential to relieve the coal famine and break up congestion on the transportation lines, which threatened to hopelessly cripple the nation's war program.

"I do not believe that after mature consideration many of those who are now protesting will feel that the course decided upon was unnecessary. I have heard that many industries which have been overworked will welcome the opportunity to rest, and I do not believe that there will be the serious interruption of business which some insist will result.

"From my knowledge of American business I do not feel either that the hundreds of thousand of workers who will be temporarily idle will be made to suffer to any extent. I hope and believe that wages will not be stopped, that the period of inactivity will be considered somewhat in the light of holidays such as Christmas. If that does not turn out to be the case, then I shall be disappointed in the American spirit."

**Unperturbed by Day of Stress.**

The day's developments had been enough to try the nerves of every one, but when Dr. Garfield left his office for home he seemed unperturbed.

While the storm clouds gathered on every side and protests and criticisms poured in from a thousand sources, Dr. Garfield stood unalterably to his course. He agreed to some minor alterations in his plan which were forecast yesterday, such as the supply of coal for shipyards and for portions of industries making parts of destroyers for the navy and small arms for the army. Late tonight also he exempted plants making woolen army and navy uniforms and cloth for their manufacture, tents and other equipage of heavy duck, and optical instruments, also those packing beans, milk, and coffee for the services.

From the Senate Committee chamber, where he was summoned to explain his action, he went to confer with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and heard their protests, criticisms and pleas for delay. From that conference he returned to the Fuel Administration building to work on the final draft of the order.

In the meantime no word hod come fro mPresident Wilson who, it was understood, gave his full approval to Dr. Garfield yesterday, and who was being bombarded from many quarters by other protestants. The Railroad Administration, the War Department, and the Navy Department also failed to raise formal objection, and the only protest of an official character came in the form of reports from the Capitol that the Senate resolution had been introduced, and that many Senators were loud in their denunciations of the proposed shutdown.

The last of the minor alterations in the official order was made at 3:40 o'clock, and it was placed before Dr. Garfield. He glanced over it, and, without further question about what was happening at the Capitol, he attached his signature. One of the officials of the Fuel Administration hurried down to the room where the newspaper correspondents were waiting and announced that the order had been signed. The Senate was still voting when the telegraph wires carried the information to all parts of the country.

Dr. Garfield spent the following hour at work on a supplemental statement setting before the country the conditions which in his mind made imperative the action taken, and approved a list of the industries or branches of industries to be exempted at the request of the War and Navy Departments.

### May Try to Repeal Authority.

An avalanche of protests from all parts of the country against the order shutting down industry descended on Washington today. They came to Senators and Representatives, the White House, the Fuel Administration, and many business men temporarily in the city. The Senate voiced its opposition by adopting by a majority of more than two-thirds a resolution seeking to have the Fuel Administrator defer the execution of his order for five days. The opposition of one member under the unanimous consent rule prevented action in the House, but the debate there brought out sharp criticism of the Fuel Administration and the Government's management of the war.

Although the shutting-down order was signed by Mr. Garfield, this did not still the opposition. It became known tonight that an effort would be made in the Senate to repeal that part of the food control law granting to the President extraordinary war powers from which Dr. Garfield assumes to have authority to close factories, office buildings, theatres, and other establishments and forbid them to use coal on hand for heating or industrial purposes.

During the debate in the Senate the point was raised that the President was within his rights in allowing his appointee to issue the order, but that Congress, if dissatisfied with the operation of the Fuel Administration, could curtail its prerogatives by legislation. The measure, which, under consideration tonight, would amend the Food law so as to abrogate the right of the Government to interfere with the operation of private industries, except where they violated the prohibition against hoarding or other regulations. It was said that this measure might be offered in the Senate within a day or two. One Democratic Senator said that such a bill would undoubtedly be supported by a majority of the Senate, judged by the views expressed in today's debate.

### Calm Prevails at White House.

The excitement that prevailed generally wherever war activity touches Washington was lacking at the White coal yard, who delivered two loads of the executive offices. Men from a local coal yard, who delivere two loads of coal for the Executive Building, furnished the only incident of the day that attracted attention in that vicinity.

Inside the offices all was quiet and serene. Officials admitted that some protests against the Garfield order and some commendation for it had come addressed to the President, but they were not willing to say, or did not know, how many of these had been received, although they gave the impression that the messages were very few.

As for President Wilson, he gave no evidence that he was perturbed over the stormy reception given to the Fuel Administrator's course. He saw few callers, the most important being a group of Senators and Representatives from the Foreign Committees of Congress, who came to discuss the Russian situation, and a delegation of New York theatrical managers, who were disturbed over the prospective closing of playhouses.

That he was in thorough accord with the action of his Fuel Administrator was generally understood. But no authoritative statement came from the White House or any other official source.

Of the many questions asked today with regard to the shut-down order the most frequent was. Why was the order promulgated? The formal statement of the Fuel Administration, issued tonight, indicated that the main purpose was to clear the way for getting fuel to New York and other ports so that many ships loaded with supplies for the Allies and our troops in France could steam across the ocean. But this left unanswered another question which many regarded as equally important: Was the order designed to relieve the fuel situation or to clear up the railroad congestion, which extends over the eastern half of the country?

No statement was obtainable at the office of Director General McAdoo as to whether the responsibility for the order rested with the railroad administration or the Fuel Administration. Mr. Garfield assumed tonight full responsibility for the course taken, and seemed anxious to have it appear that he alone was to receive blame or praise which would come from the country.

### Thinks Employers Should Pay Wages.

The millions of employes affected by the order are not to be made to bear the brunt of the loss if Dr. Garfield can help them get their wages. He is firm in his belief that American concerns will co-operate in an effort to prevent suffering in that direction.

This conviction was first expressed in a telegram sent by Dr. Garfield to John P. White, now attending the Miners' Convention at Indianapolis. It reads:

> Please state that order closing industries for five days will not slow down mines. I am making provision for that and also include in my appeal request that labor be not allowed to suffer during five days or subsequent Mondays affected by order.
>
> I feel confident great mass of employers throughout country will regard this as necessary incident of the war to be borne by them and not shifted to labor.

This view was repeated in his informal interview this evening.

### Officials Not Agreed on Order.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Seldom has Washington seen a day of more stirring activity. An astonished Congress paid little attention to any other subject than the coal order during the day, and officials generally, few of whom had known the order was imminent, talked of little else. Officials tonight varied widely in their views of the wisdom of the order. Apparently few were consulted before it finally was decided upon at a conference yesterday.

Although first interpretations of the order indicated that its provisions would not apply to the use of wood, oil, gas, and other forms of fuel, tonight it was stated that fuel of every description was intended.

To assist in getting coal to ships in New York Harbor Dr. Garfield tonight sent to New York one of his assistants who will remain there until bunker coal is once more moving freely.

To keep up a maximum fuel production Dr. Garfield tonight wired coal operators who are under contract to supply industries that will be shut down to ship their coal as usual, consigning it to State Fuel Administrators, with draft attached.

The Government thus will become the purchaser of all coal mined where the consignee is forbidden from receiving it. A sum of $25,000,000 will be set aside for making purchases and distributing the coal.

Schools were declared exempted tonight from the closing order under which they are classed as municipal buildings. Fuel, officials held, may go to schools freely, not only during the five-day period, but on the Monday holidays as well.

# SENATE WANTED TIME TO CONSIDER

Continued from Page One.

would bring an overwhelming demand for concessions from all over the country.

Senator Reed asked Dr. Garfield why it was necessary to shut down industries that had an adequate coal supply. To this the Fuel Administrator replied that the Fuel Administration wanted to treat all industries alike and that to allow some to go on, while others had to close down from want of coal, would be discriminatory.

This explanation failed to satisfy Senator Reed and others of the subcommittee, who felt, as they later expressed it on the floor of the Senate, that the Fuel Administration had blundered in shutting down any industry.

Another point brought out in Dr. Garfield's appearance before the sub-committee and dwelt upon in the Senate debate was the inclusion of water power plants in the suspension order. Senator Reed denounced this as "worse than stupid."

### Resolution and the Vote.

Not in many a day had the Capitol been so agitated as it was when Senate and House met with the startling order of the Fuel Administrator before the country. Hardly had the Senate met when Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, Democrat, who expressed himself as "astounded" over the action of the Fuel Administrator, offered the resolution, which, six hours later, was adopted. The Hitchcock resolution, striking for its brevity, read:

"Resolved, That the Fuel Administrator of the United States be requested to delay for five days the order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States in order that protest may be heard, investigation made, and information presented."

During the debate that followed a score of Senators on both sides of the chamber indulged in sharp denunciation of the order, hardly a voice being raised in its defense. The nineteen Senators opposing the resolution, when it came to the vote, were against it chiefly because it had been directed to the Fuel Administrator instead of the President of the United States. These Senators maintained that Congress had no dealings with the Fuel Administrator, inasmuch as he was an appointive instead of a constitutional executive.

The vote on the resolution was divided as follows:

AYES.

Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Gerry, Gore, Hitchcock, McKellar, Martin, Owen, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman, Wolcott—22.

Republicans—Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Knox, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Watson, Weeks.

NOES.

Democrats—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Hardwick, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kirby, Lewis, Myers, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shaffroth, Sheppard, Simmons—16.

Republicans—Borah, Gronna, La Follette—3.

Senator Hitchcock explained at the start that he had put the resolution in so as to learn the reasons back of the Fuel Administrator's order, and did not want to be understood as attacking the Fuel Administrator prematurely.

### Time Sought for Consideration.

"I don't pretend to say or to assume that the Fuel Administrator has made a mistake in what has been denounced generally as a national calamity," Senator Hitchcock went on. "It may be that it was necessary, but I believe that, before it goes into effect, five days ought to be given so as to determine if that is a fact. We ought to know whether the order was imperative."

"The thing came upon the country like a flash out of a clear sky," Senator Hitchcock proceeded. "If it goes into effect it will mean the shutting down of thousands of factories at a time when the country is straining every effort to keep them running for war uses. It would mean the closing down of establishments whose operation is imperative. Not only those using coal, but water power, are affected.

"This is all so revolutionary and comes so sudden upon the country that I believe we ought to have the facts presented before it goes into effect. I have the highest regard for the Fuel Administrator and think he has been doing all he could to meet the coal shortage. But the important thing that stands out now is that one branch of our Government has been doing one thing, while another has been doing something else, with no co-ordination of the various Governmental activities. We are engaged in a stupendous work in the prosecution of this war. This order urges strongly for reform in our Government, and I am firmly of the opinion that before long we shall be called upon to force co-ordination of all these activities."

Senator Poindexter asked if Senator Hitchcock had anything in mind as a corrective for the existing system.

Senator Hitchcock, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, replied that, as an outcome of revelations as to the conduct of the War Department, the committee would soon offer a bill to the Senate to create a War Cabinet, to act under the President, but with authority to handle problems of equipment and other war affairs.

"This War Cabinet would, I believe, bring order out of chaos," said Senator Hitchcock. "We are now running wild."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts spoke of the Fuel Administrator's order coming "with crushing force" upon the country.

"I regard the Fuel Administrator's order as a calamity," declared Senator Pomerene. "I don't see any necessity for it. Out in Ohio we have enough coal to provide our grandchildren with it when they are gray-haired men. Yet people of my State are suffering from want of coal. The Fuel Administrator has not helped them any. They are simply told that the situation is psychological.'"

Senator Borah of Idaho characterized the Fuel Administrator's order as "unwise," but thought the Senate would be "reducing itself to impotency" if it merely passed a resolution requesting the Fuel Administrator to withdraw it.

"Why limit ourselves to a mere request?" asked the Idaho Senator. "If any action is taken it ought to be something more than a resolution to the Fuel Administrator."

### Objects to Dignifying Garfield.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania observed that the Fuel Administrator was not a legally constituted official, but had been appointed by the President, and that it was "undignified" for the Senate to address resolutions to him.

"We ought to make the request to the properly constituted authority," suggested Senator Knox.

"But he acts with full authority of the President," replied Senator Hitchcock.

Senator Simmons, calling the Fuel Administrator's order a "public calamity," said it "might be justified on the ground that people are freezing to death in many cities," but the Senate had the right to know if this situation actually faced the country.

Some Senators urged that the resolution be put off until the Senate could hear from Dr. Garfield. Senator Kirby threatened to filibuster if the Senate did not act upon the resolution today. An agreement was reached to put the vote off until 4 o'clock, and the Senate, in the meantime, awaited word of the appearance of Dr. Garfield before the Reed committee.

Senator Reed arose in the Senate at 4 o'clock to report what Dr. Garfield had said before the committee. In substance, he said, Dr. Garfield had told the committee that the newspaper reports of the order were correct and that the order was to be formally promulgated tonight.

"The Fuel Administrator," Senator Reed went on, "told us that his reasons for the order were the tremendous increase of congestion at the ports or on the railroads leading to ports of the country. He says he seeks to decrease the congestion on other railroads in other parts of the country, to prevent inequalities between those factories which have coal and those which have none; to recover the coal shortage, that is, to permit coal production to go on and to restrict to a large extent coal consumption by stopping factories, this to be accomplished by continuing the work of the mines and by diverting the coal procured from them and the coal in transit to preferential consumers.

"The Fuel Administrator says it is not proposed to take coal from factories to supply domestic wants, but to allow it to lie in the factories during the time the factories are closed."

### Declares Authority Lacking.

Senator Reed spoke of Dr. Garfield basing his authority to act upon Sections 1 to 25 of the food law.

"The fact is that no authority of the sort does exist in that or any other law," said Senator Reed.

Senator Reed declared that the interest of the wage-earners who would be deprived of work ought to have been considered by the Fuel Administrator before he decided to shut down factories supplied with coal. There are, Senator Reed said, 30,000,000 wage earners throughout the country, and the combined loss of wages during the shut down would aggregate $1,350,000,000.

"Now, the question is, where are these people to get the money with which to buy coal, even if the coal situation is improved?" asked Senator Reed.

Senator Vardaman interposed that Dr. Garfield had expressed the hope that the factory owners would sustain at least part of the loss to the wage-earners in the shut down of factories.

"His idea was that the factory owners would take a liberal view of it and not allow the employes to suffer the full loss," said Senator Vardaman.

"Yes, the factories were to keep up the payrolls as a part of the sacrifice," commented Senator Reed. "But what I cannot understand is why factories that have coal must be shut down at all. Again, I fail to see the logic in putting this order against factories run by water power.

"What the Fuel Administrator seeks to do through this order is to tell the factory owners that they cannot use the coal that is theirs. What authority has he for that? I can find no justification for it anywhere."

"Has the Senator any doubt that this matter has passed out of our hands?" asked Senator Borah. "Does he think we can take any action that will stop this order of the Fuel Administrator?"

### Authority Ample, Says Borah.

Senator Reed insisted that no authority existed by which the President or the Fuel Administrator could tell the owner of a factory that he could not use coal that belonged to him. Senator Borah maintained that the food law gave the President power to take what action he deemed advisable in a food or fuel emergency.

"I say that authority does exist to do precisely what is being done," said Senator Borah.

The Idaho Senator quoted from the food law the authority given to the President, "in the sale, distribution, apportionment, and shipment" of commodities. The law, he said, was broad, and the President could delegate authority to any one to act for him.

"The President was given authority to do anything necessary to 'effectually carry out this act,'" said Senator Borah, reading from the Food Law. "That's decisive enough, so far as authority goes."

# ATTACK ON ORDER BLOCKED IN HOUSE

## *Democrats Prevent Vote on Resolution Asking Reconsideration of Garfield's Edict.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Action on a resolution similar to that adopted by the Senate requesting a postponement of the order shutting down industry was blocked in the House of Representatives today by the Democrats assuming the attitude that the adoption of a resolution asking delay would be unpatriotic, and that the effort was being put forth for partisan reasons.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mann, offered the resolution, urging the President to reconsider the order and delay final action until further advised as to conditions existing in the country.

No sooner had this resolution appeared, shortly after 1 o'clock, than Representative Cox of Indiana declared that he would object to giving unanimous consent, which is required under the rules for consideration of a resolution the day it is offered. He persisted in this position throughout the day, despite the efforts of Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, to induce him to consent to action by the House.

Representative Gillett pleaded with the Democrats to drop partisanship and allow the House to vote, while others, including Representatives Madden and Lenroot, prominent Republicans, severely criticised the Administration and charged that the order showed that the greatest incompetency existed in the Fuel Administration.

### Two Resolutions Introduced.

A joint resolution to prevent enforcement of the fuel order was introduced earlier in the day by Representative Smith of New York. The resolution declares that "it is the sense of Congress that the order of the Fuel Administrator is unnecessary and that an efficient movement of cars and ships and full operation of coal mines will obviate the need of shutting down the industrial machinery of the country and meet the needs of the present situation."

The resolution was referred to the Agricultural Committee. Its preamble recites that the order would throw out of employment thousands of workers and that the intermittent running of the industrial machinery of the country would not result in any considerable saving of fuel, because large furnaces and steam plants cannot be extinguished and started again with any economy in fuel.

Representative Madden started the rapid fire of criticism, which flared up prior to the recess taken by the House at 1:45 P. M., to permit members to attend the funeral of Major Augustus P. Gardner. The debate continued after the House reconvened at 3 o'clock. Representative Cox sat in the front row and remained silent, refusing to withdraw his objection for unanimous consent.

The resolution which Mr. Gillett offered read:

"Resolved, That the House regrets the summary action of the Fuel Administrator in suddenly closing the essential industries dependent upon a coal supply, and, in view of the disorganization of business which is certain to follow, and the consequent idleness and distress of labor, urges a reconsideration of the order by the President, and that final action thereon be taken only after he is fully advised of its effect."

When it became apparent to the Republicans that action on the resolution would be prevented by the majority, the speeches became saturated with criticism. After reciting that "the Fuel Administrator has either issued an order or is about to issue one to close the factories of the United States for a given period or periods in order that fuel may be supplied to the homes," Mr. Madden said:

"The people are not getting fuel in the homes now. They have not been getting it, and they are not likely to get it as long as the present incompetent administration of the fuel situation exists.

"To run the railroads successfully, it was not necessary for the Government to take them over. What we needed to do, more than anything else, was to take the 'straitjacket' off of them in the form of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman act and allow them to co-ordinate their equipment and tracks and terminals under the skill and genius of men who have given their lifetimes to the operation of the railroads.

"No, we could not use the genius and experience of the railroad men, and we could not take the 'straitjacket' off the roads, to allow them to operate successfully. We had to put a Director General in charge, a man who knows nothing whatever about railroads; and he seems to be qualifying for his job by letting the most important man he has on his staff, Mr. Willard, go.

"It seems to me that what they need up there at the other end of the Avenue is some experience. They say we ought to have patriotism to support the Administration; we ought to support the Administration, but we want the Administration to support the people in the effort to do the things that are necessary if we are going to win this war.

### Says Thousands Perished.

"We have 1,500,000 men, either in camps or in the field. Thousands of them have died because of lack of clothing, some because of lack of fuel. Now, the time is coming when the people are not going to submit to the death of these men without protest. We ought to have a list of the men who die from pneumonia, and of the men who die in these camps because of inattention. I know of a camp, myself, where a thousand men were sent to the recruiting barracks after they were enlisted and held there for four or five days without a place to sleep and without a stitch of clothes, except those they were when they came there, and were compelled to sleep on the stone floor, without any heat. They were then given something to eat on the day they were being shipped to the camp."

Mr. Madden declared that "one trainload of soldiers recently arrived in Washington, and, without getting supper or any food here, were forced to ride in a coal car twenty-seven hours without any food. Some of these men arrived at their destination raving maniacs," he added. He declined to make known the regiment, but said he was prepared to do so if the truth of his statement was challenged.

# SEIZING COAL FOR POOR ORDERED BY ALDERMEN

## *Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists Unite in Adopting Resolution to That Effect.*

The Board of Aldermen adopted yesterday a resolution providing for the seizure of coal for the relief of the poor wherever it may be found. The Socialist members of the board had tried to get a similar ordinance through at the first meeting of the board, but the Tammany members headed it off with a resolution of their own. This resolution had been laid over until yesterday. When it came up Abraham Beckerman, one of the Socialist members, in asking to be allowed to explain his vote made an attack on the National Administration.

"The responsibility for the coal situation," he said, "lies in the criminal negligence, indifference, neglect, and incompetency of the Administration in Washington."

A dozen Aldermen were on their feet to protest, and President Alfred E. Smith of the board, recognizing Alderman Squiers of Brooklyn, a Republican, allowed the latter to make a protest. Mr. Squiers said that, regardless of politics, the members were behind the President. The resolution was passed by a vote of 54 to 13, all the Socialists voting for it, one Democrat against it, and two Republicans favoring it. It now goes to the Mayor for his approval, and it is expected he will take action today.

Algernon Lee, Socialist, offered a resolution that the board be authorized to petition the President to modify Dr. Garfield's order so that working people would be guaranteed against loss of earnings. The resolution went to the Welfare Committee.

Mayor Hylan held in the afternoon a conference with members of the Board of Estimate and all his Commissioners regarding the interpretation of certain parts of Dr. Garfield's order. No decision was arrived at, but the interpretation of a number of the points at issue was left with the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. When this opinion is rendered it is expected that the Mayor's War Committee will file a protest against the order at Washington.

"To pass hasty criticism on the deliberate act of the United States Government is neither patriotic nor helpful," Mayor Hylan said. "This order will disrupt business in this city, but it is a war order issued in wartime by the authority of the President, and undoubtedly the President and his advisers had a full understanding of the immediate havoc which its enforcement would entail, and we must believe that because of circumstances unknown to us such a drastic measure was found to be immediately necessary."

The Mayor added that Americans were warned that they must share in the sacrifices of the war, and that all must be patient.

President Smith of the Board of Aldermen stated that, if we were to win the war, we must learn obedience to orders and that such an order would not have been issued unless it was vitally necessary for the welfare of the country.

# FUEL HEADS HERE STILL IN THE DARK

Continued from Page One.

are being and will be wired by us to Washington for rulings.

By Dr. Garfield's order the State Fuel Administrators are authorized only to grant relief in cases where necessary to prevent injury to health, or destruction of, or injury to property by fire or freezing. This authority is hereby delegated to the County Fuel Administrators in their respective localities to the end that such destruction or injury may be averted.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Peters was willing to discuss some of the features. Taking the section of the order which says: "No manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose except——" Mr. Peters interpreted it to mean that places not manufacturing plants can remain open as long as their stock of coal lasts, except, of course, not on Mondays covered by the holiday order. In the list of places that can remain open and consume the coal on hand Mr. Peters placed theatres, department stores, general stores and such other places as do not use fuel in the course of their production. Mr. Peters did not say whether in his opinion such places could use power or light if provided by one of the places in the prescribed list.

Proprietors of the department stores declared last night that they would obey the order to close on Mondays faithfully. They said that on other days they would stay open as usual, observing every precaution to avoid wasting coal in heating their stores and in running their elevators.

### Loss to Business and Labor.

"It might safely be said that about every one in New York has protested the order," said Mr. Peters. "There have been two principal causes of criticism and about these most of the protests have been raised. In the first place the order came too suddenly. It was like a bolt out of a clear sky. It were under consideration, but such a were under consideration but such a sweeping order was apparently not looked for. Again many feel that closing at such short notice means a loss in business and a loss of wages to labor."

Office buildings, Mr. Peters thought, would come under the domestic consumer class, which is second on the priority list. He added:

"As to the classes not coming under the classification of 'manufacturing plants'—well, any one can run just as long as they have coal in the cellar. All, however, must observe the general Monday closing order. Those who run out of coal cannot obtain more, for it is stated that no fuel shall be delivered except to places appearing on the priority list."

### Inquiries from all Sides.

The uncertainty of the public as to the exact meaning of the closing order was demonstrated by the many who came to the offices of the Fuel Administration. The remark of Mr. Peters that everybody in New York has entered a protest was very nearly literal. Representatives from the New York Fire Underwriters came to find out whether the sprinkler systems were to be left unprotected; brewers came to find out whether they could continue the process of making beer; laundrymen came to inquire whether they could "do up" the wash that was in their tubs, and storekeepers called to ask whether they could keep their doors open.

While inquirers were besieging the office of the Conservation Committee and crowding into the Chase National Bank to ask Mr. Wiggin's advice about 500 persons went to Mr. Schley's office hoping to obtain light on the new order. Some of those who called at Mr. Schley's office were the holders of contracts for Government work, who said that the order would seriously interfere with the progress of their work. One visitor, representing a firm making electric signal lights for the navy, produced a letter sent since the order was issued asking the contractor to speed up his work.

A delegation of about a dozen laundrymen called on Mr. Schley. They were headed by Fred Koppenfoefer, Secretary of Langfelder & Son, and F. E. Kirk of the New York Steam Laundry Association. The spokesmen called attention to the fact that these large laundries did the work for hundreds of so-called hand laundries throughout the city, and any interruption to their business without time to prepare for it would bring great harm not only to the trade but to hundreds who depend on the laundries. Mr. Kirk said that a great quantity of clothing had been gathered in the laundry plants, some of it was already wet, and that a very unsanitary condition would be brought about if these articles were allowed to remain unwashed. The laundrymen said frankly when they left the office that they had obtained very little information. Mr. Kirk said that they had asked that the laundries be put in a list as needing special relief, but this was not agreed.

Edward Englemann, representing J M. Huber, manufacturer of printers' ink, at 65 West Houston Street, wanted to know whether the making of newspaper ink did not come under the same provision that allowed newspapers to get out papers during the five days of closing. Mr. Englemann said that his firm had contracts to fill and that while it had enough ink on hand to continue business during the five day closing period, it would use up the surplus stock and there would come a time soon after when it would not be able to manufacture enough to keep the business normal. He received the same answer as other inquirers and that was that the State Fuel Administration was not explaining the law.

The fire insurance men were told that the burning of fuel where it was absolutely necessary to prevent injury to property would be allowed."

The daily statement of coal at tidewater made by A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, was as follows:

| | Anthracite cars. | Bituminous cars. | Total cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dumped | 808 | 660 | 1,468 |
| In barges | 615 | 552 | 1,167 |
| In cars | 2,657 | 1,555 | 4,212 |

Translated into tons, allowing fifty tons to the car, this table would give:

| | Anthracite tons. | Bituminous tons. | Total tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dumped | 40,400 | 33,000 | 73,400 |
| In barges | 30,750 | 27,600 | 58,350 |
| In cars | 132,850 | 77,750 | 211,100 |

This is a total of coal at tidewater of 342,850 tons. The report also said that there were within twenty-four hours of tidewater additional coal to the amount of 87,000 tons.

# NEW ENGLAND FEELS THE BLOW

## Conference at Boston Protests Against Method and Suddenness of Shutdown.

## SUGGESTS OTHER WAYS

### Water Power Can Be Used, Local Administrator Rules—Theatre Managers Protest.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Certain basic principles to guide manufacturers in following the closing order of the National Fuel Administration were announced tonight by James J. Storrow, State Fuel Administrator, following the visit of hundreds of manufacturers to the administration office today.

The rulings state that any manufacturing plant may operate on Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday, provided no part of its power is derived from fuel, but on Monday no business concern of any sort (other than those excepted by the National Fuel Administrator) may operate if their use requires heating beyond the point, necessary to protect their plants from freezing.

A statement by a committee of the New England Transportation Conference, which met here today, was issued tonight. It urged Dr. Garfield to inform the New England Administrator of the amount of coal that must be saved in the district and leave it to the New England Administrator to order the saving "in such manner as would do the least injury to industry and keep the greatest number of employes at work."

"Many manufacturing concerns," says the statement, "could save an equal percentage of fuel by a complete saturday closing instead of closing Monday. Other industries could much better close Friday afternoon and stay closed until Monday morning instead of closing half a day on Saturday and the whole day on Monday.

"We object to the five-day shutdown as a poor way of accomplishing the object sought, and we especially object to the shortness of the notice, which does not give industrial plants the opportunity to rearrange their schedule.

"We wish to call attention to the fact that the shortage of fuel in New England is largely due to interference with our water transportation. Under ordinary conditions 60 per cent. of our coal is brought to New England by water. A considerable portion of the boats and tugs used in this service have been taken by the Federal Government.

"We are not objecting to the necessary conservation of coal, and, like good soldiers, we will obey the order and live up to its spirit until it is either modified or rescinded. We do, however, protest against the peremptory form of the order and the unnecessary hardships which it entails."

Upon the representations of theatre managers, Mr. Storrow telegraphed to Mr. Garfield a request that theatres be closed Tuesdays instead of Mondays. The managers protested vigorously at receiving what they called a double blow. By order of the State Administrator they have stopped performances at 10 o'clock at night, instead of at 10:40 or 10:50 as previously. They pointed out to Mr. Storrow that if Monday was to be a legal holiday for ten weeks it was natural to expect the public to flock to the theatres that day, as on other holidays. As they had been hit by the 10 o'clock closing order, it was only fair, they asserted, that they be allowed to open Mondays and close Tuesdays.

Labor leaders estimated that there were more than 1,250,000 workers in New England who would be affected if all industrial plants suspended. Of this number 704,599 are in Massachusetts, 248,792 in Connecticut, 132,538 in Rhode Island, 94,653 in New Hampshire, 84,555 in Maine, and 34,488 in Vermont. Thousands of these workmen are in plants engaged on Government contracts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 17.—The mill closing order wrought consternation among mill officials here. In Lawrence and nearby places about 40,000 operatives are employed, most of them in textile mills filling Government orders. It is estimated that the daily pay-roll amounts to nearly $125,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Manufacturers here and in other cities, including Bristol, Stamford, and Waterbury indicated today that while regarding the order closing mills as drastic, they would comply with it.

Meridan manufacturers sent to Washington a protest against the order, and Bristol and Stamford manufacturers also adopted protests.

# PLANTS NEAR CITY HIT BY THOUSANDS

## *Vast Army of Workers in New Jersey and Long Island Lay Down Tools Today.*

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the almost numberless industrial plants in the metropolitan district outside of New York City will lay down their tools today because of the Garfield order. In Newark alone 120,000 persons will face enforced idleness.

There are 1,200 factories in Queens, 600 of which are in Long Island City. At least 1,000 of these have to close. The total number of employes in these factories is 71,000, and about 50,000 will be affected by the order. The five days' pay lost will amount to $900,000, it was estimated yesterday.

Heads of concerns making products for the Government said last night they did not consider that the order applied to them. Two establishments are directly under Government control, the General Vehicle Company, employing 800 men, and making motors for aeroplanes; and the Stewart-Warner factory, making gas masks and employing about 800 men and women. The Rome Metallic Bed Company, with 800 employes, makes beds for the navy; the Neptune Meter Works, with 600 employes, makes brass parts for shells; the Nichols Copper Company makes explosive products and shells, employing 1,200 men; the John Thompson Press Company employs 800 on shells; the Ford Motor Company 800 employes on automobile parts for the army and the Red Cross; the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company 2,500 on bread and food products for the army, and the Rosenwasser Shoe Company 2,000 on shoes for the army.

One hundred and fifty manufacturers from the thirteen municipalities of Hudson County, New Jersey, called on the County Fuel Administrator, Charles Fall, yesterday to inquire into the exact significance of the closing order. Seven or eight exemptions were granted by Mr. Fall. The Administrator said later that the manufacturers took the order in good part, and had promised to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the command.

### Where Exemptions Apply.

One of the exemptions was in the case of factories where goods were in process of production, a delay on which would ruin the whole. The exemption in cases like this permitted the manufacturer to complete such goods as were in course of production. For example, in bleaching plants where goods in the kilns would be ruined if the bleaching were halted, operations were permitted to continue to completion. In the case of steel mills preparing shells, where the process takes from eight to ten days and where an interruption would ruin the whole output, the same orders were issued.

The factories producing food received a permit from the Food Administrator, James F. Fielder, which was turned in to Fuel Administrator Fall for exemption to the closing order. The Riegel Sacks Company, which makes food containers, was allowed to continue operations on food bags.

Pleas advanced by some manufacturers that they be allowed to run their plants with gasoline as fuel were refused by Mr. Fall. Several men asked to be allowed to run their automobiles inside their factories to run certain machines with the engines of the touring cars. This also was denied.

Henry Siezminski, President of the New Jersey Laundrymen's Association, called on Health Officer James Hagan of Jersey City to protest against including the laundries in the terms of the closing order. He pointed out that a steam laundry could do a family washing with one-seventh the coal it would take that same family to do it at home. The case was referred to Mr. Fall, who in turn asked Washington for a ruling. The Federal authorities decided that laundries with washing already commenced should finish each particular wash. No new washing, however, is to be taken in during the five-day period, save only in the case of Pullman car linen and linen of the steamship companies for use on outgoing ships.

### Plants in Hoboken Affected.

Among the factories affected in Hoboken are the Remington Arms Works, employing 5,000 persons and manufacturing arms for the United States Government and the Allies: the Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Company, repairing transports and employing 3,000 men; the W. A. Fletcher Company, employing 300 men to make machinery for the Government; the Kuffell & Esser Company, employing 1,500 persons and engaged in making periscopes and range finders; the Bijou Motor Works, manufacturing automobile accessories and employing 1,000 persons; the Nelson & Miller Company, making guns and engines, employing 100 men; the Ferguson Foundry, casting propellers, 60 men; the Union Iron Works, 200 men; the D. V. G., making ammunition cases, 500 men; the Elevator Supply Company, making barbed wire night and day for this country and the Allies; the New York Switch and Frog Company, 200 men; the Lux Manufacturing Company, making electric lamps, 200 men; the American Lead Pencil Company, 1,500 employes.

It was announced last night that the manufacturing interests of New Jersey, representing 3,000 plants and industries, would meet on Monday at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Council of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce to consider the problems arising from the Garfield closing order.

The closing of industries in Bayonne means that about 16,000 employes will be thrown out of work. At the plant of the Standard Oil Company there are 5,000 workers; at the plant of the Tide Water Oil Company, 2,500, and of the International Nickel Company, 2,200.

The shipyards in the Newark district were notified that they were not affected by the order. The Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark has 8,000 men at work, and the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation and the Foundation Company employ about 5,000 each. Usal H. McCarter, retiring President of the Board of Trade, issued this statement:

"Newark will obey orders—obey them in spirit as well as to the letter. It sounds severe, but, after all, I am inclined to think the actual severity is not so much in the order itself as in the suddenness with which it was promulgated. Newark will do its part."

# NATION IS READY TO OBEY THE LAW

Continued from Page One.

of readjustment business would settle itself comfortably in the new lines.

### 500,000 Idle in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—It was estimated today that Dr. Garfield's order would make about 500,000 persons idle in this city with a wage loss of approximately $1,000,000 a day. While merchants, manufacturers, and others assured Dr. Garfield of their hearty co-operation, they asserted that the proclamation came with such startling suddenness that they could not argue its merits or defects. Many manufacturers doubted whether the order applied to them, and the wires to Washington were humming all day with requests for information.

The closing of the Baldwin Locomotive works with its 20,000 workers is a notable example of the severity of the order. Alba B. Johnson, President of the works, said that "whatever is done we will take our medicine." He added that the closing of the plant would mean the loss of seventeen locomotives for each day of idleness.

William Potter, Fuel Administrator for Pennsylvania, issued the following statement today:

"Dr. Garfield's order was issued after consultation with President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, representatives of business interests and of organized labor. The order speaks for itself.

"It is a clarion call to all citizens of the East to make patriotic sacrifices that will command the unstinted admiration of the West who may be called upon to follow in the train of the East should the need arise.

"In my capacity as Federal Fuel Administrator for Pennsylvania it is my duty to enforce the order. This will be done without fear or favor. Loyal Americans will aid the officials of the Government in the observance of the ruling."

### 3,000 Plants in Baltimore Affected.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—More than 3,000 industrial plants in this city are affected by the Government's order suspending manufacturing operations for five days, and approximately 150,000 workers will be made idle for that period.

### Meeting of Protest in Pittsburgh.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Business men, manufacturers and labor leaders of Allegheny were stirred today over Fuel Administrator Garfield's order, and when the Chamber of Commerce sent out a hurried call this morning for a protest meeting it was responded to by more men than could be accommodated in the spacious assembly room of the Chamber. Many of these men, who had spoken conservatively of the order last night, had evidently changed their views after reading the order in the morning papers.

### Plan Longer Hours in Cleveland.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Circumventing the Federal "Heatless Monday" order by requiring factory employes to work longer hours on the other five days of the next ten weeks was the object of plans being formulated today by Cleveland manufacturers to meet the vigorous opposition from union labor. A number of manufacturers pointed out that in order to catch up for the loss of production on "Workless Mondays" the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday day off would be stopped.

"I believe," said C. E. Adams of the Cleveland Hardware Company, "that, while many manufacturers will obey strictly the Monday order, they will overcome it by working full time Saturday and all day Sunday. The Fuel Administration will not gain its point. The Monday shutdown order, in any event, is a huge joke."

### 8,298 Plants in Ohio Affected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—According to the statistical department of the State Industrial Commission, 8,298 Ohio industrial plants will be affected by the order from Washington closing them for a period of five days. Workers numbering 798,825 will be forced to remain idle in these plants. The average daily wage of the employes is $1,953,005, or a total of $9,765,025.

### To Pay Full Time in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—Commerce Club and labor union officials here estimated that 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment during the next five days and for ten Mondays as a result of the fuel conservation order. While some manufacturers protest, others declare it is a patriotic sacrifice which must be made. Some will pay their men full time.

### Northwest Is Hit Hard.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—Approximately 600 St. Paul factories will be closed tomorrow under the fuel conservation mandate, according to an estimate of St. Paul officials today. This will mean that approximately 30,000 employes, about 5,000 of them women, will be thrown out of work and about $6,000,000 worth of commodities, including a large amount of war materials, will be held up.

The loss in wages to workers will be approximately $1,500,000.

*Excess Profits and Income Taxes*

The Collector of Internal Revenue has assigned a representative to the Citizens National Bank who will be here daily during banking hours until March 1st for the purpose of aiding our depositors and friends in solving problems arising in connection with their excess profits and income tax returns.

All interviews with this representative will be strictly confidential.

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# 100,000-TON OFFER OF COAL IGNORED BY ADMINISTRATOR

### No Answer to Cullen Company's Tender of 100 Barges and Eight Tugs.

### OFFER NOW MADE TO HYLAN

### Proposed to Guarantee Delivery of 100,000 Tons to New York in 24 Hours.

### LABOR OFFER SPURNED, TOO

### Employment Bureau Had 1,000 Men Ready to Put to Work Handling Fuel.

New York's industries must close this morning for lack of coal when 350,000 tons of fuel is at New Jersey terminals, a few miles across the harbor. A hundred ships with munitions and supplies for the Allies cannot sail this morning because their bunkers are empty, while a few miles away is 140,000 tons of the bituminous coal they are waiting for.

The charge was made last night by Edward F. Cullen, President of the Cullen Barge Corporation, of 1 Broadway, in a letter to Mayor Hylan, that on Dec. 18, last, he foresaw the coal crisis and offered to deliver in New York to the local Fuel Administration 100,000 tons of coal within twenty-four hours, with an ample guarantee against failure to fulfill his proposal. He said in his eagerness to be of aid he went to see no fewer than twelve men connected with the varied Fuel Administrations, but was handed about from one to the other until he gave up hope of being of service.

In a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday Mr. Cullen repeated his offer, saying he would bring the coal from New Jersey if the city was authorized to purchase it by the Board of Aldermen. He said all he required was that some one in New York take the coal away when he got it here.

"By the figures given out by Reeve Schley, the County Fuel Administrator," said Mr. Cullen, "there are 340,000 tons of coal to be brought to New York City from the Jersey shore. With 100 barges of 1,000 tons each and eight tugs, which we can supply ourselves, if needed, it will take less than four days to bring all that coal to New York."

In his letter to the Mayor Mr. Cullen said:

"There is now at tidewater terminals of the railroads in New Jersey 240,000 tons of coal, (these figures are given out by the Fuel Administrator of New York City,) while only 30,000 tons was lightered to New York City on Wednesday. If these conditions are as stated, there is no coal shortage, but it is the transportation of this coal to New York which has to be dealt with. The coal is there, and we make the following offer to you:

**Think Drastic Measures Needless.**

"We guarantee, with proper authority from you, to deliver in New York 100,000 tons of coal within the next twenty-four hours, this coal to be distributed according to orders from you. We do not believe that the drastic measures that have been taken are of absolute necessity for moving coal particularly, or any other freight. It is simply a question of how to provide means of water transportation that enters into the situation.

"I shall be glad to go before your Board of Estimate or before a special committee appointed by your Honor and lay down the plans for the immediate supplying to New York of coal that is so necessary for its people and manufacturing industries."

Mr. Cullen said that he had no desire to criticise the Fuel Administrations, but that it was evident they had not made use of all the barge and tugboat equipment of New York harbor.

"I guarantee," he said, "that I can get 1,000 barges and 300 tugs to bring coal from New Jersey to this city."

When asked about the difficulties in moving barges and tugs when the ice was thick in the river, he replied:

"The ice has furnished no insurmountable difficulty, and if the Fuel Administrator can move 30,000 tons a day in spite of the ice, there is no reason why 100,000 tons cannot be moved with a sufficient number of barges. As for owners refusing to let tugs go out because of the ice, I guarantee that I can get 300 tugs from the members of the Tugboat Owners' Association."

Mr. Cullen said that, foreseeing the congestion of coal at tidewater, he had broached his transportation proposal to Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley as early as Dec. 18 and had received a reply to his offer from E. H. Malone, one of Mr. Schley's deputies, which said that the proposal would be laid before Fuel Administrator Garfield. That was the last that was heard from Mr. Schley, Mr. Cullen said.

"I referred my plan to no fewer than twelve men connected with the Fuel Administration," Mr. Cullen said, "and every one of them referred me to someone else. I am sure, however, that they were doing what they thought was right. I wrote to Fuel Administrator Garfield on Dec. 28, who replied through a deputy, G. H. Snyder, that he would look into the matter. I have not heard from him since then. On the same day I wrote to Fuel Administrator Wiggin of New York State, who acknowledged my reply through a deputy, F. R. Flynn, and referred me to the Conservation Committee.

**Reply from a Deputy.**

"I wrote to Edward Hurley, head of the War Shipping Board, on Dec. 18, and he replied through a deputy that he was in favor of my plan, but could do nothing in regard to it as he had no authority in that direction. Among others to whom I wrote were Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Governor Charles S. Whitman, W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works; Secretary of War Baker, and Frank Williams, State Engineer, all of whom declared themselves in favor of my plan for relieving the congestion in New York Harbor, but declared that it was not in their power to interfere."

Mayor Hylan would make no comment last night upon the offer of the Cullen Barge Company. It is expected that the Mayor will take up the proposal today.

Morris L. Ernst, manager of the Clearing House for Employment of the State Council of National Defense, said last night at his home, 251 West Ninety-second Street, that Henry D. Sayer, Industrial Commissioner of the State Defense Council, had sent telegrams to Director General of Railroads McAdoo and Fuel Administrator Garfield on Jan. 1 offering them the services of the Clearing House to obtain laborers to unload coal in the vicinity of New York and relieve the coal congestion. Mr. Ernst said the Clearing House could have supplied more than 1,000 men had Mr. Sayer's offer been accepted. The telegrams to Director General McAdoo and Fuel Administrator Garfield read:

> Jan. 1, 1918.
>
> Understanding there is urgent need of laborers to handle coal in and near New York, desire to offer free facilities of Clearing House for Employment of State Defense Council to obtain workers. Please wire if we can help and name of persons with whom to get in touch as to details.
>
> HENRY D. SAYER,
> Industrial Commissioner.

Mr. Garfield did not reply, Mr. Ernst said, and Mr. McAdoo wired back that Mr. Sayer should enter into communication with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Ernst said he tried to do this, but was not able to reach Mr. Smith. When no reply was received from Fuel Administrator Garfield, Mr. Ernst said, a letter was sent to State Fuel Administrator Albert H. Wiggin on Jan. 2, in which the same offer was made. The letter follows:

> Jan. 2, 1918.
>
> Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, 61 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
>
> Dear Sir: Having read in the public press of a scarcity of labor to handle coal in the yards and terminals around New York, I yesterday telegraphed to Dr. Garfield tendering the services of the Clearing House for Employment offices established in this city by the State Defense Council. Through the Clearing House we have succeeded in connecting up not only the State Public Employment Bureau, which is under my immediate supervision, but also some forty odd non-commercial employment agencies.
>
> I have this evening received a telegram directing me to communicate with you as Fuel Administrator for the State. Mr. Morris L. Ernst is the manager of the Clearing House, which is located at 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, (telephone 7050 Gramercy.) Mr. Ernst will communicate with your office the first thing tomorrow morning to know if we can be of service and to obtain the definite particulars as to the number of men required, the places where they are required, and the wages paid. If we obtain this information, we will be glad to devote ourselves diligently to the matter of procuring the necessary labor. Very truly yours,
>
> HENRY D. SAYER,
> Industrial Commissioner. Chief, Industrial Division State Defense Council.

**Referred to Schley.**

State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin replied, telling Mr. Sayer to enter into communication with Fuel Administrator of New York City Reeve Schley. Mr. Wiggin's letter read:

> Jan. 3, 1918.
>
> Henry D. Sayer, Esq., Industrial Commissioner, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City:
>
> Dear Sir—Thank you very much for yours of the 2d instant. This particular matter will be in the hands of Mr. Reeve Schley, who has charge of the situation in Greater New York and who will welcome your letter and your assistance. I am sending your letter to him. Yours sincerely,
>
> A. H. WIGGIN,
> State Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Ernst said that after being sent from one clerk to another in Fuel Administrator Schley's office he managed to reach him late in the afternoon of Jan. 3, only to be told by Mr. Schley that he had no need for laborers to unload coal except the thirty or forty men that Mayor Hylan had promised to supply him from the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Ernst said last night that he could have supplied more than 1,000 laborers on Jan. 3, and could supply at least that number tomorrow. He said he had tried all day yesterday to reach Fuel Administrator Schley again, to see if he had made any provision for obtaining men to unload the coal at New Jersey tidewater during the five days of fuel restriction, but he was unable to reach Mr. Schley.

Mr. Schley said last night that he had never received an offer from the Cullen Towing Company to give the Fuel Administration the use of 100 barges for coal delivery. Mr. Schley said also that the Council of National Defense had not offered the Administration labor. On the contrary, he said, he called up the Labor Exchange of the council and was told they had no men waiting jobs.

Mr. Wiggin said that he did not recall an offer of the Cullen company. Besides," he added, "there is no shortage of barges."

**Would Put Idle Men Moving Coal.**

A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., of Brooklyn, a big manufacturing concern, sent telegrams to President Wilson, Dr. Garfield and State Fuel Administrator Wiggin yesterday suggesting that workers who will be idle during the closing period be used for moving coal, and offering the services of any part of the company's 4,000 employes.

Employes of Joseph P. McHugh & Son, of 9 West Forty-second Street, sent a message to Mayor Hylan, Mr. Schley, Mr. Peters, Mr. Wiggin, and Dr. Garfield yesterday saying:

"We, the undersigned employes of Joseph P. McHugh & Son, hereby tender our services to any branch of the National, State or Municipal Government on days on which, by reason of the suspension of our usual employment under the orders of the Fuel Administration, our labors may not be engaged.

"We propose that we be assigned to any work which any branch of the Government may require us for, bar none."

The American Defense Society issued a statement yesterday in addition to sending the protest to the President which is published elsewhere in THE TIMES, in which it critised the Fuel Administration and said that there was a need for a reorganization of many Government departments and of the Cabinet as well. The statement said:

"The Garfield order for drastic shut down of industries in the Eastern States is a confession of failure on the part of the Fuel Administration. With one day's warning 250,000 factories are notified that they must close their doors, affecting 64,000,000 people in twenty-seven States. It is estimated that 20,000,000 workers will be made idle, with a loss in wages of $700,000,000 at the very least. Verily the Prussians are at our doors, and even our munition works must shut down. Shall we fail our Allies abroad when they most need help?

**Wants Cabinet Changed.**

"The break goes deeper than the mere failure in the Fuel Administration, and is of grave importance on our conduct of the war. During the last nine months loyal Americans have refrained from criticising, realizing the great task of converting a peaceful nation into a warlike one, and being more than willing to help and not criticise. Now the time has arrived to speak out and urge upon the President the fundamental policy of drawing out the best brains and experience in the country to aid him in his task.

"A Cabinet of well-meaning mediocre gentlemen who can handle the routine duties of peace time cannot in fairness be expected to administer the enlarged departments which have to be created to carry on the war with Germany. Every warring country in Europe has seen the necessity of strengthening its Cabinet, and America will be no exception. The time to begin is now. All political and personal considerations must be put aside in this crisis in the national life. President Wilson should invite the strongest men in the country to sit in his Cabinet and assist him in the conduct of the war, regardless of party.

"Many of the mistakes and failures have been due to incompetence, if not disloyalty, below the Cabinet, but a stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the only effective way to get competent subordinates is to have competent heads. Too many boards. Too much talking. Too little action. Individual responsibility is an essential. Modern war is so largely industrial, the problems so intricate, that men from other fields of endeavor cannot acquire necessary knowledge in a short time. For this reason a coal man should be in charge of the coal problem, a railroad man in charge of the railroad problem, a clothing man in charge of the clothing problem. Let us cut out the men, however devoted and however intelligent, who might in time learn the technic of the various Government bureaus, but who now lack the requisite knowledge and experience. It is time for a change."

# GOVERNORS ACCEPT SUSPENSION ORDER

### Will Patriotically Respect Garfield's Edict Without Reference to Wisdom of It.

### GUARDED IN EXPRESSIONS

### Cox of Ohio Declines to Comment—Milliken of Maine Will Not Protest—Indirect Benefits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asked the Governors of States for their views of the Federal order suspending industry. These replies have been received:

**Accepts, Withholding Discussion.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—I shall accept the judgment and any order of the President without question. I would prefer, however, not to discuss whether the present fuel proclamation is advisable or otherwise.

JAMES M. COX, Governor.

**Will Not Protest But Obey.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—The State of Maine has no authority to declare legal holidays. I shall not personally make any protest to either President Wilson or Fuel Administrator Garfield. It is not our place to debate about the wisdom of the order just issued. We shall do our best to encourage implicit obedience so long as the order is in force.

CARL MILLIKEN, Governor.

**Sees Indirect Benefits.**

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 17.—The Federal fuel order is drastic, but it ought to be lived up to without complaint or criticism. The Fuel Administrator would not have issued such an order if the condition of the country from the standpoint of the Government did not absolutely require it.

Aside from clearing the fuel situation, relatively few people realize the indirect benefits to be derived from this order. Perhaps nothing can better force an appreciation of the actual situation. Transportation facilities will be somewhat relieved; labor will be attracted in a gradual flow from nonessential to necessary industries and into military service. In Vermont apparent enforced idleness may be profitably diverted to the wood lot for next Winter's fuel.

HORACE F. GRAHAM, Governor.

**Must Walk By Faith.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17.—In order to form an opinion worth anything upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the order of the Fuel Administration closing down certain enterprises for a period of five days, one must know as much as the Fuel Administrator knows, as much as the Secretary of War knows, and as much as the President knows about the facts that in their opinion made this order necessary. I am not in possession of these facts, and therefore patriotism requires me to walk by faith and not by sight in the wisdom of the men selected to safeguard the highest interests of the nation in this emergency.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor.

**Would Divert Shipping South.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17.—We are not in possession of sufficient facts, as related to the great centres of population, to hazard an opinion of the necessity of closing the industries. We are of the opinion, however, that the congestion at the great centres caused by inability of consumers to relieve the transportation lines should not affect industries where movement is free and cars readily unloaded. If a larger percentage of the shipping were diverted to South Atlantic and Gulf ports greater relief might ensue.

CHARLES HENDERSON, Governor.

**Withholds an Expression.**

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 17.—My information as to the conditions upon which the fuel order was based is too limited to warrant an expression of opinion as to its propriety. I have not decided to declare legal holidays and do not think it will be necessary to do so.

JOHN J. CORNWELL, Governor.

**Deems Order Inadvisable.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—I deem the Garfield order inadvisable. In my opinion industries having coal should be permitted to run, as the Fuel Administration has authority to divert coal from industries which have it to those whose supply is exhausted. With the information before me I believe that the order should be rescinded, but if it is not rescinded it will be enforced in South Carolina. As Governor I have not the authority to declare legal holidays, but I am today asking the Legislature to act favorably on the question.

RICHARD I. MANNING, Governor.

**Regrets Loss to Workingman.**

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's order comes at a time when every laboring man needs every dollar that he can possibly earn to meet the high cost of living, and a loss of fifteen days' wages in the time specified in the order will, I am afraid, cause them to be short of food as well as fuel. Wisconsin has not thus far felt any shortage in fuel. Many manufacturers have a sufficient supply to carry them through the Winter season. We shall, of course, obey the order and meet the new situations that grow out of it to the best of our ability.

I cannot create holidays by proclamation. There is no statutory provision for it. Furthermore, I do not wish to interfere with industries that do not require fuel in order to give men an opportunity to find employment so far as possible.

E. L. PHILIPP, Governor.

**Sacrifice Not Too Great.**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 17.—With the meagre information at hand I am unable to form a definite opinion regarding the closing down of industries as advocated by the Fuel Administration. It has, however, been my policy to co-operate with the Federal authorities in any movement they deem necessary in organizing, equipping, and supplying the army. It will naturally work a tremendous hardship upon private industries and upon working men to close down for such a period. But with ships in the harbors waiting for fuel to carry supplies to our armies and with thousands of persons suffering from the intense cold, I do not think the sacrifice too great to ask in this unusual crisis.

SIDNEY J. CATTS, Governor.

## McCALL'S VIEW OF ORDER.

### Only Necessity Can Justify It—Must Be Obeyed.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—In a statement regarding the fuel situation in New England, Governor McCall said today:

"Ever since last Spring I have steadily protested against the taking of tugs and other facilities used in bringing coal to New England, for the failure of fuel in our climate would amount to more than mere hardship. It would be the impairment of our first line of defense. But whatever the reason, the fact is that coal is becoming a very scarce article and we are pretty nearly in the clutches of necessity.

"Only necessity can justify the order that has been given, which will mean the curtailment of industry and very serious loss to people who can ill afford to stand it.

"I have known that the situation was serious, but I did not think it so serious as the order would imply. If it cannot be amended it must, of course, be obeyed, and with the best grace possible."

## ROCHESTER CLOSES ITS BARS.

### No Liquor Will Be Sold While the City's Factories Are Shut.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17.—At 10 o'clock tonight every saloon in Rochester was closed tight, and until 6 o'clock next Thursday morning not a drop of liquor will be sold in this city. Service bars in the hotels also are closed.

This condition came about suddenly this afternoon as the result of a conference between a committee of liquor dealers and Mayor Edgerton. The Mayor pointed out that in view of the fact that all the manufacturing plants of the city will shut down for five days tonight thousands of workmen will be idle and the shutting of the barrooms would avoid any possible disorder.

The liquor men agreed and arranged to close the bars at once. All breweries shut down tonight and no beer will be delivered until after Wednesday next.

# CITY WILL STRUGGLE TO OBEY THE ORDER

Continued from Page One.

wholesale grocers, it is going to work an extreme hardship. Our condensed milk will be all frozen which will cause untold suffering and send the infant mortality rate up."

E. Frank Brewster, Vice President of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, said: "I have not had much time to look into this five-day order, but if it applies to our business, I consider it far-fetched. I don't see what good can come of it."

A representative of the National Biscuit Company at Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, where several thousand men, women and girls are employed, said the order would not affect that concern as it handles perishable goods.

At the plant of Daggett & Ramsdell, manufacturers of toilet articles, 214 West Fourteenth Street, it was said that the plant would close because its products came under the head of luxuries.

J. W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, said that the company would continue to operate its business.

"We do not know anything about the order except what we have seen in the press," he said. "We shall continue, of course, to operate our business. It is up to our customers to comply with the order and if they don't we shall report them to the Fuel Administration. If the Administration deems it expedient to cut off their supply, we shall do so. We will back up the Administration in every way."

A. L. Newton, sales manager of the Buick Motor Company, said:

"If we are ordered to shut down, we will by all means do so. I do not see any reason why we should not comply with the order, because if the Government issues it the coal must be needed, and the people should carry it out to the letter."

Norman Dodges, general manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, said that the company would close its factories this morning. The number of operatives affected is 1,800.

The Executive Committee of the Brewers' Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday, at the conclusion of which Samuel S. Brewer, Secretary, made this statement:

"We are in the same fix as every other big industry. We appreciate the fact that the city and country are short of coal and we are perfectly willing to do everything we can to help out. We will obey the order very cheerfully and at the same time see that our employes do not lose anything. Things will straighten out after a bit. People cannot think that they can go along the even tenor of their ways during the situation that exists at the present time. Every member of our organization will be notified this afternoon to obey to the letter the order that has been promulgated by Mr. Garfield."

The executive offices of the United States Steel Corporation, the Westinghouse Company, General Electric Company, and other large industrial offices were busy scenes yesterday. Hundreds of requests were received for information as to what should be done at the various plants. Many of these concerns have large war orders, and up to a late hour last night they did not know exactly how the Garfield order affected them. Inquiries of the Fuel Administrators brought little satisfaction.

If the officials of the United States Weather Bureau on top of the Whitehall Building want to do business today, they may have to walk up thirty-two flights of stairs. Many big concerns in the building protested yesterday against its being closed. The Moran Towing Company, which operates a fleet of tugs and barges in the harbor sent a letter to Mr. Wiggin saying:

"The owners of the building have notified us that the building will be closed from tomorrow, the 18th inst., up to and including the 22d inst. This company operates six tugs and fifty-odd barges and does a general towing and transportation business, which includes the moving of coal, food, munitions, and other commodities which enter very largely into the conduct of the war. To close down this building means that the only source of communication to our various vessels is absolutely cut off, as 95 per cent. of our business, at least, is carried on over the telephone. This also applies to a number of other towing, wrecking, and transportation and coal companies with offices in this building, and we appeal to you that the order for closing this building be rescinded."

Theodore I. Jones of the Edison Company of Brooklyn, which furnishes 250,000 horse power to industrial plants, in discussing the Garfield order said:

"So far as the Edison Company is concerned it will rigorously observe the order. We expect our customers will observe it, also, and are telling this to all who have inquired. We have not the power, even if we had the physical means, to cut off customers from the main station, because many of the mains which supply customers also supply emergency stations and exempted places, such as hospitals and charitable institutions and homes. We must depend for the observance of the order upon the individual customers. We use about 1,000 tons of coal a day. The order will probably reduce consumption to the basis of holidays when our coal consumption is about one-half of other days."

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Committee on the Problems of Shipping During the War of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a telegram was sent to Dr. Garfield. It was decided not to make the message public, but it is understood that the telegram expressed the opinion that in the future orders so seriously affecting industries as the Garfield order be accompanied by a statement of reasons. Among the committee members present were Jacob H. Schiff, E. E. Loomis, P. A. S. Franklin, Hendon Chubb, Walter B. Pollock, W. G. Willcox, J. Parker Kirlin, Charles C. Burlingham, Michael F. Burns, Fairfax S. Landstreet, L. F. Loree and Welding Ring.

At a conference of Salvation Army officials yesterday it was decided that during the five days' closing period four food depots should be open. The army officials said they were in a position to give employment to a number of men during the five days, paying them in food allowances.

Some of the puzzles caused by the Garfield order faced Isaac G. Johnson & Co., makers of steel castings at Spuyten Duyvil, and other firms in manufacturing industries, in which metals are wrought by long-continued and careful processes, which cannot be interrupted without great damage.

Isaac G. Johnson & Co. employ 1,200 men, and about 90 per cent. of the firm's work at present is for the Government. It is manufacturing steel castings of various descriptions. The metal which is used has to be heated carefully and for periods of a definite length and to be cooled carefully if the temper required is to be produced. A sudden cessation of work in the plant, according to Gilbert H. Johnson, a member of the firm, would mean the loss or serious deterioration of much of the half-completed work. Mr. Johnson said:

"We have been making efforts all day long to get in touch with Washington and with Mr. Garfield's representatives here in order to get advice, but we have not been able to learn anything about the application of this order to us.

"Under the circumstances, we are going to use our best judgment and continue to work tomorrow, gradually tapering off. By keeping open until Saturday noon we expect to suffer a minimum of damage, and we will not close entirely until then, unless in the meantime we are able by some process to find where our plant stands under the order."

# WHITMAN PROTESTS TO THE PRESIDENT

### Governor Tells Him Sentiment Here Is That Garfield's Mandate Is Unnecessary.

### WON'T ORDER BANKS SHUT

### Contends Governors Alone Have This Power—Attorney General Orders Canal Work to Go On.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—After receiving hundreds of messages from business men and manufacturers in all parts of the State denouncing Fuel Administrator Garfield's mandate closing down business establishments and industrial plants, Governor Whitman this afternoon sent to President Wilson a telegram protesting against the enforcement of the Garfield order as unwise and unnecessary.

In an interview subsequent to the sending of his message Governor Whitman questioned the power of the Fuel Administration to order extra bank holidays, and declared that this was the function of the Chief Executives of States. The Governor added that there would be no closing of banks in this State by his order. He had previously received a telegram from State Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner advising against any extra bank holidays at this time.

Here is the Governor's message to President Wilson:

> To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:
>
> In view of the overwhelming opposition to the Garfield order expressed to me by the people of the State, I deem it my duty respectfully and most earnestly to protest against its enforcement. I am satisfied that the carrying out of the order would work incalculable and unnecessary hardship and injury to our industries and to our people. Of course, I shall render prompt obedience to the mandates of the Federal authorities. Our State is willing and ready at all times to uphold the hands of the Federal Administration, but the well-nigh universal sentiment here is that this order is unnecessary and unwise.
>
> CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

**Fears Consequences of Order.**

Governor Whitman has been greatly impressed by the representation made to him today by the spokesmen for large manufacturing interests and financial institutions. He is filled with apprehension with regard to probable results of the Garfield order.

"I telegraphed to the President," said Governor Whitman when the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol gathered about him in the executive chamber, "after receiving protests against the Garfield order from business men and manufacturers in every part of the State. From Western New York in particular, where most of the industrial plants receive their motive power from Niagara, there has been a veritable flood of protests, for it appears that even plants using hydroelectric power for some reason have been included in the order. The newspapers throughout the State have joined very generally in the protest."

"What will be your policy with regard to the closing of banks and trust companies?" Mr. Whitman was asked.

"I shall not order them closed—at least not at present," the Governor replied. "I don't see how the Federal Fuel Administrator can order bank holidays. That is a matter for the Governors of the various States to determine. I shall not order any."

Following the interview Governor Whitman ordered a telegram he had received from the State Superintendent of Banks made public. Superintendent Skinner sent the message from New York City. It read:

> Hon. Chas. S. Whitman, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:
>
> I do not think it would be wise to declare additional bank holidays at this time. By chance the council representing the Association of State Banks of this State, the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, and Trust Companies Association of the State of New York, was in session this morning, and after full discussion and thorough consideration, the following resolution was adopted:
>
> "Resolved, That according to our best judgment, after having given careful consideration to the question, it would be unwise to declare additional bank holidays at this time."
>
> You are at liberty to quote their opinion if you desire. The State institutions are ready to make any sacrifice that may be deemed necessary, but except in the case where they are located in large office buildings, the saving of coal would be comparatively slight, and in many cases they would be obliged to maintain fires to prevent freezing. The effect upon business must be considered.
>
> GEO. I. SKINNER,
> Superintendent of Banks.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis took steps today to insure that the Garfield order should not cause any delay in the work to complete the new barge canal, which is counted upon as an important supplementary transportation agency, especially needed as a result of conditions arising out of the war. Not only did the Attorney General instruct the State Engineer to insist upon contractors keeping up their work, but he telegraphed the Fuel Administrator at Rochester, after learning that he had ordered canal contractors to cease using coal for the operation on their plants, that such orders were unwarranted.

## *OPERATORS ISSUE PLEA FOR MORE MEN*

### *Assert That the Mining Industry Is Short Handed in the War Crisis.*

The General Committee of Anthracite Operators issued a statement yesterday saying that the greatest obstacle to increased anthracite production was the shortage of labor. It said that the labor force at the anthracite mines was 25,000 men below that of last year. It asked for the support of all citizens in a movement to increase the force of mine workers. The statement, which is published in THE TIMES this morning as an advertisement, said:

> Production of anthracite must be further increased. Last year shipments exceeded 77,000,000 tons, nearly 10,000,000 tons more than ever before. The industry did its part well, but the high record output has proved insufficient to meet enormously enlarged war-made demands.
>
> More labor is essential now. The industry is short-handed. It has only 152,000 mine workers as against 177,000 in 1916. Highest wage scales ever known in the hard coal regions are being paid. At least 25,000 additional men can have continuous full time work under most favorable conditions.
>
> The mining operations are developed sufficiently to enable an immediate increase in production, could the necessary labor be had.
>
> The anthracite operators realize that abnormal weather and railroad congestion have curtailed the present supply, but are keenly alive to meet the new, enlarged, and imperative need for coal. They work now to supply consumers for all essential requirements. At the same time, looking to the future, they aim through larger productions to meet the changed conditions.
>
> If the coal supply is to be increased every citizen should lend his support to the thought that the labor force in Pennsylvania's anthracite region be maintained and increased.
>
> GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ANTHRACITE OPERATORS.

In a general review of the fuel situation, which led up to the Garfield order, F. W. Saward, manager of The Coal Trade Journal, a recognized expert on coal, said yesterday that the action was an official recognition of a situation that had been growing for some time, without adequate previous recognition being taken of it. He said that a far better solution of the situation would have been an appeal to the miners to work a longer day until the fuel crisis was past.

# PRESIDENT HEARS THEATRE PROTEST

### Receives Delegation of New York Managers and Tells Them Coal Saving Is Imperative.

### BELASCO IS IMPRESSED

### Declares He Will Never Forget Mr. Wilson's Words, and That the Meeting Gave Him Stage Fright.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Wilson received a delegation of theatrical men today, who had come to Washington to confer on the coal situation as applied to theatres and amusement enterprises. Every branch of the amusement field—the drama, opera, concerts, and motion pictures—was represented by the delegation, and the President is understood to have made it plain to his visitors that cutting off coal from amusement enterprises during the ten Mondays which begin Jan. 21 was considered vitally necessary in connection with the conduct of the war.

The theatre men did not come to Washington to protest against the enforcement of the new Garfield order. The appointment for their visit to the White House was made in advance of the issuance of that order, and was based on intimations during the recent visit of P. B. Noyes of the Coal Conservation Division of the Fuel Administration that it might be necessary to close down theatres. After the conference today the White House issued no statement, and Marc Klaw, head of the delegation, said after the visit to the White House that it had been decided that it would be wiser to make no statement at this time.

The delegation included, besides Mr. Klaw, David Belasco, George M. Cohan, Edward Ziegler, who is business manager of the Metropolitan Opera House; Joseph L. Rhinock of the Shubert interests, Sam Harris, Adolph Zukor of the motion picture industry, E. F. Albee, representing the Keith circuit and the vaudeville enterprises generally, and Wilton Lackaye, the actor. The visitors went to the White House by appointment at 3:45 o'clock and were met by Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the President, who accompanied them to the main part of the White House, where the President received them in the Blue Room. The President received them there because he did not go to the executive offices today and spent the entire day in his study, except when receiving callers by appointment.

Usually when the President is preparing an important diplomatic note or an address for delivery before Congress he spends his time in his study writing on his own typewriter. Whether it is the President's intention to go before Congress tomorrow or in the near future in order to make a statement in support of the action taken by Dr. Garfield, or contemplates issuing a statement to the public dealing with the action taken, could not be learned from the White House today.

It is understood that in his statement to the theatre men today the President pointed out the importance of seeing that ships tied up at American ports loaded with supplies for our troops and the Allies should be provided with bunker coal so that they might sail. The President's visitors appear to have been very much impressed by what the President told them—so much so that after their visit they emphasized the fact that the appointment was made before the Garfield coal order was issued, and did not care to have it appear that they had made any protest against the order. The delegation did not go to the headquarters of the Fuel Administrator while in Washington and left here on the 5:35 o'clock train for New York.

David Belasco was the only member of the party who would permit himself to be interviewed. Mr. Belasco carefully refrained from telling what the managers had said to the President or what the President said to them. His comment showed that he was, however, very much impressed by what transpired in the Blue Room of the White House today. He said that he would never forget the President's words, and that his first attack of stage fright was when he faced Mr. Wilson.

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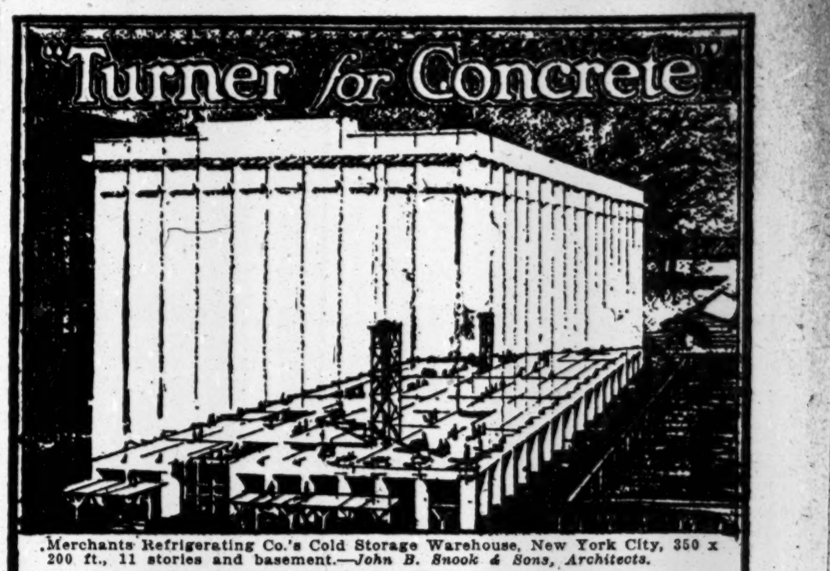

"Turner for Concrete"

Merchants Refrigerating Co.'s Cold Storage Warehouse, New York City, 350 x 200 ft., 11 stories and basement.—*John B. Snook & Sons, Architects.*

Watch Turner Build This Warehouse

This is said to be the largest cold storage warehouse in the United States—storage capacity, 8,000,000 cu. ft. This view shows first story concreted July 21st. Phantom portion shows size of building when completed. Watch for progress next week.

Turner Construction Company

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65c, 55c Neckwear........ 35c
(3 Scarfs for $1)
$1.00 Neckwear........ 65c
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$3.50, $3, $2.50........ $1.45

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
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Franklin Simon Shoes
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*consists chiefly in this:*

That they were not marked up to mark down, but have all along, even at their original prices, been the lowest-priced, highest quality Men's Shoes in town.

*Our entire stock without reservation—not all sizes in all styles*

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*Reduced from $9.50 and $11.00 to $8.50*

Men's Franklin Shoes
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FIFTH AVENUE
MEN'S SHOE SHOP—2 West 38th Street
Specializes in Army Shoes, and is New York Headquarters for the famous *Doughboy*

# Full Text of Fuel Administrator Garfield's Testimony Before Senate Committee

## PORTS BLOCKED BY GOODS

### Forced to Clear Way for Bunker Coal, Garfield's Chief Reason.

### BIG FLEET OF SHIPS TIED UP

### Miles of Cars Filled with Export Freight, and Factories Loading More, He Says.

### REED ATTACKS HIS ORDER

### Senator Declares Shutdown Will Cost Workers and Industries a Billion Dollars.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Herewith is an official stenographic report of the examination of Fuel Administrator Garfield before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, with Senator Reed, (Chairman,) Senator Vardaman, and Senator Jones of New Mexico present.

The Chairman—Dr. Garfield, the immediate reason for asking you to come here to the committee is the order, or the news that is printed in the morning papers regarding an order, for the shutting down of factories, growing out of the coal situation, I assume. I happen to have here The Washington Post of this morning, and I call your attention to the article on the first page, which purports to be the statement issued last night by the public information division of the Fuel Administration, and then follows what seems to be an order. Is that the copy of the order that is promulgated, or have you a copy with you of it?

Dr. Garfield—I have a copy of the outline of order. This is an outline of order; it is not the order itself. It is a brief of the order, [handing paper to the Chairman.]

The Chairman—Then I would prefer your copy that you have with you, if you will kindly let us have it.

Dr. Garfield—Yes, that is the order that I authorized to go out last night. That is, it is not, as I say, an order; it is a brief of the order which is being prepared in detail to go out today.

The Chairman—You speak of this order being prepared in detail to go out today. Just what difference is there between the detailed order and this general order?

**No Halt in Coal Shipment.**

Dr. Garfield—Only a more careful wording of the various sections of it, together with some additions that must be made and that we did not try to formulate last night. The chief one has to do with the shipment of coal from the mines. The purpose of the order is not to interfere in the [illegible] loading of cars with coal and sending the cars forward.

The Chairman—Pardon me, so that I will understand. Doctor, you speak of some modifications of this order. The modifications in the order, I take it from what you say, are immaterial, except that there have been some additions made?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Now, I want to deal with those additions, and what are the additions, so that when we go down to the Senate we can say, "This is the order."

Dr. Garfield—Yes. The additions are an amplification of the statement as to the selling of coal, so as to make it perfectly clear that we do not prevent the mines from consigning coal, not only to the preference list, but throughout, to all, during the five days.

The Chairman—So that, notwithstanding this order, every mine in the United States will be free to ship its coal wheresoever it wants to do?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, in the normal, natural way.

The Chairman—In the normal way. It will go to the factories just as though this order had not been issued?

Dr. Garfield—So far as the mine is concerned.

The Chairman—So far as the mine is concerned, and it will go to the homes or the dealers just the same, who supply the domestic trade?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Just the same as it would if this order had not been issued?

Dr. Garfield—Yes. May I interrupt, Senator?

The Chairman—Yes.

Dr. Garfield—I want to say that it will go first to that preference list. It is numbered there A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, but that is not a preference in order of priority. It constitutes an entire list.

The Chairman—If, for instance, an operator or a dealer in a city had coal to deliver, he might deliver it to any one of these, you say?

Dr. Garfield—To any of those under A, B, C, D, E, F, or G.

The Chairman—That are referred to in paragraphs A to G?

Dr. Garfield—Yes. That is one of the things that last night I was not satisfied with in the statement, and that I want to make clear today.

The Chairman—What change do you want to make?

Dr. Garfield—Under those paragraphs A to G it will be explained by the wording of that section that any one of those in the preference list may be the subject of delivery. They may deliver to any one of the persons on that list, and they are not compelled to start at the top and work down through to the bottom.

The Chairman—In other words, because railroads appear in Paragraph A, they have no preference over the manufacturers that appear in Paragraph G, on the subject of coal?

Dr. Garfield—Yes. Is it manufacturers?

The Chairman—Yes, manufacturers, perishable foods.

Dr. Garfield—No. There is no preference there. They are all in one group.

The Chairman—That applies to the coal in the mines and the coal that is to be obtained from the mines?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—There is, however, some coal upon the tracks?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

**To Divert Coal in Transit.**

The Chairman (Continuing)—I think, from your previous answer, you mean that there is some distinction between that coal and the coal that is yet to come from the mines?

Dr. Garfield—All coal that is now upon the tracks or will be placed upon the tracks during the five days, which finds its way to destination within the five days, will be diverted on arriving at destination, to the needs of this preference list and cannot go to anything else so long as anything is lacking in that locality, that is of the preference list. If that preference list is filled; if, in other words, all the domestic consumers, apartment houses, and public utilities are provided for, then the local Fuel Administrator will permit that coal to go to anything else not included in the list.

The Chairman—I am really not quite sure that I have this in my own mind accurately, but as I get you now the proposition is to stop the factories for five days, and during these five days, all coal that is ready for transit and all coal that may be taken from mines, will be carried to its destination just the same as though no order had ever been issued, but when it gets to its destination, no matter to whom it is consigned, it will then be distributed to the various industries embraced within these lettered paragraphs.

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—And when that is filled, when their necessities are filled, then the coal may be diverted to other purposes.

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—That is the correct statement?

Dr. Garfield—That is correct.

The Chairman—Are there any exceptions about factories that are to close or be closed during these five days to come and during the succeeding Mondays that are named?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, but they are not named in the order.

The Chairman—Exactly. What are they to be, and I am going to say to you that if I trespass upon ground where you think there are substantial reasons why you should not speak of it in public, please indicate that to the committee and we will consider the question of what ought to be done.

**Has a Reserve List.**

Dr. Garfield—I think there can be no objection to this as a public statement. I asked the gentlemen of the press who called yesterday evening to observe caution in making this statement. However, there are certain things that must go on and there will be, so to speak, a reserve list not included in the order.

The Chairman—That is, there will be certain industries that will be permitted to run notwithstanding the order.

Dr. Garfield—Exactly. And I reserve the right to include in that list anything which I find upon proper presentation is of that kind.

The Chairman—What is embraced within that list as now determined upon?

Dr. Garfield—It is just there where I asked the press not to say much about it, because of the deluge that would be let loose and prevent any execution today. On can illustrate it, however, best by saying ships and shipbuilding. That must not stop. I called Mr. Hurley on the telephone last night before that outline of order was put out, and told him an order was going out and please to understand that it did not apply to shipbuilding.

Senator Vardaman—And such other enterprises as in your judgment it is necessary and vital should continue to run?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, but if that were written into the order that would invite applications from thousands of industries all over the country, because there is hardly an industry that has not a Government order of some kind.

The Chairman—If you have in mind other industries, what harm can it do to name them—and I am saying this more by way of argument than anything else.

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—For instance, you must notify these concerns that are not to be stopped that they will not be stopped. Otherwise they will be preparing to close down right now. This order goes into effect tomorrow morning.

Dr. Garfield—They will be notified by telegraph before evening today.

The Chairman—Certainly they must be notified quickly, and if they are notified by evening today it is very sure that the public will then know it by three minutes after evening today. You can trust these gentlemen of the press over here to get that fact out and get it out pretty promptly, so what is the real objection? The Senate wants to know very much.

Dr. Garfield—May I tell you just why? I am not prepared to give it to you because it is not in my mind. I am not the one who ought to determine that. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are to furnish me with a brief list. Yesterday, when that arrangement was made with them, and I think the gentlemen of the press here will recognize the importance of not spreading this too much, yesterday when I arranged with them on that point that they were to furnish me with the list, it is perfectly obvious that had that then been known or known last night the two Secretaries would have been overwhelmed with requests from those manufacturers to include them in the list. They wish to sit down with their advisers, I assume, reach their conclusions, notify me of what these requirements are. Then I shall issue an order by telegraph that these industries should be continued.

The Chairman—That reduced to a concrete statement really amounts to this—that the list is not yet made up?

Dr. Garfield—Not as far as I know.

The Chairman—That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will each within his sphere make up a list. That would seem to indicate that the list at least is to be limited to those institutions that are directly engaged in the production of war material.

Dr. Garfield—I assume that it will include those things immediately necessary for our own uses.

The Chairman—And you have no idea yourself what will be put on that list?

Dr. Garfield—I mentioned ships.

The Chairman—Except ships?

Dr. Garfield—Ships and airplanes. Those two were mentioned.

The Chairman—How about locomotives?

Dr. Garfield—I have not any information about any of those things. That is, I do not know what is in the minds of the Secretaries beyond those two.

**Due to Lack of Coal.**

The Chairman—Will you tell us why this order is issued?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, this order is issued because there was a lack of coal for domestic consumption and there was a lack of coal for the public utilities furnishing heat, light, power and transportation to domestic consumers. That lack of coal was not due to a lack of coal produced or capable of being produced at the mine from day to day, but as I think we all understand, because of the conditions in transportation, accentuated and in very large part caused during the last week or two by the weather conditions. It was impossible to catch up with the loss that we have experienced since the Dec. 8. We have got to save it from somewhere.

The Chairman—The purpose of this order as I get it is on tomorrow morning to shut down every factory that is not within the exceptions which may be specified and to keep it shut down during the five days' time.

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—And then during the succeeding Mondays?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Do you propose to take the coal away from these concerns that already have it on hand?

Dr. Garfield—I will answer that, of course, but may I complete the answer to the first part?

The Chairman—I thought you had.

Dr. Garfield—I was speaking of the needs of the domestic consumers. I would not say even next after that, but along with it, went two other things—the coal necessary for the production and safe keeping and transportation of food products of all kinds, and in the same category, not trying to set one above the other, the bunkering of ships, carrying troops, supplies generally, and munitions abroad. If I were to pick out of that group of domestic consumers, public utilities, and other things mentioned in that preference list, one item above all others, it would be the bunkering of ships, the reason being—and it does not take much coal for that—that we have noticed an almost steady increase in the number of ships waiting for bunkers at our tidewater ports, as New York and Hampton Roads.

The Chairman—I think we all appreciate that.

**Docks Piled With Supplies.**

Dr. Garfield—On our docks and in our warehouses are supplies that have been backing up for months. The warehouses are full, the docks are overcrowded.

The Chairman—For want of bottoms?

Dr. Garfield—For want of bottoms.

Senator Vardaman—You mean the warehouses are full of supplies to go to our allies across the water?

Dr. Garfield—As well as to ourselves. It has finally reached the point where anybody at one or other of these ports can see for himself thousands of tons of produce that can stand the weather lying out in the open waiting transportation.

The Chairman—We understand the necessity of getting coal there to bunker these ships.

Dr. Garfield—But if I may be pardoned an interruption, I wonder if the public appreciates the necessity of moving that essential material, and stopping for the time being, due to the bulk of that essential material.

The Chairman—That is, continuing to ship goods down there and piling them up?

Dr. Garfield—Piling them up. It does not make any difference how essential a thing is if it is piled upon the docks it does no good.

The Chairman—Yes, but now coming back to the question, you have finished, have you not?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—It is proposed to commandeer and take over coal that is now in the factories?

Dr. Garfield—The State Fuel Administrators already have the power to do that whenever in their judgment it is necessary to relieve the suffering of human beings.

The Chairman—Is it proposed to do that? Is that a part of your plan?

Dr. Garfield—It is not a part of this plan. It is a part of a previous plan.

The Chairman—Is this plan adopted for the purpose of enabling the State Fuel Administrators to take the coal away from the factories where the factories now have coal? Is that part of this plan?

Dr. Garfield—That is not part of this plan.

The Chairman—Is this plan adopted for the purpose of aiding in that kind of a plan of distribution?

Dr. Garfield—No, it is a separate and a part plan.

The Chairman—As a matter of fact this plan of yours is adopted with the idea that you want to produce a surplus of coal and get these particular industries supplied that are named in the lettered paragraphs?

**Rail Congestion a Factor.**

Dr. Garfield—Yes, and to aid the Director General of Railways in overcoming the congestion.

The Chairman—Have you any knowledge of the amount of coal that is now in the factories of the country?

Dr. Garfield—Not adequate; not in the form of a statement in tons.

The Chairman—As a matter of fact there is a very large amount of coal, is there not, taking the country over?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—In the factories?

Dr. Garfield—Some. However, some of the most essential are pretty nearly bare of coal.

The Chairman—That may be the case, but you do not propose and have not proposed to take the coal from one factory and carry it into another. You propose to stop the factories except those especially favored?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—And when I say especially favored I do not mean improperly so.

Dr. Garfield—No.

The Chairman—But specially favored for what you consider good and sufficient reasons. That is the situation, it is not?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Why stop a factory that is producing a useful thing as long as it has coal on hand? Why not let it run on?

Dr. Garfield—In the first place, to aid effectually in stopping this congestion, we want to stop putting more produce on the tracks and in the cars during this period.

The Chairman—I grant you the right now to say that they shall not put anything further on the tracks, but why say that they shall not make it up, manufacture it and put it in their own warehouses, cord it up on their own grounds, and dispose of it in that way?

Dr. Garfield—Another part of the answer is that by permitting that to be done you enable the factories that have stocked themselves fully with coal to keep on operating, whereas their competitors by action of the Government are thrown out of competition because they cannot get the coal. By action of the Government you produce an unequal competition.

The Chairman—As a matter of fact, then, you stop Factory A, that has coal, from running because Factory B is out of coal, and you are going to prevent Factory B from getting a coal supply from the railroads for a few days. That is the real reason for the universality of this order?

**Says Factories Are Loaded Up.**

Dr. Garfield—If you add to it the fact that it is also stopping the loading of the tracks with mere material.

The Chairman—I must insist that it is not at all necessary to stop the factory in order to stop their loading it on the cars. That is a separate transaction.

Dr. Garfield—Except that practically the factories are pretty well loaded up with what they have got, waiting for transportation.

The Chairman—Then the factory would have to quit itself, and it would not be quitting under the order, but for want of cars in that instance. Assume that there might be a little inequality in the matter of factories, growing out of the circumstance that one of them happens to have coal on hand to run for a few days, whereas another might not have coal, do you think that the millions of people who work in these factories, with all of the economic value there is to their labor, their production, should be stopped merely because, going back to my illustration, Factory A may have a little advantage over Factory B?

Dr. Garfield—If that were the only reason I would agree with you entirely that it would be unwarranted.

The Chairman—Have you any other reasons than the ones you have given us?

Dr. Garfield—Yes. The result of the year's production in bituminous coal alone is a loss of about 35,000,000 tons, because of car shortage, to mention no other item. The only way we can possibly make that up is by economizing somewhere. Our general plan of conservation will look out for the future, but it cannot take care of the present, and this is a means of conserving the coal, of doing the kind of thing that would be done if, to use your illustration, the Fuel Administrators went into the coal bins of the factories that have stocked up and took out of those bins the coal and put it into other bins, or took it away from those bins and handed it over to the people.

The Chairman—Let us see if you conserve coal in this proposition. I do not want to argue it, but I want to get your view on this point. You say there are 35,000,000 tons of coal short on production?

Dr. Garfield—Because of car shortage.

The Chairman—If you stop every factory in the United States, you will not produce a single ton more of coal, will you?

Dr. Garfield—No.

The Chairman—You will still be 35,000,000 tons of coal short. The only way you can make up 35,000,000 tons of coal is to dig it out of the ground.

Dr. Garfield—No, that is not correct. You make it up by not using it.

The Chairman—You make it up by not using it, but at what cost? Let us follow the illustration that I gave and see if I am not correct, and I want to go back and restate it and see if it is not true. We are short 35,000,000 tons of coal. In order to get 35,000,000 tons more coal we must dig it out of the ground—that is, if we are to have a positive increase of coal. If we are to make up 35,000,000 tons deficiency by stopping the work of factories, we have still got to produce all of the godos that we would have made in those five days. We are short of goods, we have transferred our coal shortage into a goods shortage. And the only value of the coal is the production of the goods, so that instead of enriching ourselves by stopping work and getting 35,000,000 tons more coal, we have got the equivalent of that shortage in goods that are necessary for the country, and in the meantime we have lost about fifty times the value of coal in wages and in the production of these millions of people who labor. Is not that absolutely the situation?

**Shortage May Be 55,000,000 Tons.**

Dr. Garfield—No, I see it this way. We were 35,000,000 tons short last year because of car shortage. As near as I can figure out we are about 50,000,000 or 55,000,000 tons short on all accounts in bituminous coal. How are we going to make it up? We can make it up as you say by digging that much more coal out of the mines, or we can make it up by saving in the use of 50,000,000 tons, or we can do it by doing both of these things and dividing the loss. Now that is about where it will come out, but in so far as that loss being divided falls on manufactured goods—because of the fact that we have overmanufactured these goods that are piling up in the way I indicate—we are not doing it in a way that brings about the result as you state it.

The Chairman—But, Doctor, the manufactured goods are not piled up. The manufactured goods may be piled up that are to be shipped abroad, but you know and I know that there is no surplus of manufactured goods, speaking of the country at large. On the contrary, there is a great shortage and prices are mounting skyward. Since we are talking, however, about the equalization of factories—the one that has the coal to stop because another one does not have coal—what do you propose to do with those factories that are run by water power?

Dr. Garfield—They can continue to run by water power.

The Chairman—That is not the word we get from somebody in your office. Senator Smith of South Carolina made that announcement on the floor. If they run by water power, why should they be permitted the advantage of running over a mill that is stopped by Government order, any more than the man who laid in his coal and has some on hand? You say he could be compelled to stop in order that he may not have an advantage over a rival that is covered by the Government order.

Dr. Garfield—Simply because I have no power to stop it.

The Chairman—While you have not the power, do you intend to issue a request or anything of that kind?

Dr. Garfield—I should request all factories to stop, just as I am requesting all Governors to co-operate in getting banks and trust companies to stop. I have no power to stop them, not on the five days, but on Mondays.

The Chairman—Why not on the five days?

Dr. Garfield—You mean the banks and trust companies?

The Chairman—I am speaking about the water-power factories.

Dr. Garfield—That would apply just as much.

The Chairman—So that it is really the policy of your administration, in order to conserve coal, to stop the use of water?

**Questions "Equalization" Policy.**

Dr. Garfield—No, I should not put it in that way.

The Chairman—In order to preserve the equality of opportunity of the factory owners to make money, you stop the man who is located on a water power because the Government finds it necessary to stop the individual who is running his factory with steam. Do you assent to that?

Dr. Garfield—I assent to it in part. You place too much emphasis on the argument for equalization. That is only one of the arguments.

The Chairman—I, of course, recognize the congestion that exists on the railroads wherever it may exist, but I say it is not necessary to stop me from making broadcloth, that is worth $8 a yard, because the cars are not ready to haul it today, or to stop me making cornmeal because the cars are not ready to haul it today. You have a perfect right to say to me that you close the door on giving me cars, and to tell me that I cannot put my cornmeal on the cars, but if I have a place where I can grind it and have it ready, that has nothing to do with the question of congestion.

Dr. Garfield—Is not that line of argument the same that is advanced in any discussion where Government interferes with particular commodities or industries at any time? We can say that it won't hurt the main thing we are after, if an exception be made in this case or in the other case, but I should suppose the sound argument is that if we started in on that kind of an exception, we would never get anywhere in the main thing that we are seeking to accomplish.

The Chairman—Let me suggest something just as a humble citizen—why not let these factories run as long as they have coal, and if you find it is necessary to shut them off from getting more, let them be shut off until you have made up enough coal to keep the people from freezing and enough coal to insure the running of the war industries, but not to stop the factories that are able to furnish employment. I call your attention to his, and then I am going to let you answer in your own way, as of course you are entitled to from every consideration. I am not very well posted on the proportion of cost of coal to manufactured products, but I think it is safe to assume that in factories, taking the country over, the products of the factories for a day are worth from 100 to 300 times the cost of the coal. That product has an actual value of from 100 to 300 times the cost of the coal. When you stop the factory that has the coal on hand because some other factory does not have coal, you lose and the country loses. There is an economic loss of all of the labor and of all the people in that mill. There is an economic loss and actual loss to the country of that production which is worth from 100 to 300 times the coal. Don't you think that you ought to go a little slow about closing down factories that can run, and particularly closing down factories that run from water power?

**Order Carefully Considered.**

Dr. Garfield—I think I ought to go, and any man ought to go, very slow in issuing an order of this kind, and I have been considering it with business men for a month and more, as to what is just and right and of good accomplishment toward the ends we have in view. In the first place let me say as to labor, that if the factories of the country cause the burden to shift on labor on the four days of shutdown involved in this first block of five days, they will fail in bearing their share of a burden that I believe to be a proper war burden, and the same argument applies to the Mondays that follow. The United States went into this war with its eyes open, influenced by a high ideal which the President set before us, and, Senator, we dare not prove ourselves in the face of this situation open to the mere argument that it is dollars out of our pockets if we do a thing which will relieve the situation or which gives promise to relieve the situation, and we must not allow it to be a shift of the burden of this loss on to the shoulders of the laboring man.

Senator Vardaman—You have doubtless made a calculation as to the amount of coal that is daily consumed by the factories that will be suspended. How long, in your judgment, would it take to recover the loss of 30,000,000 tons? Would it be necessary to keep this order in force very long? Have you made any calculation as to that?

Dr. Garfield—As near as we could make it, this will accomplish the result.

Senator Vardaman—How long will it be necessary to keep this order in force to do that?

Dr. Garfield—For the period named. It is specifically named.

Senator Vardaman—How long?

Dr. Garfield—It is only five days now, including Sunday.

Senator Vardaman—Do not the five days come later?

Dr. Garfield—No.

Senator Vardaman—Just the one block of five days?

Dr. Garfield—The one period of five days, tomorrow, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and every Monday following until and including March 25, ten Mondays and four other days, including Sundays.

The Chairman—Dr. Garfield, you have made a statement that we dare not fail to do our duty, to make whatever sacrifices are necessary in this war. Of course you mean whatever sacrifices are necessary?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Of course you do not mean that if somebody in a perfectly honest endeavor to help on the war does something which entails great sacrifice and at the same time a great loss, that any one is guilty of cowardice who protests against that?

**Millions of Loss to Industry.**

Dr. Garfield—Oh, I would not say so at all.

The Chairman—Of course not, you are too much of a man to say that. You say that the employers ought as a part of their sacrifice to pay to their men their wages during these five days and during the ten days that are to follow of idleness and to do it as a part of their sacrifice. Suppose we grant that. We may take care of the wage earner, but what about the loss to the country of that which those laborers would produce if they were employed, which runs into many, many millions of dollars. What about that?

Dr. Garfield—My answer to it is covered, I think, in what I said as to the backing up of industry and the clogging of our railroads with the movements of surplus products.

The Chairman—As a matter of fact, can you tell us how much of a surplus there is of the necessities in this country in any line? Let us take boots and shoes; is there any surplus in this country in boots and shoes?

Dr. Garfield—I cannot undertake to give you the details of that.

The Chairman—There is not in boots and shoes, and there is not in clothing, and there is not in dry goods or groceries, or in flour or in cornmeal; there is no surplus of meats; we have no surplus in this country at all, and on the contrary we are facing a stringency in almost everything, are we not?

Dr. Garfield—We are.

The Chairman—And is it not very dangerous to stop production of those things except where there is no coal to run them?

Dr. Garfield—Or cars to carry them.

The Chairman—Oh, we will get those cars after a while.

Dr. Garfield—How?

The Chairman—Because you do not make a single car by making me stop my cornmeal mill; you do not make a single car or release a single car by making me stop my iron mill; you do not make another car by making me stop manufacturing stuff which eventually I shall have to get a car to use, and I do not have to have it now during these five days or during these ten days that will follow. I can market it six months from now. Why stop me doing that?

Dr. Garfield—Because the conditions of congestion in the country are such that we have got to stop the piling up, even though it is true that certain things like flour and food and articles you mention we are short of. We are short of them because of the enormous export business that we have been called to meet, during the last year especially.

**Need Coal for Homes and Ships.**

Senator Vardaman—Is it not a fact that the real reason for this action is to provide coal to warm the freezing people and to provide coal for our ships?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Vardaman—That is the real reason?

Dr. Garfield—That is the first fundamental real reason, yes, and, second, and an important part of it, to aid in stopping this piling up at the seaboard of those things essential to go abroad in ships.

The Chairman—I cannot admit that there is any—I am going to say it—any sense in stopping me running my factory in Kansas City, Mo.—and mark you I do not own a factory except in this illustration—in which I am making handles to be used in the woods of the Northwest, which we can deliver any time between now and next January, because there are some goods piled on the wharves at New York. I cannot admit that that is logical.

Dr. Garfield—Can you not say that it is a part of the logic of the situation of which the rest consists in conserving the fuel that you would otherwise be using up in the manufacture of your axe handles?

The Chairman—If you are going to say the people are freezing within a short radius of the factory and that you are going to take fuel out of that factory and stop these people from freezing, though that stops the factory, well and good. Thus I would say to you all right, stop the people from freezing, but when you propose to stop my factory where I have coal because Smith has got no coal, and when you propose to turn my thousand employes out—

Dr. Garfield—I am not proposing to do that.

The Chairman (continuing)—For five days because he has no coal, and when you propose to deprive the country of the $50,000 worth of actual values that they will create in these five days because Smith has no coal, I confess I cannot see the reason for it.

Dr. Garfield—Senator, all I can say is that I do see it, not on the basis of the statement that you have made, but on the basis of the whole condition.

**Reed Sees Billion Dollar Loss.**

The Chairman—The census of 1914 gave as employed in industry, wage-earners, in round numbers 8,250,000 people, and it is generally conceded, I think, that the number now exceeds 11,000,000. If of the 11,000,000 people there are employed in the industries that will be affected by this order 50 per cent., and I think that would be a low estimate, we will reduce it further to 5,000,000. If you throw 5,000,000 people out of work for fifteen days, you have thrown 75,000,000 people out of work for one day, and if they earn, as I think they do earn, an average of $3 a day in wages, you will have lost $225,000,000 in wages. I am figuring rapidly; I may be wrong; you can figure better than I can. You will have lost the wages of those men, but you will have lost the things which they would have produced, which I think is easily five times the amount of the wages, because, involved in the damage is all the capital, all the machinery, all the immense organization, and if that is true this order will cost us—will cost the country—over a billion dollars.

Dr. Garfield—Senator, that argument, if you will permit me to say, is open to the same kind of objection that the arguments are open to which figure up the financial loss of the country by reason of the holidays and Sundays, and by reason of the fact that the nation is at war. The economic loss of war, we agree, is untold, it is inestimable, but we throw it away, so to speak, in the face of a necessity that compels us to go forward with the chief business in hand. If we are arguing the case on the basis of pure economics I have not a word to say to justify the act of myself as Fuel Administrator.

The Chairman—Now let us see, let us argue it a moment on the basis of pure economics. We have been told that food will win the war; we have been told that coal will win the war, and we have been told very frequently that money and bonds will win the war. The fact of the matter is that the thing that will win the war is great resources, which means cattle, hogs, and sheep and horses, corn and wheat, and rye and wool, and iron and steel, and all those things that really make the wealth of a country. It is, therefore, necessary to take economic questions in view in order to win this war, and I want to know where we are strengthening ourselves by stopping the machinery of production where it is not necessary to do it in order to get the coal. I am not quarreling; when the coal is out we have to stop. But why stop until the coal is out?

**Living from Hand to Mouth.**

Dr. Garfield—So as to be wise in getting coal ahead.

The Chairman—Or, well—

Dr. Garfield—We are living from hand to mouth.

The Chairman—Yes.

Dr. Garfield—A storm struck the country here the other day that paralyzed it. We have got to make up for that.

The Chairman—I do not object to your taking every bit of the coal from the mines for five days if you say it is going to give to the people coal to keep them from freezing.

Dr. Garfield—This order will do it.

The Chairman—But how are you going to do it by this order? This order does not get you any coal.

Dr. Garfield—Yes it does.

The Chairman—Where?

Dr. Garfield—This order stops the industries which are using cars unnecessarily.

The Chairman—But it is not necessary, doctor. I insist, with all the respect in the world—and while I am earnest, I am certainly respectful, because I feel that way toward you—it is not necessary to stop a thousand spindles in a factory because there is not a car on the side track to haul away the goods that are being made in that factory. That is a separate operation. You can deny the mill owner the right to take his goods and put them on the car, but why deny him the right to manufacture them if he has got the stuff to do it? The reason you are doing it, as you have stated, is because you do not want this man who has coal to have an advantage over this other man who does not have coal, so that this whole country must suffer this tremendous loss to the end that one capitalist shall not have a little advantage over another capitalist. Now I protest, doctor, you ought to revise this order, if you are at liberty to revise it. Of course, you know better as to that than I do. Have the other members of the committee any questions to ask?

**Asks About Purchase of Coal.**

Senator Jones—I am just informed that the newspapers of the country are stating that it is the purpose of the Coal Administration to purchase all of the coal produced within these five days and pay for it out of the public Treasury. Can you give us any information as to the verity of that rumor?

Dr. Garfield—That is an exaggeration of this, which is true: If it becomes necessary to keep the mines going, I would set up as a revolving fund, permitted under the Lever act, a sufficient amount to buy, on thirty-day sight drafts, accepted by State Fuel Administrators, coal that would be sent forward for other than the preferred list, purchasing that coal at the President's price, and selling it for cash at the President's price, without profit. That transaction would be for the purpose of controlling coal which is distributed for other than the preferred list, so as to divert it the more easily for people who are cold and for ships which need bunkers and for public utilities and so forth. And, if there is a surplus, then to control the distribution so that it shall not be unfairly taken. I doubt very much if there will be any necessity for the use of that piece of machinery.

Senator Jones—The necessity which has obtained heretofore has resulted in diverting a good deal of coal from one industry to another, has it not? Or, rather, one class of consumers to another?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Jones—Have you any definite information which you can give us as to the probable number of industries throughout the country which will be affected in the way suggested by the questions by the Chairman of the committee, that is, industries which have coal and which will not be permitted to use that coal during these days?

Dr. Garfield—I have undertaken to get that answered, and I have not been able to get it. Senator, it is too big a proposition, it would take too long to get the information. The time for its use would go by.

Senator Vardaman—Here is a copy of the order, Senator Jones, which Dr. Garfield has handed to us.

Senator Jones—Yes. You put in the preferred class, among others, railroads. I think we all recognize the importance of railroads having plenty of fuel. Next you mention domestic consumers. I will ask you to state how urgent, in your opinion, is the demand from these domestic consumers?

Dr. Garfield—Judging by the calls that came to us from our State Fuel Administrators it is very pressing. The demand is most pressing, perhaps, among the very poor, who live from hand to mouth, and then from the class of people dependent upon gas and electricity for light and heat in their homes, who cannot directly use the coal, but use it through the public utilities.

**Consulted Business Men.**

Senator Jones—You have ascertained that there is a very wide shortage to that class of consumers?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Jones—And they are demanding immediate relief?

Dr. Garfield—They are.

Senator Jones—And the same may be said of all these, I deem it, which you put in these preferred classes?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, Sir.

Senator Jones—Now, you say that this question of shutting down industries which have coal has been discussed with a number of business men of the country?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Jones—I wish you would state a little more fully the extent to which that discussion has gone among business men and the unanimity of judgment among those men upon that subject, and the salient arguments, in concise form, which were advanced in support of that action.

Dr. Garfield—I have been at pains, whenever business men came into the office, I do not say in every instance, to discuss with them the questions of essentials and nonessentials, and how we might save in the consumption of coal, and I have requested Mr. Noyes, who has given more attention to the question of conservation than any of the others of my staff.

Senator Jones—Who?

Dr. Garfield—P. B. Noyes.

Senator Vardaman—Of The Star.

Dr. Garfield—No. He is a manufacturer. I requested Mr. Noyes to go to New York and Boston and meet the Fuel Administrators there and talk with them first hand as to the question of what wisely, in their judgment, could be done in shutting off consumption of coal. He left us on Saturday last, and

Continued on Page 5.

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# He Tells Senators His Reasons for the Shut-down Order

returned night before last. The result of his conferences in New York and Boston with Fuel Administrators and business men and railroad Presidents was that an order of substantially this character would bring the relief, although it was recognized that it would be objected to broadly.

Senator Jones—The questions as to the effect of such an order upon the industries individually and as a whole were weighed carefully, were they, in these investigations and discussions?

Dr. Garfield—They were weighed carefully, Senator.

Senator Jones—And let me see if I have in mind the principal argument in support of the action. That there is an actual shortage of coal in the hands of the industries and available for the industries, throughout the country; I mean taken as one mass, or viewed in its entirety?

Dr. Garfield—Yes. May I express it in these words?

Senator Jones—Yes.

Dr. Garfield—There is a shortage of reserve coal on hand.

Senator Jones—And after investigation, which you deem to be thorough, so far as necessary, it is essential that industry should be arrested to catch up with an adequate available supply?

### Would Treat All Alike.

Dr. Garfield—Yes, Sir.

Senator Jones—And inasmuch as the present condition is brought about to some extent by previous activities of the Government, and inasmuch as it will be necessary for the Government to take a hand in restoring an available supply for the industries of the country considered as an entirety, you and the business men with whom you have discussed it have concluded that it is necessary to treat all these industries alike?

Dr. Garfield—That is it.

Senator Jones—And not only that factor enters into it, but the movement of freight situation, the transportation situation, is of such a nature, in your judgment, as to make it essential that there shall be relief at the source?

Dr. Garfield—That is it.

Senator Jones—At the factories which have been causing this congestion?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Jones—And in all fairness to the industries as a whole, if those who have coal at the present time were permitted to continue it would be necessary, in the interest of fairness, whenever they reach the point when they do not have coal, to require them to shut down for the same length of time as it is necessary to require the industries to shut down now who have no coal, would it not be? And in your judgment it is better to do it all at once?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Jones—That is all.

The Chairman—Just one question and then we must go, I think. I hand you the bill and will you be so kind as to point me to the paragraph in this bill that gives the authority for this action which is contemplated?

Dr. Garfield—I would, of course, mention Section 5 as a whole. It is not necessary to go into detail, I take it, Senator, as to that?

The Chairman—Section 5 deals only with coal and coal mines, does it not?

Dr. Garfield—It deals with coal and coal mines and coke.

The Chairman—Of course, the legal effect we need not go into.

Dr. Garfield—No. Then there is the opening paragraph of the act.

The Chairman—Which do you mean, the preamble?

Dr. Garfield—It is Section 1: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that, by reason of the existence of a state of war," and so forth, which refers, you see, to "foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas," and so forth. Then, at the end of the section, "the President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

### Never Singled Out New York.

The Chairman—I do not care to argue. Those are the two sections?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

The Chairman—Now, one further question. It was stated, I think, on the floor of the Senate that the original intention was to have this order apply only to New York. What is the fact about that?

Dr. Garfield—No, I never had it in mind to have it apply only to New York. This, Senator, is the fact: Some time ago I gave to each State Fuel Administrator authority to divert coal when necessary to relieve human suffering, going to the extent if necessary of shutting down factories, closing up any kind of an institution. In short, to do anything necessary to relieve that suffering.

The Chairman—That is, to divert the coal while it was in transit?

Dr. Garfield—Yes, on arrival and before it was put into the—

The Chairman—And you did not mean to give authority to go into the factory and take the coal that was once put in there?

Dr. Garfield—No, I did not.

The Chairman—You did not give them authority to do that?

Dr. Garfield—No. Sir. I did not give them authority to do that?

The Chairman—But you gave them authority to get coal while it was on the cars or in transit still?

Dr. Garfield—Before it was delivered to the final consumer. Now, this situation arose. The business interests in several sections of the country bringing the argument to bear on the State Fuel Administrators said, "We will do anything necessary to aid the Government in the present emergency, but our State ought not to be asked to do these things and allow other States to go on with these activities," and the State Fuel Administrators' argument was sound. If a thing of this kind was done it ought to be done generally for the same kind of reason that if this thing is done it ought to be done generally with the manufacturing industries.

Senator Vardeman—Have you finished, Doctor?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Vardaman—I want to ask you, having the power which you are now exercising, could not the same end be reached by a direction that the coal be devoted to the purposes for which it is now going to be used under this order, and mitigate or rather reduce the economic loss by not stopping the factories that happen to have the coal and whose labor desires to continue to work? While it might place one factory at a disadvantage that had not the coal, the country generally would be benefited by the factory running if the factory had the coal. Could you not have accomplished the same thing in that way?

Dr. Garfield—I thought not, and I still think not, Senator, but that is a question which—

Senator Vardaman—Now, Factory A is without coal?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Vardaman—Factory B has coal to run for three weeks or four weeks?

Dr. Garfield—Yes.

Senator Vardaman—It seems to me that since you have power to direct the uses to which this coal is devoted the country would not have suffered, while the competitors of the factory might suffer some, yet the country would be benefited by permitting the factory to run, and we are all interested now in adding to the total wealth of the entire country.

Dr. Garfield—But the time will come when that factory will be out, and as Senator Jones pointed out, you would have a condition of stopping this factory today and that factory over there tomorrow, which would not be—

Senator Vardaman—But that factory over here will stop when its fuel gives out, and that factory would have no complaint if that factory was unable to get coal, but the factory that has the coal now can justly complain, and the country is the loser from it.

Dr. Garfield—It does not seem to me that the country is the loser, although I recognize that the factory which has the coal will complain.

The Chairman—I do not want to stop this examination——

Senator Vardaman—All right; I am through.

The Chairman—It has gone on and I do not like to make the suggestion, because you have asked so few questions and Senator Jones and I took so much time, but I recognize the fact that it will be 5 o'clock in many parts of this country in a little while.

Senator Jones—No, it is the other way, Senator. It will get to be 5 o'clock here quicker than it will anywhere else.

The Chairman—It will still be 5 o'clock in all parts of the country, in a little while, and the factories that close down tonight ought to know whether they are going to open tomorrow or not. Dr. Garfield, we will, perhaps, have to ask you to favor us with your presence some other day. We are very much obliged to you now.

Dr. Garfield—Certainly, gentlemen, I am glad to come any time.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the subcommittee adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

# FINANCIAL DISTRICT WILL REMAIN OPEN

## Banks and Exchanges Decide Against Any Interruption of Business.

## STOCKS LITTLE AFFECTED

## But Cotton Market Has Exciting Day, with Violent Fluctuations Throughout the Day.

All the banks and exchanges will be kept open today and on the "ten Mondays" specified by the Fuel Administrator. Wall Street will not interrupt its business, although some of the workers may be obliged to suffer by reason of a lack of sufficient heat in some of the office buildings.

Officers of banks early in the day conferred with George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banking, and advised him that they were opposed to closing the banks on Mondays, and officials of the Exchanges considered the subject and came to a similar conclusion, but their decisions were subject to revision in the event that Governor Whitman determined to declare the "ten Mondays" legal holidays.

The Governor having announced last night at Albany that he would not proclaim the holidays the original plan of keeping the banks and exchanges open stands undisturbed.

Director Garfield's order was the sole subject of discussion in the faninclal district, where bankers and brokers expressed themselves in severe terms in criticising the Administration.

The cotton market showed by far the strongest reaction to Mr. Garfield's interference with the normal course of industry. The stock market, in fact, responded surprisingly little. On the opening, prices were off from 2 to 3 points, the industrial stocks suffering most, while some of the railroads lost very little, if at all. Trading was very lively, and the sentiment gradually veered around until prices began to recover, and actually climbed back to a higher point, in many active issues, than Wednesday's close. The market weakened again late in the day, but on the whole stood up very well.

### Wild Day on Cotton Market.

On the cotton market, however, it was another story. There had been no wilder day there in the last year, and for sheer excitement the day's session compared with some of those that preceded the closing in August, 1914. The speculative element in cotton came downtown yesterday morning with its mind plainly made up that Dr. Garfield had smashed the market wide open, and proceeded to act upon this theory. January and March contracts were written down to a flat price of 30 cents—losses of 137 and 102 points—before the call, and the moment the gong sounded a perfect frenzy of selling, particularly in March deliveries, started to carry prices to still lower levels.

This selling wave, however, entirely ignored the inherent strength of the present market, and about the end of the first hour the turn came, with a suddenness and violence proportioned to the violence of the initial break. Prices advanced quickly all along the line, and long before the close had recovered the greater part of the loss, with January and March back above the 30-cent level. This rise, however, did not at once restore equilibrium, and the market continued to fluctuate violently all day, being again weaker at the close.

The feeling on the Cotton Exchange is that every argument in favor of maintaining an open securities market at the present time applies with even greater force in the cotton industry, and that this interruption of industrial production makes all the more necessary the maintenance of a free market in which the dislocation may be measured and allowed for.

### Exchange Governors Act.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the situation, but it was more to solve various problems of deliveries, &c., connected with keeping open during the restricted days, than to discuss closing, which was not seriously advocated at any time. They passed the following resolution:

> Whereas, The Fuel Administrator of the United States has directed that on Mondays, Jan. 21, 28, Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18, and 25, the use of fuel be radically curtailed, rendering such days practically holidays, and
>
> Whereas, We are informed by the banks that they will be open for the transaction of business as usual on said days; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That in order that the money loan market be in a position to be undisturbed, and that the banks and borrowers and lenders of money have the facilities of a market, the Exchange be open for the transaction of business as usual on each and all of said Mondays.

On the New York Cotton Exchange the idea of closing did not even make sufficient progress to occasion a meeting of the Board of Managers. It was taken for granted by every one in the trade that at this time, with the marketing of the crop still in progress, every effort must be made to keep the Exchange open in order to maintain a free market. President Schutt stated yesterday afternoon that, unless Governor Whitman proclaimed Monday a legal holiday, or unless the Exchange building was made absolutely unusable by the shutting down of elevators and cutting off of heat and light, the Cotton Exchange would remain open for business.

President Howell of the Consolidated Stock Exchange issued a statement declaring that members of that institution "are quite willing to undergo whatever discomforts and inconveniences may be imposed upon them. Consequently there will be no interruption to trading on the Consolidated Exchange. The necessity of keeping the market open is keenly realized and physical discomforts will not deter members from attending to business during the period embraced by the order."

### Monday Busy Day for Banks.

Bankers who were interviewed said that they were opposed to closing the banks. It was pointed out that the public would be subjected to considerable inconvenience in the event that the banks were obliged to close. Monday is a particularly busy day for savings institutions, and is generally a day when withdrawals and deposits at commercial banks are pretty heavy.

In the case of the large institutions attention was directed to the fact that the mail received on Monday was extraordinarily heavy, and that if it was permitted to accumulate until Tuesday morning the checks received from out-of-town would pile up to such dimensions that it would be very difficult indeed for the clerks to prepare all the items for the morning's exchanges at the Clearing House.

President Outerbridge of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York called a special meeting yesterday afternoon of the Chamber's Committee on War Problems for considering the situation created by the Fuel Administration order. All information as to the result of the committee's deliberations was, however, refused. It was reported that the committee drafted a telegram to be sent to the Fuel Administration, but, if so, it was not made public. Mr. Outerbridge put himself on record Wednesday night as strongly opposed to the order, and yesterday declined to amplify his remarks. It was rumored that a meeting of the full Chamber might be called, but this did not appear probable.

# DIVERSE VIEWS HELD BY WALL STREET MEN

Sentiment in the financial district toward the Fuel Administrator's order restricting industry to save coal underwent many fluctuations yesterday. Nearly every one arrived at his office in the morning in a white heat of indignation, and heated telegrams of protest addressed both to President Wilson and Dr. Garfield in person were hurriedly composed. However, as the big men in finance and industry met and discussed the situation among themselves, they cooled each other off in a marked degree, and in the afternoon the general feeling was that it was necessary to trust the Administration; that the order might, after all, be necessary, and in that case it was incumbent upon everybody to buckle down and make the best of it.

J. Pierpont Morgan helped materially in this improvement of sentiment. Early in the day he issued the following statement:

"The Administration, with all the facts before it, has decided that this is the best way of meeting a situation which was rapidly becoming a serious menace to all the work of the country, and, therefore, to the successful carrying on of the war. The only right course, therefore, is for all the people to co-operate to the extent of their ability to make this measure effective."

It was noticeable that sentiment among railorad executives, who are in a position to understand better than any one else the seriousness of the situation which led Dr. Garfield to act, was much more favorable to the order than among any other particular class. Several Presidents of big coal-carrying roads declined to make any comment for publication, apparently on the theory, as expressed by one, that since their roads had been token over by the Government, they were in the position of Government employes anu, consequently, it would be an impropriety for them to discuss the action of another Government official. President Underwood of the Erie, however, said:

"It is a move tin the right direction. The mining and transportation of coal is simply a mechanical proposition, and the situation that arose had to be met in a mechanical way, and I think that Dr. Garfield has met it. We have heard a great deal of talk—too much, in fact—of the breakdown of the transportation system. The system did not break down. It was insufficient. It could not do seven-sevenths work with six-sevenths facilities, and the result was accumulations—congestion some call it—from day to day, and something had to be done. Now, with this order in effect, railroads will have one extra day a week for some time to catch up with these accumulations."

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central, Assistant Director General of Railroads, said that the duty of the railroads was to "keep hard at it days, nights, Sundays and holidays."

# IDLE STEEL MILLS WILL NOT PAY MEN

Continued from Page One.

man of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and A. C. Dinkey, Vice-President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. These men, with Judge Gary and several other manufacturers, have been assisting the War Industries Board in establishing steel prices and apportioning Government orders.

The fact that the extraordinary conditions promised by the Garfield order were considered from many angles was proved not only by the gathering of the steel men but also through the presence of Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, at the Finance Committee's meeting. Judge Gary said it had been decided to close numerous subsidiary company plants, beginning at midnight. In order to get a complete survey of the situaton, he added, he had telegraphed Dr. Garfield for further elucidation of particular points of the ruling which were not made clear in the brief announcement on Wednesday night.

The corporation's attitude toward wages during the fourteen working days that mills and furnaces will be idle will be far-reaching in its effect on the income of labor. The corporation has plants in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama. It is estimated that the wage earners employeed in all the plants, railroad, and mining properties aggregate 275,000. Last year the average wage was $3.29 a day, and three increases of 10 per cent. last year makes the present average about $4.30 a day. Probably 250,000 of the employes work in plants east of the Mississippi River, and if they were all idle under the Fuel Administration's order their loss in pay would be more than $1,000,000 a day. A fair estimate of the loss of wages to the 500,000 men likely to be affected in all steel and iron companies would be easily $3,000,000 a day.

Copper refiners were unable to predict the extent to which their Eastern works would be affected. With supplies running behind the current demand for metal, the producers believed that modifications of the order would be made for them. Oil refiners held the same attitude, basing their belief on the urgent need for maximum production during the period of the war.

# AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY WILL SHUT UP TIGHT

## Managers, Though Doubting Its Wisdom, Will Obey Garfield's Order.

Representatives of the automobile industry, while almost unanimous in doubting the wisdom of the Garfield closing order, said they were preparing to shut their factories, repair shops, and service stations on the specified days. Gaston Plantiff, Eastern representative of Henry Ford, received a telegram late in the day from Detroit ordering the complete closing of the big Ford factory in Long Island City, which employs about 800 men.

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, which employs in its forty factories in all parts of the country more than 38,000 workers, said:

"We have complied with the request of the Fuel Administrator as nearly as we can now interpret its intent, and all of our factories will close tonight for the five-day period. There has been a shortage of coal and this shortage has increased. This is a fact, and it does not help the present situation to discuss its cause. The authorities at Washington, in connection with State commissions and manufacturers, have been trying to solve this problem for months.

Mr. Plantiff, in announcing that the Ford factory in Long Island City would be closed, said:

"The factory employs about 700 to 800 men, and the loss of wages will be the most serious result. Salaried men will not suffer, but the great majority of the workers are paid by the day, and, as no worker receives less than $5, the loss will be several thousand dollars.

Emlen S. Hare, President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, said:

"To my mind, the shut-down of industry is a more serious setback to the ability of this country to win the war than a big German victory. I don't say this because of the many hardships to industry which will be caused by this measure, which, while bad enough, are of minor importance as compared with the startling fact that another man so prominent in the service of our Government is so lacking in vision as not to appreciate that there was never a time in the history of this country when successful and speeded-up industry was so necessary.

R. H. Johnston, general manager of the White Company, which maintains a large service station for the repair of its motor trucks, said that one of the serious results of the closing order would be the forced withdrawal from use of a number of motor trucks which are urgently needed for the transportation of coal and other commodities.

C. W. Cady, Vice President of the Harrolds Motor Company, the New York agency for Pierce-Arrow cars and trucks, said that the Pierce-Arrow service station in Long Island City, employing more than 250 men, would close down for the five days.

C. H. Larson, President of the Motor Club of New York, composed of the leading automobile dealers, said that while he failed to see the wisdom of so sweeping an order, all of the motor shops and stations in the city would close up as ordered.

# DETROIT EMPLOYERS FEEL UNABLE TO PAY

## Suggestion That Workers Get Full Wages and Make Up Time Deemed Impractical.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17.—Detroit industries, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion today, could not stand the financial drain of paying their men for Dr. Garfield's days of enforced idleness, and employers generally did not think the plan practical, even though employes should agree to make up the lost time by working over hours later. Others thought that this co-operation of labor and capital might offer a solution, but nothing will be done by either labor leaders or manufacturers until the National Fuel Administration replies definitely to a deluge of telegraphic protests sent to Washington this evening by members of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Labor leaders said that if employers would suggest paying the men during their enforced idleness steps would be taken to get the opinions of the employes as to how they should make up the time, but the majority were in favor of accepting the Government's order without complaint.

Officials of the Detroit Federation of Labor say that the temporary loss of employment will be particularly burdensome to men in the industrial plants, because many of them already have suffered a reduction of income through the closing of factories because of the failure of railroads to deliver materials during the recent storm.

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Made with low 1-inch college heel to 1¾-inch slender Cuban heel. Sizes 2 to 8, and widths AA to D.

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In most exquisite filigree designs, reproductions of higher-priced Diamond-set pins.

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Extraordinary values. Mounted in Solid Gold engraved oval frames.

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Very special. Convertible style bracelet, and reliable 7-jeweled movement.

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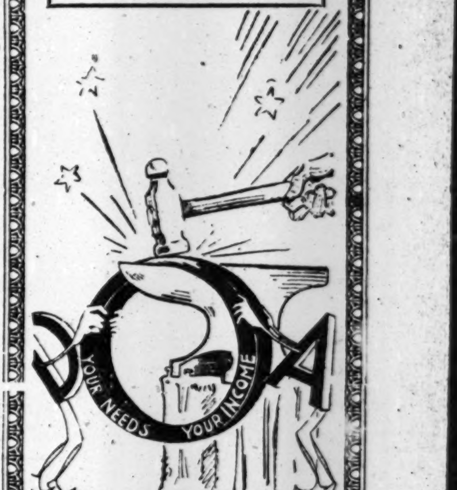

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The problem of adjusting "outgo" to "income" has never called for such careful thought as it does in these days of constantly increasing cost of living. Men and women who have never been obliged to count the pennies now find themselves face to face with the question: "Where can we make our money bring the best returns?"

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# BUSINESS MEN HERE PROTEST TO WILSON

### Coal Order Is a Calamity, Asserts National Manufacturers' Association in Telegram.

### WOOLEN TRADE ALARMED

### Retail Clothiers Say a Million Employes in the Industry Will Be Made Idle.

Business men of New York sent to President Wilson yesterday many serious and carefully weighed protests against the Garfield coal order and requested that it be revoked. They asserted, in general, that they would obey the order with good grace if the President finally decided it was necessary, but asked that he give consideration to factors of harm which they believed outweighed the good which it could accomplish. They asserted that the order did not mean that industry would be affected for five days merely, but that the hiatus in industrial life would have effects which it would take months to overcome. They expressed the opinion that business should have had more than one day's notice.

The National Association of Manufacturers sent to President Wilson a telegram urging the revocation of the Garfield order. The association said that such an order was a confession to the enemy that this country was industrially demoralized. The telegram follows:

> To the President, Washington, D. C.:
>
> The National Association of Manufacturers, composed of 4,000 establishments, views with gravest concern the possibilities for appalling disaster to our country and our people unless the order of the Fuel Administrator shall immediately be revoked. It is not a relief, but a calamity.
>
> Our industries are now bearing burdens almost unbearably, and additions to such burdens will inevitably result in a breakdown. The loss of time, work, and wages by our working people will cause sickness, suffering, distress, and still further strain relations which are already near the breaking point, thereby causing more discontent and social unrest.
>
> The news of the Fuel Administrator's action will be welcomed by our enemies as an official admission that the United States is industrially demoralized and therefore not to be feared. For these reasons and for others we respectfully and earnestly urge the revocation of the order.
>
> NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

J. Philip Bird, General Manager of the association, said that he believed the order would aggravate rather than improve the coal situation.

"The direct effect of the Federal Fuel Administration's order will be a serious disruption of essential industrial operations," he said. "It will require months of unceasing effort to overcome the disorganization which will take place, and hardship will be inflicted not only upon employers and employes in this country, but upon our fighting forces abroad. The scarcity of labor makes almost criminal any waste of a producer's time. Machinery and working organizations that have been going at top speed cannot be stopped without demoralization.

"Should not Mr. Garfield at least have taken into consideration those industrial plants which have a safe supply of fuel on hand? There is surely no reason why those industrial plants, which have on hand sufficient fuel to keep going for the next month or two, should close down and deprive their employes of their means of livelihood. Should not such exceptions be made in the order?

"It is my firm belief that instead of relieving the coal situation, the order will aggravate it. The scare it has caused will make those who have any coal or those who may be fortunate enough to obtain a supply hoard and secrete it in every conceivable way. The fuel problem is not one of conservation, but one of production and distribution. In this respect the order as a remedy for a bad situation is very much like a physician who kills his patient before he can perhaps grow worse.

**Deplores Unnecessary Hardships.**

"This war cannot be won through the imposition and causing of unnecessary hardships on our industries, embracing those who depend on and receive wages as well as those who pay them. Our business men are giving concrete testimony every day of their unselfish patriotism. They are ready and anxious to serve and support the Government in every possible way.

"I am apprehensive the result of the Garfield order will give aid and stimulus to our enemies. It is probably true that by this time every telephone and telegraph wire in Germany is burning with enemy versions of the news, every town has been blazoned with the announcement as a tonic to the restless subjects of the Kaiser; like the news of a great victory, they are shouting that 'America is losing its nerve,' 'America can't stand up,' 'America is in a state of economic and financial collapse.'

"Just what possible benefit can accrue to our people is a mystery. The thing that can excuse such unprecedented and sudden action is still problematical. The Government must not overlook the relation of industrial earnings and wages to its war savings stamp sales, Liberty Loan subscriptions, and installment payments. It is a serious matter."

**Woolen Manufacturers Protest.**

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, which controls the employment of tens of thousands of workers, largely engaged on Government contracts, sent this telegram to President Wilson:

> The Fuel Administrator's order for a shutdown is like a thunderbolt on the woolen and worsted mills. It means inevitably an immediate reduction in the amount of woolen cloth available for clothing so urgently needed by soldiers in cantonments and fields. Impossible to produce in five-day week full capacity of six-day week. For the comfort and health of the army we most earnestly protest against sweeping action taken by Administrator.

The Retail Clothiers' Association of New York, following an executive meeting in the Hotel Cumberland yesterday, sent this telegram of protest to the President:

> The Retail Clothiers' Association of the State of New York respectfully calls your attention to the fact that the reported order of Dr. Garfield will, if enforced, bring about the following condition as affecting our trade:
>
> It will throw over a million employes in our particular industry dependent upon their wages for support into idleness.
>
> It will bring about unforeseen hardships and difficulties that would necessarily curtail the earning power of a host of people who are willing and anxious to financially support the Government in this great war.
>
> Unless the reported order is indispensable to avoid a national calamity, we respectfully request its reconsideration and revocation.

The Executive Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York telegraphed the following protest to Fuel Controller Garfield yesterday:

> The Real Estate Board urgently requests that the order just issued by you, as reported in the press, directing the shutdown of industries be immediately rescinded. Enforcement of this order would be disastrous to industries of the country. It is evident that sufficient study has not been made of existing conditions. In common with industries of country at large, we protest urgently against enforcement of so drastic an order which cannot produce benefits to the country commensurate with the great and, in many instances, permanent damage. The coal situation, so far as New York is concerned, does not require enforcement of so drastic an order.
>
> LAURENCE McGUIRE, President.

The Executive Committee also issued this statement:

"The Real Estate Board has continuously, since the order was issued, had telephone requests from its members for advice, but the Governors feel that neither they nor any civil body is in a position to advise as to how these orders should be interpreted in their application to various kinds of buildings with mixed occupancies."

President McGuire of the board said: "In sending the telegram to Fuel Administrator Garfield, the Executive Committee of the Real Estate Board is entirely satisfied that sufficient study has not been made of existing conditions and requirements. It is most harmful for the country at this time to inform the enemy, as this order unquestionably will, that the country and its industries are paralyzed. The enemy will unquestionably make capital of the conditions which enforcement of the order will bring about, and if an attempt were made by an individual or a group of individuals to bring about such a condition while the country is at war, a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy would unquestionably follow, and the individual or group of individuals would be held up to the world as traitors.

**Sentiment in the Bronx.**

Much dissatisfaction was manifested in the Bronx regarding the Fuel Administrator's order. Vincent A. Clinton, publicity manager of the Bronx Board of Trade, said there were 2,250 factories in the Bronx employing 74,000 persons, and that the payrolls of the factories during 1917 amounted to $45,000,000.

Eugene H. Rosenquest, President of the Bronx Board of Trade, and also President of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, said:

"The order is staggering, and I regret that it has happened, but we must have confidence in the actions of our Government. I sincerely hope that the Government may soon determine that the order is unnecessary."

Richard W. Lawrence, Vice President of the Bronx Board of Trade and head of the Kohler-Campbell Piano Company, speaking for the piano industry in the Bronx, said:

"The matter of fuel conservation, so far as the piano industry goes, cannot be successful because piano factories, whether in actual operation or not, require heat for the protection of the veneer, glue, varnish, and other incidentals used in the industry. While the factories are working, the shavings, sawdust, and scrap wood are used for fuel, but when the factories are shut down it is necessary to use coal to maintain the heat."

**Wants Coal Administration Reformed.**

The Merchants' Association yesterday indorsed the Garfield order as a necessary evil required by a bad situation, but recommended earnestly to President Wilson that the way to prevent the recurrence of such a situation was to appoint men of experience and proved capacity for dealing with the coal and transportation industries.

The position of the association was defined in a statement issued by the Board of Directors and the Coal Shortage Committee of the association, which was in part as follows:

"The association's Coal Committee in its study of the subject has not been unmindful of the deplorable effects which must necessarily follow the enforcement of Administrator Garfield's order. It will cause a general instead of a partial suspension of business, will deprive workers of wages, the aggregate of which is estimated at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, and will curtail the output of many industries, the products of which are urgently needed for war purposes. Nevertheless, the committee is of the opinion that these evils, temporary as to time, are less in extent than the evils which must necessarily result from the continuance without effective regulation of existing conditions, which make certain such a continued coal shortage as in any event to greatly restrict business and industrial activity and assure widespread individual suffering.

The Board of Directors of The Merchants' Association adopted resolutions expressing the views of its committee as outlined in the statement. The members of the Coal Shortage Committee are William Fellowes Morgan, Willard S. Brown, Thomas D. Green, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association; Wesley M. Oler, R. A. C. Smith and Burton White. The members of the board who attended were William C. Breed, Frank R. Chambers, William Hamlin Childs, Lincoln Cromwell, William A. Marble, Daniel P. Morse, John Nix, Edward D. Page, Leopold Plaut, Henry R. Towne and Silas D. Webb.

# COAL ORDER ATTACKED BY DRY GOODS MEN

### *One Speaker at Wholesalers' Convention Urges Removal of 'Incompetent' Officials.*

Following the formal opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, the attention of the members was called to the order issued by Dr. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator, closing down industries.

Frank S. Evans of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, President of the organization of big jobbers, presided.

John J. Toohey of the Bentley & Toohey Silk Company of this city opened the discussion on Dr. Garfield's order by outlining the grave situation confronting industries generally, and the textile trade in particular as a result of the order. Mr. Toohey suggested that the National Association should take action toward bringing about a modification of the order.

"The fact is," Mr. Toohey said, "if similar incompetence was shown in any individual organization in the United States those perpetrating the act would be dismissed summarily." Mr. Toohey insisted that the officials responsible for the "blunder" should be removed. Several members who followed Mr. Toohey gave it as their view that the Government was tearing down industry without providing adequate means of relieving the situation.

The matter was finally referred to the War Service Committee, which, at the afternoon session, reported that, in view of the lack of definite information at the present time, it was inadvisable to take any formal action.

Following the discussion of the fuel closing order, the association considered many important trade problems brought to the front by the entrance of the United States into the war.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. A. Patrick of F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth, Minn.; First Vice President, F. H. Lloyd of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co., Pittsburgh; Second Vice President M. G. Cooper of the Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas A. Fernley, Philadelphia, and Advisory Secretary, T. James Fernley, Philadelphia. Members of the Advisory Board elected were W. H. Mann of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; James W. Wilson of the Clawson-Wilson Company, Buffalo, and Leon Smith of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.

# UNIVERSITY TO CLOSE ON COALLESS MONDAYS

Columbia University will be closed on the ten Mondays specified in the regulations made by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Officers of the University, including the Deans of the undergraduate and graduate schools, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided that the University should co-operate with the Fuel Administration's conservation plans, and that Columbia should accordingly close voluntarily on Mondays from Jan. 21 to March 25, both inclusive.

This step was taken despite the assurance of the university's attorneys that Mr. Garfield's order did not include that institution.

It is understood that Columbia's closing was not forced by a lack of coal, as there is said to be an ample supply for some time. Authorities at the university would not say how much coal was on hand, but expressed the belief that it would last for two weeks.

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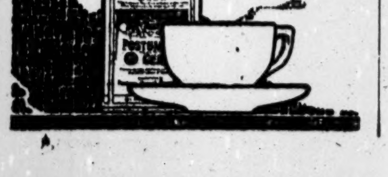

# 6,000,000 EMPLOYES TO BE IDLE 12 1-2 DAYS

### If They Are Not Paid Their Loss in Wages Will Reach $200,000,000.

### 600,000 AFFECTED HERE

### In 28 States Decrease in Manufactured Products Will Total $1,100,000,000.

Using statistics from the United States Census of Manufactures for the year 1914 as a basis, and estimating the increase in wages since that year at 25 per cent., it is found that the Fuel Administration's industrial shutdown order will throw approximately 6,000,000 wage earners out of work on the days when the order is effective and will cause these employes to lose more than $200,000,000 in wages if they receive no pay for the days on which they do not work. Estimating that the value of manufactured products has increased by 50 per cent. since 1914, it is likewise found that goods worth more than $1,100,000,000 normally would be produced by the factories closed by the order in the time when they will not operate.

According to calculations similar to the foregoing, more than 600,000 wage earners employed in factories in New York City will be thrown out of work and lose more than $22,000,000 in pay if they receive nothing during their idle time. Products that would have been valued at more than $171,900,000 will not be turned out by local factories.

The accompanying table gives a conservative estimate of the number of wage earners employed in factories in each of the twenty-eight States directly affected by the industrial shut-down order, the amounts in wages they would ordinarily receive for work on the twelve and one-half working days when the factories will be closed, the value of the products that would normally be turned out in this time, and the numbers of tons of anthracite, bituminous, and coke that would be consumed by the factories in the same period. The figures are for the year 1914, the latest for which Government census statistics are available, and it should be borne in mind that all of them would be larger if accurate for the present time, especially those for wages and the value of products.

### *Statistics for Twenty-eight States.*

| | | | | Coal Used. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| States. | Wage Earners. | Wages. | Value of Products. | Anthracite, Tons of 2,240 Lbs. | Bituminos, Tons of 2,000 Lbs. | Coke, Tons of 2,000 Lbs. |
| Alabama | 78,700 | $1,694,850 | $8,939,900 | 94 | 315,310 | 136,284 |
| Connecticut | 226,200 | 6,261,000 | 27,278,600 | 18,594 | 82,710 | 3,156 |
| Delaware | 22,100 | 569,100 | 2,801,750 | 1,336 | 16,545 | 714 |
| Florida | 55,600 | 1,241,100 | 4,055,600 | 824 | 7,177 | 876 |
| Georgia | 104,400 | 1,906,400 | 12,663,550 | 171 | 70,961 | 1,515 |
| Illinois | 506,900 | 17,045,500 | 112,866,150 | 10,985 | 724,964 | 134,462 |
| Indiana | 197,500 | 5,962,950 | 86,589,750 | 888 | 513,741 | 58,627 |
| Kentucky | 64,500 | 1,591,500 | 11,512,450 | 188 | 108,670 | 9,511 |
| Louisiana | 77,600 | 1,977,200 | 12,765,650 | 687 | 30,337 | 1,281 |
| Maine | 82,100 | 2,162,700 | 10,022,500 | 3,951 | 50,710 | 451 |
| Maryland | 111,500 | 2,680,600 | 18,887,450 | 6,379 | 71,275 | 16,006 |
| Massachusetts | 606,600 | 17,065,500 | 82,068,650 | 38,221 | 275,820 | 11,156 |
| Michigan | 271,000 | 9,112,600 | 54,308,150 | 4,790 | 298,730 | 23,006 |
| Minnesota | 92,800 | 2,925,850 | 24,667,700 | 2,182 | 70,035 | 5,050 |
| Mississippi | 46,700 | 958,850 | 8,977,500 | 92 | 23,805 | 312 |
| New Hampshire | 78,900 | 2,032,100 | 9,142,200 | 5,066 | 31,794 | 508 |
| New Jersey | 373,600 | 10,556,800 | 70,331,650 | 241,653 | 199,200 | 22,237 |
| New York | 1,057,800 | 31,552,100 | 190,733,050 | 180,396 | 491,557 | 113,724 |
| North Carolina | 136,800 | 2,301,950 | 14,470,600 | 1,157 | 59,611 | 1,112 |
| Ohio | 510,400 | 15,896,200 | 89,140,400 | 2,159 | 696,380 | 313,371 |
| Pennsylvania | 824,400 | 26,397,650 | 141,617,500 | 195,801 | 2,707,057 | 599,846 |
| Rhode Island | 113,400 | 2,968,300 | 13,977,300 | 6,983 | 52,802 | 881 |
| South Carolina | 71,900 | 1,208,650 | 6,944,550 | 429 | 37,718 | 679 |
| Tennessee | 74,300 | 1,654,150 | 10,608,550 | 111 | 91,529 | 18,597 |
| Vermont | 32,700 | 930,850 | 3,849,550 | 2,507 | 10,170 | 341 |
| Virginia | 102,800 | 2,248,700 | 13,201,950 | 740 | 141,164 | 27,901 |
| West Virginia | 71,000 | 2,189,200 | 9,675,600 | ...... | 181,370 | 10,418 |
| Wisconsin | 194,300 | 5,609,650 | 34,758,600 | 4,916 | 176,859 | 17,923 |
| Total | 6,286,500 | $178,705,500 | $1,031,296,350 | 726,154 | 7,532,501 | 1,529,045 |
| Exempt—Food and publishing | 610,609 | 18,328,650 | 265,630,750 | 65,940 | 524,802 | 6,201 |
| Net totals | 5,675,891 | $160,376,850 | $765,665,600 | 660,214 | 7,007,699 | 1,522,844 |

# LEGAL OPINION SPLIT BY GARFIELD ORDER

### Well-Known Jurists and Lawyers in Doubt as to Its Constitutionality.

### MANY COUNSEL OBEDIENCE

### Delay of Giving Out Full Text of Order Dissatisfies Attorneys Whose Clients Ask Advice.

Whether or not the order of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, was constitutional, was a question which aroused considerable interest among lawyers yesterday; but there were few who would make extended comment on the authority of the ruling. Many felt that the order would directly encourage the enemy, but the opposite opinion, which found many supporters, was voiced by Judge Joseph T. Mulqueen, who said: "There is no use talking about encouraging the Germans. They have their spies in this country and know what is going on here. The thing to do is to discourage them, and the only way to do that is to lick them."

The delay in giving out the full text of the order caused much dissatisfaction to lawyers whose clients had asked them to give them advice about its various phases. Pending the publication of Mr. Garfield's full statement, there was much unwillingness to comment on the consonance of the ruling with the constitutional powers of the Executive. "I have an opinion, but I don't care to express it," was the cautious remark of a number of experts in international law. Others took the point of view that the question as to its constitutionality was purely an academic one in view of the short notice with which the order was sprung upon the public.

One of those holding this view was Victor Morawetz, who said: "It would not be constitutional except as a war measure, and I am not prepared to say whether it could be sustained on that ground.

"However, people generally will obey the order without question. There will be a few, of course, who will not, and I very much doubt if any of those who disobey will be prosecuted by the Government."

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, and an expert on constitutional law, said that while he had not studied the matter closely he thought that the possibility of enforcing the order was very doubtful.

Among Judges and Justices of the State courts the general view was that since it was the order of the Government, it should be obeyed.

Justice James J. McInerney of Special Sessions said: "There must be good reasons for the order which we know nothing about. It seems to me that any one who ventures an opinion on something he knows nothing about is a fool."

Justice Henry W. Herbert said: "A thinking man must realize that a drastic order of this kind is not made without just cause, and when he gets to that point it is his duty to make his little sacrifice without complaining."

Justice Clarence Edwards remarked: "I don't think that the judicial department should attempt to interfere with the administrative except as is appointed by our form of government."

Judge Joseph T. Mulqueen also had this to say: "We are in a state of war, and the quicker people realize it the better. There are three stars in my service flag at home, and I know what those boys are putting up with. I cannot tolerate complaints about minor discomforts. We would have a fine army, wouldn't we, if the boys in the trenches questioned orders because they could not comprehend the reasons for them?"

"I assume that the Government knows what it is about," Judge Thomas C. T. Crain said. "As one of the newspapers remarked today, it is better to call in the surgeon than the undertaker."

Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., said: "Criticism might have been proper before the order was passed. Now that it has passed, any comment upon it has no place in the mouth of any public man."

Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan asserted: "E. H. Outerbridge has stated completely and concisely the thoughts that came to my mind and to the minds of millions of Americans in reading Dr. Garfield's ukase in this morning's papers. It will furnish comfort to our enemies and discomfort to ourselves. If we could learn from authoritative sources that such a calamity threatened the lives of the German people through the crippling of their industries, it would certainly raise the hopes of a speedy collapse of their war spirit.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly had this to say: "I believe it a wise measure and fully justified by existing conditions, especially in this city. During the recent cold spell it was almost impossible to obtain coal for heating dwelling houses and flats, and the suffering of the populace, especially on the east side, was beyond description. It was absolutely necessary for the intervention of the Government to relieve the situation, which was gradually getting worse."

Supreme Court Justice John Ford said: "I have no doubt that this drastic order appeared to the authorities after due consideration as absolutely necessary to meet our critical situation and the least harmful that could be devised. This is a time of sacrifice, and all should patriotically comply with the regulations and cheerfully bear the consequent hardships."

Justice P. Henry Dugro said that Dr. Garfield had doubtless heard much advice already as to various means of relieving the situation, but that it was to be hoped that some other advice would reach him that would lead to some modification of the order.

# GOMPERS DOUBTS WISDOM OF ORDER

### *Asserts Wiser Course Would Be to Put Industries on an Eight-Hour Basic Day.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement tonight declared that the workers of the nation will be the greatest sufferers from the fuel restriction order, but that they will "maintain their loyal stand despite the suffering and sacrifices which they may be called upon to bear."

Mr. Gompers expressed doubt that a five-day suspension of industry was the best way to meet the situation, and suggested that a "wiser and more practical course" would have been to place all industries of the country upon an eight-hour basic workday, at least during the war. He said that everything must be done to see that the workers are not made to suffer unnecessarily, and expressed the hope that the employers would heed Fuel Administrator Garfield's appeal to comply with the order without "shifting the burden to labor."

"The shutting down of all industries for five continuous days is only warranted if based upon immediate emergency, and I have some doubt if five continuous days is the best measure," said Mr. Gompers. "It certainly seems a very radical measure to meet the problems of transportation.

"I am in receipt of a large number of telegraphic protests from workers in several parts of the country, declaring that the effect of the orders will throw their men out of employment; that due to the high cost of living they have been unable to lay anything aside, and that their suffering during this period will be very great.

"In addition to this, I am strongly of the opinion that to place the industries of the country upon an eight-hour basic workday, at least during the war, and as a war measure, would have been a much wiser and more practical course than the creation of legal holidays, which will mean holidays from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning.

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Assortments worth seeing

**Small Boys' Overcoats**
*Reduced to* $8.50
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Made of tan calf, Blucher laced, with heavy soles and English backstay.

*For Small Boys—Sizes 11 to 13. Widths B to D.*
Formerly $4.50—now $3.75

*For Big Boys—Sizes 1 to 6. Widths A to D.*
Formerly $5.50—now $4.50

BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th Streets

# MANY LARGE PLANTS ON EXEMPTION ROLL

### Shipyards, Arms Factories, and Powder Mills Not Affected by the Fuel Order.

### GARFIELD ISSUES LIST

### Some Steel Plants Included in It—New England Centres Feel More Hopeful.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Orders were issued tonight by Dr. Garfield to provide coal for concerns of the following list, compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy:

The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.
William Cramp & Son, Philadelphia.
New York Shipbuilding Company.
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company.
Camden Forge Company, Camden, N. J.
Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis.
Erie Forge Company, Erie, Penn.
Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Such portions of the plants of the following firms as are engaged in the manufacture of seamless tubes less than 1½ inches in diameter:

National Tube Company, McKeesport, Pa.
Pittsburgh Steel Tube Company, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, Pittsburgh.
Ohio Seamless Tube Company, Shelby, Ohio.

That part of the plants of the following firms engaged in the manufacture of condenser tubes, 5-8 inches in diameter:

American Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.
Du Pont Powder plants at Carney's Point, N. J.; Hopewell, Va.; Haskell, N. J.; Parlin, N. J., and Barksdale, Wis.
Savage Arms Company, Utica.
Marlin Arms Company, New Haven.
Remington U. M. C. Company plants at Bridgeport, Conn.; Ilion, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J., and Swanton, Vt.
Colt Patent Fire-Arms Company, Hartford.
Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven.
Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Eddystone, Pa.
United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.
National Pressed and Copper Tube Company, Hastings, N. Y.
Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati.
Western Cartridge Company, Upper Alton, Ill.
Smith and Weston, Springfield, Mass.
United States Machine Gun Company, Meriden, Conn.
Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Ohio.
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, Cleveland.
American Car and Foundry Company, Detroit.
Hercules Powder Company, ———.
Aetna Powder Company, ———.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 17.—Tonight there is a more hopeful feeling in the city, due to the fact that a great many of the big factories will be put on Dr. Garfield's reserve list.

The Remington Arms, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the Locomobile Company plants have received telegrams to keep on working. The Lake Torpedo Boat Company is not affected by the order.

The exemptions already granted will permit 15,000 men to continue at their work while the other 60,000 factory operatives of the city remain idle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Announcement was made here tonight that the plants of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Marlin-Rockwell Arms Company would not be closed tomorrow under the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield. Each factory has Government orders, and each has been notified that it may continue at work. The Winchester factory employs about 14,000 hands and the Marlin concern about 7,000.

The Trego Motors Corporation is also included in the exemption orders here. The motors company has war contracts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—The Colt's Patent Manufacturing Company of this city has been notified that it is exempt from the order of Fuel Commissioner Garfield to close down for five days. The plant employs 5,300 persons and is engaged upon Government contracts.

**Won't Be Paid in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—There is no general plan here to comply with Dr. Garfield's request that workers be paid for the shutdown period. Employers fear loss of men going to other plants. Labor conditions here are such that union leaders are not in position to force employers to do their bidding. One small concern has a plan to make up lost earnings through payment of bonuses for overtime when the plant starts again.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 30c.—Advt.

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Formerly $125 to $245

Street & Semi-dress Suits $55—$95—$125
Formerly $100 to $245

Street and Motor Coats $55—$95—$125
Formerly $95 to $195

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*The Store Will Be Open Today and Saturday*

This is in accordance with the intention of the Fuel Administration.

The elevated, subway, surface lines and other transportation facilities will be in operation as usual today and Saturday.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale
*Men's & Young Men's High Grade Winter Overcoats*
In Progress

*250 Women's $35.00 Coats Today, $19.50*

*150 Women's Serge Dresses Today at $16.50*

# 'SEVEN DAYS LEAVE,' LONDON MELODRAMA

### A "Military Play of Today" Bursts Forth in a Highly Nautical Objective.

### DESTROYER AND SUBMARINE

### Good, Old-Fashioned Melodrama in a New Dress Received with Enthusiasm.

SEVEN DAYS LEAVE, a melodrama in four acts and six scenes, by Walter Howard, at the Park Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. John Sharrow | Frank E. Jamison |
| Kitty Sharrow | Miriam Collins |
| Mrs. Keys | Alice Belmore |
| Percy Skindles | Edwin Taylor |
| Colonel George Sharrow | H. Cooper Cliffe |
| Captain Cornelius Keys | Galwey Herbert |
| Lord Arthur Pendennis | Percy Ames |
| Lady Mary Heather | Elisabeth Risdon |
| Stephen Darnell | Frederick Perry |
| Madame Constance Morrell | Evelyn Varden |
| Captain Paul Lamonde | Edwin Forsberg |
| Major Terry Fielding | William J. Kelly |
| Edgar Parsons | Warren Hill |
| Fritz Oberdorf | J. Fred Holloway |

According to the program at the Park Theatre, "Seven Days' Leave" has "scenes of thrilling action such as the American stage has not seen for many years." The phrase may serve as an indication of the general level of prose style in Walter Howard's melodrama; but it would not be kind to take this unconscious epigram as a final verdict. The long desuetude of the stage warship belching blank cartridges from dummy guns, and the heroine floating upon a wide waste of turbulent waters, is surely our misfortune. Their recurrence now will recall to some the livelier thrills of youth, as it imparts them for the first time to others.

At least the uniforms are new, and also the background of the great war about democracy. There is a toff who is a son-of-a-Duke serving as private in a company in which a son-of-a-cook (a land cook) is captain. "Sir," says the son-of-a-Duke, saluting his Captain. "Your Lordship," says the son-of-a-cook in reply to his private. "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Sir,'" complains the son-of-a-cook, shifting his elbows uneasily. "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Your Lordship,'" complains the son-of-a-Duke, shifting his eyeglass. "Yes, sir," says the Lordling, obediently. "Yes, your Lordship," says the Captain, obsequiously. And once again is illustrated the democratizing effect of warfare. As Don Marquis has put it, "Toff and Tommy carry on in high intrepid humor."

William J. Kelly also carries on, and though his humor is intrepid it is not quite as high. He is an American Captain, who has invented the long-sought means of placing salt on the tail of the submarine so securely that it can be warranted not to wash off. He has just become engaged to Lady Mary, and is *that* happy about it. But it transpires that a couple of harmless seeming Belgian refugees are really German spies seeking to steal his invention. Mr. Kelly is commanded to make love to the blonde boche lady in order to get back the submarine salt-cellar. When he demurs, with an eye over his shoulder at Lady Mary, the Colonel tells him, in a speech that roused much enthusiasm, what it means for a soldier to "carry on."

Well, Mr. Kelly carries on with the lady. You should see how he carries on. Lady Mary sees it and gives him back the engagement ring. The audience sees it and also has misgivings. Are such carryings on permissible in the hero of melodrama such as not been seen for so long? It would never have been permitted to Mr. Kelly in the old days up in Harlem.

However, he foils the brace of spies, learns the signal that brings the submarine to the surface, and has an American destroyer on the spot in time. In order to make the plot complete somebody has to swim out to the sub., just as the blonde boche lady had agreed to do. Lady Mary volunteers. The program says: "The heroine, unclothed, leaps into the sea." This line is less veracious than the one quoted above. There is a matter of a black bathing suit which escaped the notice of the programmatical author.

And now the plot of this "Military Melodrama" takes to water, becoming amphibious between the sister services. We are on the deck of an American destroyer which is nearing the submarine rendezvous The periscope appears above the purple sea, and our bareback jacky gunners blaze away at it. The blaze is something terrific. So is the smoke. Even the noise is uncommonly audible. With a sudden shift, the scene is transferred to the open sea. Shots fall about the periscope and down goes the submarine. Meantime Lady Mary clings to a buoy, struggling desperately, but still in her bathing suit.

Walter Howard is also responsible for "The Rosary" and other popular plays of the kind. This piece has run two years or so in London, and is still going. The American element has been hypodermically injected by Max Marcin. Last night the audience responded to the performance much as audiences used to do those "many years" ago, even hissing the villains. But it may be commented on that a management which is so veracious chronologically has made such an obvious slip in the matter of bathing suits.

## AMERICAN STRING QUARTET.

### Four Young Women in Concert, Assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, Pianist.

The American String Quartet, a formidable title for four young women responsive to artistic leadership of one of their own group, Gertrude Marshall, and sponsored by the well-known composer C. M. Loeffler of Boston, appeared, with the help of Heinrich Gebhard of that town, yesterday in the Princess Theatre, playing music of Haydn, Debussy and César Franck. A Debussy sonata for violin and pianoforte was said to be new here—in public at least.

Miss Marshall and Mr. Gebhard found much in this that answered to the "fantasy, lightness, animation" expressed in the work's subtitles. The Franck quintet, of stirring themes and latterly of rising appreciation, as now are all things Belgian, showed the five artists at their best, the other players being Ruth Stickney, Adeline Packard, and Hazel L'Africain.

### Theodor Spiering in Recital.

Theodor Spiering, formerly a Philharmonic concertmaster and leader under Mahler, and known from middle Europe to the Middle West, gave a violin recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, assisted by Richard Epstein. Mr. Spiering has appeared rarely in the hall of New York débûts. He appeared yesterday with rare modesty for a veteran in prime of life, and he played with beauty of tone in Franck's sonata and with technical dexterity in the A minor concerto of Vieuxtemps. There was a nervous haste in the unaccompanied Bach chaconne not observed in later pieces like the Pugnani-Kreisler prelude and others of Arthur Hartmann, Cecil Burleigh and Zarzycki.

### "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci" Given.

Caruso in a revised version "double bill" sold out the Metropolitan last night on the eve of changing conditions in New York's opera owing to the theatre-closing war rules. The works performed were Leoni's "L'Oracolo," of San Francisco's Chinatown, heard but once before, and for a third time the favorite "Pagliacci." The tenor was assisted in the latter piece by Muzio, Amato, and others, while in the musical adaptation of C. B. Fernald's "Cat and the Cherub," the singing actors were Easton and Braslau, Althouse, Scotti, and Didur. Moranzoni conducted both operas.

# ANNOUNCE A NEW CERTIFICATE ISSUE

### Subscriptions for $400,000,000 Instalment Opens Jan. 22.—First Step for New Bond Issue.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The January installment in the series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness was announced tonight by Secretary McAdoo. The amount, as in former issues, is $400,000,000, bearing 4 per cent. and the purpose is to meet the regular monthly program of credit allowances to the Allies. This issue is made payable April 22, and interest accrues from Jan. 22. Subscription books close Jan. 29, and are to be received as usual through the Federal Reserve Banks.

The announcement of the new certificate issue was interpreted as the first financial step in the preparation for the Third Liberty Loan. The certificates will be received in payment of Third Liberty Loan subscriptions. The arrangement of the payment on the certificate issue indicates that the first payment on the Third Liberty Loan will be on or about April 22, and that if the same plan of installment payments is maintained for the Third as for the Second Loan, the bond selling campaign will be in March.

The certificates, like their predecessors, will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except estate and inheritance taxes and graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes mentioned.

Allotments in full will be made in the order the subscriptions are received in the several districts. Payment must be made on and after Jan. 22, and before Jan. 29, to the Federal Reserve Bank.

The certificates will be in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

Certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates.

# COUNT MINOTTO NOW IN CAILLAUX'S CASE

### Swift's Son-in-Law Was Close to ex-Premier and Friendly with Luxburg.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 17.—Invstigation has disclosed that former Premier Caillaux of France met Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift of Chicago, on his way from Brazil to this city and that they were together almost constantly during the twenty-six days which M. Caillaux spent here.

Count Minotto was also on friendly terms with Count von Luxurg, the former German Minister to this country, and intimations have been heard in unofficial quarters that he may have acted as an intermediary between the former French Premier and the German diplomat.

Count Minotto was arrested in Chicago last November on suspicion that he had been conected with pro-German activities and was ordered to show cause why he should not be deported as an undesirable alien.

In the investigation of Minotto's case Mrs. Chauncey Eldridge of New York, wife of an expert on wireless telegraphy, appeared as a witness against him. She said she met him at Rio Janeiro and that he and Mme. Caillaux were on friendly terms in that city. The Count admitted that he knew Mme. Caillaux socially.

## BEETHOVEN-BRAHMS CYCLE.

### Philharmonic Begins Festival with Master's Ninth Symphony.

The Philharmonic Society began in Carnegie Hall last evening a three days' Beethoven-Brahms festival, including the choral Ninth Symphony of the old master, with co-operation of a solo quartet and of the New Choral Society, which preceded the classic with a modern master's "Song of Destiny" under the chorus's own leader, Louis Koemmenich, as that in turn was introduced by Conductor Stransky with the "Tragic Overture" of Brahms.

Beethoven's only symphony for voices as well as orchestra, a work that turns to the sung or spoken word as others oftener have found recourse to music when, as the saying is, "words fail them," occupies a place by itself in the history of tone art. Boston heard it this year, under Dr. Muck, and demanded repetition, such as has already been provided here for the festival's close next Sunday. London had its Ninth Symphony even in the first year of the war, led by a man who listened in New York last evening.

Last night's concert had its patriotic moment, first of all, when Mr. Stransky led the 250 persons on the platform in "The Star-Spangled Banner." The new chorus of 150 contained some veteran oratorio singers; the organization sang with spirit as well as discipline, following its leader, Mr. Koemmenich, in the "Song of Fate," and later taking and holding untiringly the top notes that Beethoven set to Schiller's "Hymn of Joy." The voices "attacked," they went "over the top," as calmly as the composer might have listened to echoes in a seashell.

With a solo quartet from the younger generation of singers there was a sense of effort at times, but these, too, approached the music bravely. They were Grace Kerns, Alma Beck, Arthur Hackett, and Arthur Middleton. There were sonorities in the orchestra that recalled the muscular tone of the old Philharmonic strings in the days when this band was a democratic community by itself, and not as now, under its new formation, the administrator of a princely bequest and of a public responsibility that has even caused fierce discussion of policies and playing.

The Beethoven-Brahms cycle was to bring a second program today and a final return to last night's list on Sunday. The festival, as was natural in these times, was put forward more simply than one of a decade ago, when another local orchestra had played all nine of Beethoven's symphonies, the Ninth twice over in a single evening then. Since Walter Damrosch's performance the work has been once given at the Metropolitan under Toscanini.

## MONEY $48.76 PER CAPITA.

### 105,006,000 People in Continental United States Estimated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The population of Continental United States on Jan. 1 was 105,006,000, as estimated by Treasury Department experts, who calculated the per capita money circulation at $48.76 on that date.

An increase of 1,719,000 in population from Jan. 1 last year is shown, while the per capita circulation increased $5.76. On Jan. 1, 1879, the population was 48,231,000 and the per capita circulation $16.92.

The general stock of money in the United States on Jan. 1 this year was $6,256,198,271, an increase of $1,244,152,754 over that date last year. The amount in circulation was $5,120,424,908, an increase of $679,492,274 over last year.

### Motion Picture Directors' Dance.

The Motion Picture Directors' Association, whose membership includes practically all of the well-known film directors, will give a supper and dance at the Biltmore Hotel on the night of Jan. 26.

# OUR ARMY RELIED ON TO TURN WAR TIDE

### Allies Expect No Military Decision Before 1919 or 1920, Tinkham Tells House.

### GIVES VIEW GAINED ABROAD

### Says Size of Pershing's Force Is Much Smaller Than the Public Believes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Army men in England and France believe that a military decision cannot be reached before 1919 or 1920, when America will contribute her real military strength, said Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, in a speech in the House of Representatives today. Mr. Tinkham recently returned from a visit to the battlefields of Europe, and his speech was based upon his observations and conferences with commanding officers of the allied armies.

"Autocracy in Europe has democracy by the throat and is strangling it," he said. "The reasons for the success of autocracy are that autocracy is organized, deals more in deeds than rhetoric, and modern autocracies are masculine and not feminine. Democracy, to be successful in this, the greatest struggle in arms of all times, must organize better than autocracy, drop rhetoric for deeds, and become masculine.

"I found the French soldiers and people courageous and unwavering in their dauntless loyalty. There is no avoiding the truth, however, that France is war-worn and has passed her meridian in man power and effort. She has plenty of food, with the exception of wheat and sugar. She has excellent military and political leadership.

"I found England's war efforts splendidly organized and her equipment complete. The truth, however, is that England is at the height of her power, but it is a height which she can maintain, undoubtedly, for one or more years.

"Under these circumstances, after more than three years of fighting, it seems impossible for France and England to obtain a military decision; and France and England frankly admit the absolute necessity of a colossal effort on the part of America.

"'Much evidence shows that although Germany is very short of food, she is not starving. There is also much evidence that Germany today has a larger number of men under arms than at any other time during the war; although their quality is not as good as formerly.

"The results in France of American efforts up to the 1st of December, in a strictly military way, have been practically negligible. The number of men there is much smaller than the American public believes; and although food and clothing were good in quantity and quality, the lack of general supplies has a most demoralizing effect upon all preparations and efforts. Neither France nor England has these supplies in sufficient quantities to spare them to America, and unless, with any new troops that are sent across, general supplies accompany them in sufficient amount their presence in France will be a burden rather than a help."

# COMMONS IN SECRET DISCUSS MAN POWER

### Irish Conscription, Opposed by Government as Inexpedient, Defeated in Open Session.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The House of Commons by a vote of 130 to 48 today rejected an amendment to the "Man Power" bill, which proposed to apply conscription to Ireland.

Replying to criticism, Sir Auckland Geddes begged the House to believe there was no political bias in the matter. He asserted that the Government after mature consideration had decided conscription in Ireland would not help on the war, but that it would mean a delay of months in getting the necessary machinery going.

"The Government's decision was based on expediency," he said. "I can assure the House that, in my judgment, it would be folly from a war viewpoint to suggest conscription in Ireland at the present moment."

Mr. Hogge, who was instrumental in bringing the House into secret session, previously had proposed the motion "that the House declines a second reading of the Man Power bill until sufficient information is given to enable the House to determine whether its provisions are adequate for dealing with the existing situation."

The motion, which amounts to a vote of censure of the Government, is quite unlikely to be carried; but a considerable section of the Labor Party is dissatisfied with the Government policy in the matter of man power and some strong criticism of the bill was heard in the House of Commons today, indicating that the situation will require delicate handling.

The secret session was completed at 11:30 o'clock this evening, when an official report was issued saying that the debate was participated in by Mr. Hogge, Robert Vernon Harcourt, William M. R. Pringle, and others, including the Prime Minister.

At the conclusion of David Lloyd George's speech the second reading of the bill was carried without division, and the bill was sent to a Committee of the Whole of the House.

# LAYS GOEBEN'S ESCAPE TO ADMIRAL'S ACTION

### Impeachment of Minister Who Overlooked French Officer's Failure Is Demanded.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Admiral Bienami, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Seine, intends to demand the impeachment of M. Augagneur, Deputy for the Rhone, for failing in his duty as Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of M. Viviani, says Humanité.

According to the newspaper, Admiral Bienami charges that although Admiral Gaston Boue de la Peyrere thrice disobeyed M. Augagneur's instructions to cease convoying French transports from Algeria, and as a result of this disobedience the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau escaped from the Mediterranean into the Dardanelles, M. Augagneur took no steps against the Admiral.

The newspaper adds that M. Bienami makes other charges in connection with the Dardanelles expedition and the arming of merchantmen.

# BELIEVES WAR'S END IS REALLY IN SIGHT

### Canadian Fighter Expects the Hardest Conflicts in the Next Six Months.

A CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 17.—Captain C. B. Cockburn of Hamilton, Ont., who returned today from the western battlefront after being abroad since the war began, expressed the opinion that the end of the war was in sight.

"The heaviest fighting the world has ever known will be seen before another six months," he declared, "and after that the war will soon cease. If the Germans fail to break through our lines, Germany will offer such peace terms that the Allies will accept."

The vessel on which he came brought about thirty other Canadian officers, many of them wounded. In the number was Commander J. Falls of the Royal Flying Corps, who has a record of bringing down twenty-nine German airplanes on the fronts in France and Belgium and has received a Military Cross for his exploits.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
Big Home-Coming of Winter Garden Favorites

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Eugene Walter's Latest Sensation!
If ever I saw a thriller it is "The Heritage." I defy the most hardened theatregoer to sleep a wink while it is going on.—Louis Sherwin, Globe.
THE HERITAGE
With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman
A GREAT PLAY!
Consensus of Opinion from a Parliament of Playwrights Present Opening Performance:
Hartley Manners, Bayard Veiller, Jules Eckert Goodman, Edward Childs Carpenter, Max Marcin, Preston Gibson

7 DAYS LEAVE A MILITARY MELODRAMA
PARK THEA., 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50. NO MORE

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Broadhurst 44th, W. B'way. Last 2 Weeks
MATS. TOM'W & TUES. EVES. 8:20.
WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott
IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle
In "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
Performances as usual Tonight and Tomorrow Afternoon and Night.
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Tomorrow, Mat. De Luxe.
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

Have you got your seats yet for
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop. Prices)

48th St. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO
Moves to Longacre Theatre Next Week.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO A Veritable Avalanche of New Faces.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
EVERYMAN CORT THEA—2 MATINEES Tom'w, 3:30. Sat. Morn., 10:30

LONGACRE WEST 48th Street. Eves. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
LEAVE IT TO JANE
NEXT WEEK "YES OR NO" SEATS NOW

BOOTH 45, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Tom'w 2:25. Last 3 Times
GUY BATES POST in THE MASQUERADER
MONDAY, JAN. 21 BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "SEVENTEEN"
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tm'w&Wed. 2.30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

COMEDY W. 41st St. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2.30.
Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS
Last 3 Times of this Bill
New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. John Margaret Drew Illington The Gay Lord Quex
Next Week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

LOEW'S 7th Ave., at 125 St. Eves. 25c-$1. Mat. Sat., 25c-75c. "Daddy Long-Legs"
Next Week—Emma Dunn. "Old Lady 31."

CENTURY THEA., 62d St., Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. Eves. 8. Mat. Tom'w, 2.
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East, Now in Its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 800 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

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The Most Wonderful Play in America. EXPERIENCE

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
HOUDINI'S VANISHING ELEPHANT, and MAY WIRTH
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00
1000 GOOD SEATS Always....25c & 50c

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Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
JULIAN ELTINGE, STELLA MAYHEW, LEW DOCKSTADER, Jac. C. Morton & oths. and ROBERT EDESON

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St.
Mollie King, Robert T. Haines & Co., Frank Carter, Beatrice Herford, oths.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
Beatrice Morrell Sextette, Howard, Kibel & Herbert, John G. Sparks Co. and 6 Others.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama. Phone Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evenings 8:45; Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
TONIGHT, SAT. MAT. & NIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
USUAL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings 50c to $2
Tonight, Sat. Mat. & Night
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE MUSICAL SENSATION
"GOING UP"
"You'll whistle it; you'll sing it; and oh, how you'll laugh."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w Wed. 2:20.
GENERAL POST Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
TONIGHT, SAT. MAT. & NIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

"Miss Anglin in 'Billeted' certainly makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—Life.
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Tom'w & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
TONIGHT, SAT. MAT. & NIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
130TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
TONIGHT 164TH TIME
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

FRED STONE JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE Mats. Tom'w & Wed 2:20.

Motor Boat Show
Grand Central PALACE
Opens TOMORROW—2 P. M.
Jan. 19 to 26, 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Admission 50c

CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
Seat Sale Now.

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Largest Rink in New York City. 69 W. 66th St.
ADM. 50c. Sun.a.m.$1. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.

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Eves. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
On the Blue Danube

IRVING PLACE, Irving Place & 15th Street.
Every Night, 8:15. Maxim Gorki's Drama "NACHTASYL"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
JEAN BEDINI & Co. in PUSS PUSS.

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WONDERFUL SIGHTS in PRIZMA NATURAL COLOR MOTION PICTURES.
FLAMING VOLCANOES.
AMERICAN SCENERY BEAUTIFUL.
Firing Hydroplanes — Torpedoes—Huge Guns Belching Flame—Startling Realism.
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:20. Popular Prices.
44TH ST. THEATRE. Reserved Seats. Telephone 7292 Bryant.
LAST WEEK—DON'T MISS IT.
TONIGHT—American Defense Society Night.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St.
'BROADWAY LOVE' Noon to 11 P.M.
15-25c. Mat. 15-25-35c Eves., also Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1. WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones." Soloists, Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60. GEORGE BEBAN in "Jules of the Strong Heart." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

LYRIC THEATRE W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 2:30. 25 & 50c
WILLIAM FOX Presents
Cheating the Public

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Concerts STRAND
Mae Marsh in "Fields of Honor" (condensed version), "The Mikado." Daily Afternoon SYMPHONY ORCH.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
MARY GARDEN in "THAIS"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl.tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl.tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ANN MURDOCK in "THE IMPOSTOR"
ROY STEWART in "LAW'S OUTLAW"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Braslau, Perini, Sparkes; Didur, Althouse, Mardones, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8 Spec'l Perf'ce. Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Monteux.
Sun. Eve. Concert, John Powell, pianist. Matzenauer; Kingston. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Repertoire for Next Week:
Mon. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1918.

## MEN WHO KNOW HOW.

Great as will be the accruing loss and hardship, the order for a general suspension of the business of the country east of the Mississippi will be faithfully obeyed. The Administration may be sure that all the people will loyally give their aid to its effort to save coal and relieve the congestion of the railroads. For that very reason the Administration ought not to call upon a willing people to make avoidable sacrifices, it should be diligent in seeking out means to accomplish the end desired with a minimum of disturbance to the daily course and habit of business. A few hours have sufficed to acquaint the Administration with the feeling of the public in respect to the order. It has been received with astonishment, with something like alarm, for its full consequences are beyond the power of imagination to conceive. Men familiar with affairs, even men who know the intricate and indissoluble relations of our business structure, who know that one industry is necessarily so related to others that not even the unconsidered units in small communities will escape the harm which this order inflicts upon all, cannot picture forth the results in their ultimate reach and scope. An instant protest is heard because the country feels that the Administration has not sought out the best way of relief, that it has, without sufficient consideration, chosen a method unnecessarily harmful and destructive.

Chloroforming a nation to spare it the pangs of hunger is not good therapeutics, it is malpractice. The courageous, resourceful, American way to meet a coal shortage is to provide more coal, better distribution through quicker transportation. That would demand an expenditure of energy, primarily of brain power in devising the methods. If there is a lack of energy and of inventive resource in the Fuel Administration, was it not the duty of the Administration to remedy that defect before it closed the doors of the country's business? Could not the labor force and the administrative force of the mines, the labor force and the administrative force of the railroads, have been called upon for more work, for longer hours? The public would have helped, it would have responded instantly to an appeal for the utmost economy in the use of coal, for aid to the Government's efforts to meet the exigencies of shortage. The men who direct great business establishments are often confronted by such conditions, they meet them courageously, with quick resourcefulness, they do not shut down. The country has a feeling that such a man in Mr. Garfield's place would never have taken to the President for his approval an order like that published yesterday. There are many men of that quality in the United States, why was not one chosen as Fuel Administrator instead of Mr. Garfield, who has so conspicuously failed?

President Wilson is by no means uniformly happy in his choice of men for places of power and responsibility. The public has confidence in him, it admires him. In the great work of statecraft during the war it feels that he has had no equal. Through the exercise of his sheer moral power and force of presentation in declaring national policies and the aims of the war he has risen to leadership among the statesmen of the Allied Powers. That is freely acknowledged in the countries of our allies, the people of the United States are proud of their President. But they feel that somehow he is too much disinclined to have big men about him, that either through errors of judgment or some strange predilection he has too often called to his aid men not equal to their tasks, men not of sufficient amplitude to be the advisers and coadjutors of the head of the nation in time of war. The peril of reliance upon mediocrity is evident, its deplorable consequences have become known to the people, and they are disturbed in mind about it.

Confidence in Mr. Wilson as a great national leader they will continue to feel, but they prayerfully hope that he will be persuaded to strengthen his Administration and fortify the nation for its part in the war by repairing some of his errors of appointment and calling to his aid men really qualified for wise counsel and efficient direction in the great business of the executive departments. The risk is not the President's alone, though the personal risk to him is obvious, it is the nation's. It is broader and deeper than that even, for the success of the cause to which we have pledged our strength and our resources is visibly endangered by incapacity in some of the high places the President has filled. The men are not big enough for the work they are called on to do, and the proofs of their incompetence are a matter of public knowledge.

The order of the Fuel Administrator is but one instance, it is a confession of failure. There has been failure in other high posts, notably in the supplying of munitions, clothing, and equipment to the troops here and abroad. Of the speech of men in this country today these things are the chief theme. They are the cause of public apprehension, there is fear that we may fail to meet the just expectation of our allies, that the aid we have promised will be deferred, will fall far below what they have a right to ask, what this powerful nation should give. And now, before we have become an active participant in the war, we are called upon to put up with privations comparable to those borne by peoples who were called to arms three and one-half years ago. The American people know where the fault lies. They expect the President to find the remedy.

## A SOUND PROVISION.

The Legislatures of Mississippi, Kentucky, and Virginia have blithely ratified the prohibition amendment. It is unfortunate that every State Constitution doesn't contain this proviso of that of Tennessee, substantially repeated in Florida's:

> No convention or General Assembly of this State shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the several States, unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

No Legislature should act on a constitutional amendment without a direct mandate from the people. The alteration of the fundamental law is not for uninstructed legislators to ratify on their own hook.

## THE BLAME FOR THE COAL CRISIS.

The Fuel Administrator cannot evade the heavy responsibility which his duties place upon him. But at least he did not produce the crisis which it fell to his unhappy lot to deal with, and which was made difficult before he took office. The coal trade might have taken the course of the steel trade if the arrangement between Secretary Lane and Mr. Peabody, on the part of the coal operators, had been allowed to stand. The steel trade is not without its troubles, but they are recognized as necessary troubles; and the temper between the producers, consumers, and regulators leaves little to be desired, conditions being what they are. But the coal trade was deprived of regulation, agreed upon between itself and official regulators, because it was thought that the prices fixed were excessive. Jealousy of profit and zeal for economy were mingled in that action, now bitterly regretted. It is now seen that the price was not excessive, that the economy was false economy, and that regulation by edict is inferior to regulation by enlightened self-government. The production of coal was checked, the quality was made worse, so that the output is not what it seems in tons, and now all industry is disorganized. Since the repudiation of the Lane-Peabody plan, the tendency has all been for the worse, and it has all been under the direction of Mr. Garfield.

The situation was made almost uncontrollable. There is blame enough to go around the complete circle. The miners, the operators, the railways, the consumers, all are entitled to their places in the niche beside the Fuel Administrator and the Kaiser. Some of the actors in the industrial tragedy may be more blameworthy than others, but the apportionment is not important. For a generation American citizens have chosen lawmakers who have insisted upon carrying to the bitter end the policy of preserving uneconomic competition under the delusion that it promoted trade. Combination was denied to the railways, and the coal trade in particular. No doubt the railways invited and deserved, many years ago, much of what befell them.

Many of their practices were immoral and unsocial, and should have been stopped at any cost. But they might have been stopped at less cost than the production of a railway famine. The sheet anchor of the anthracite trade at this troubled time is the combination between the chief factors in it, now defendants in a Government prosecution. It is lamentable to think of what might be the result of throwing the anthracite trade into the disorganized condition from which the bituminous trade was never able to emerge. We are short of soft coal because the railways and bituminous trade were made anaemic by law. Those responsible for the laws and the selection of the lawmakers are responsible also for the railway receiverships and the chronic conditions of unregulated competition and financial prostration in the soft coal industry. They produced the crisis which Mr. Garfield was unequal to control. Nobody would acquit him, but the indictment should be made inclusive. There's blame enough to go around.

Still there are alleviations in the situation. There was no particular trouble last year. Many million tons more coal were both mined and transported than in the preceding year. Those reporting conditions to the Germans will be careful not to tell the truth, which is, that we are suffering from indigestion more than from famine. There are many cases of acute suffering, but there are more cases in which unusual quantities have been prudently provided. Coal does not evaporate, and there never were such quantities of coal burned as have been dug and transported. We hear from all who are short, but not from those who provided themselves when there was coal to be had. Faulty as the regulation has been, it is to be remarked that the poor are better cared for than the wealthy. Without regulation the price would have taken coal out of reach of any but millionaires. Now the wealthy cannot outbid the poor, and charity is helping those unable to store coal at the cost of scarcity among those who could, but did not, and now blame others than themselves.

## ONE-MAN CONTROL FOR WAR PURCHASES.

Chairman Catchings of the War Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which represents 971 local chambers, sounded a warning that must be heeded when he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that, unless the purchasing systems of the Government were co-ordinated under one-man control, the Government in its conduct of the war would invite disaster. And it must be done quickly. Legislation will be required, for there is no existing board or committee, nor any individual, with the authority to take charge of war purchases and supervise, direct, and distribute them.

The War Department has signally failed to cope with its vast and complicated undertaking. Equipping an army of more than a million men has broken down its organization. Secretary Baker's plan of piecing together the fragments under several bureaus and making a "clearing house" of the War Munitions Board, which has no legal power to apportion and distribute supplies, is a counsel of imperfection and failure. Mr. Catchings, a man of executive ability and great business experience, speaks of the Baker policy as "woefully chaotic."

There has been no clearer-headed specialist before the Senate Committee than Mr. Catchings. He has studied the struggle into the light in England. "The British Munitions Ministry," he says, "had to feel its "way and is now showing satisfac-"tory results. They recognized the "principle of centralized control." The satisfactory results are the equipment of the British forces with a surplus of weapons, ammunition, and supplies. No battle test can find the British Army in France wanting.

"Whoever," says Mr. Catchings, "takes control of the supply system "for the United States Government "must have unquestioned authority "and not be subject to the whim of a "Cabinet officer." Concerning the objection to including the Navy Department in such a control system because its supplies have been purchased with the soundest judgment, Mr. Catchings says that "a central authority" would gradually assume and take over direction of the naval organization. In fact, the efficiency of the Paymaster's Department would facilitate the setting up of one-man control over supplies for both branches of the military service and the Shipping Board. Whether the director of co-ordinated activities should have a seat in the Cabinet is a question that should not be permitted to delay legislation. The sooner an enabling act is on the statute book the better. The path is clear. We should follow it.

## TO SAVE THE CORN.

We are in danger of losing a considerable part of the greatest crop of corn ever harvested. This is the substance of a report submitted to the Director General of Railroads by Mr. Hoover and Representative McCormick of Illinois. It is also shown that shortage of supplies in many places at the present time affects the Food Administration's plan for the use of this grain in place of wheat, in order that wheat may be saved for our allies. If much corn is lost in the near future, such substitution may be prevented during the remainder of the crop year.

The distributive movement from surplus States in the West usually begins in November. Country elevators were filled with the harvested corn. For lack of cars, it remained in them, and millions of bushels are said to be rotting in the fields because there was no storage space. Mr. Hoover says that up to Jan. 1 the movement by rail was less than 50 per cent. of the normal rate. It was delayed by priority orders in favor of other commodities, and also by snow and blizzards. Box cars suitable for grain and belonging to Western roads were not returned from the East, where, according to the Food Administrator's estimate, more than 20,000 are now in service. A majority of the country elevators are still full of corn. Much of it has already suffered in quality, and will be useful only for distillation, unless it is removed to centres of consumption within a few weeks. Trade reports show that warehouses in or near New York have no American corn. Small quantities imported from Argentina have recently been used, consumers thus turning to South America for supplies, although 3,150,000,000 bushels were taken a few months ago from our own fields.

This corn should be saved. It is an essential product, and those who control the railroads should strive to find cars for the distribution of it. Unless this grain is available throughout the country, the desired surplus of wheat to be exported will not be obtained, the output of meat and dairy products will be reduced, and farmers in the West will not be encouraged to make another large crop this year. The task is not an easy one. But it calls for earnest effort without delay.

## THE DARKNESS BEFORE THE DAWN.

Senator McCumber has been taxed with uttering a jeremiad when he addressed the Senate on the subject of the war, but this is no time for complacent optimism. It is true that he laid on the colors of gloom until his clouds had no visible silver lining and the effect was Plutonic. Italy was "losing ground," France "unable to make any headway," and England might be left "to battle against overwhelming numbers"; alarming was his conclusion that "the Entente Pow-"ers have about reached their limit, "and to balance the man power of "the Central Powers this country "would have to send 5,000,000 men." That this could not be done in time his despairful questions implied:

> Where is our shipping? Where is it coming from? Possibly God knows; certainly neither the Shipping Board nor the Navy Department knows.

Perhaps it was good to get the pessimism out of his system, and no harm will have been done if the effect upon those of his countrymen who do not yet realize that America is at war is to make them think hard about the responsibility of the Government and its shortcomings. Senator McCumber is right when he says that pointing out these shortcomings will not discourage the American people, but steel them to sacrifice and the resolution to stick and win the war. That was the result in England, where honest criticism would not be silenced and the people demanded to know the worst. Our people are of the same fibre and can also suffer and be strong. They can best stand behind the Government by facing the truth with stern insistence that mistakes shall be corrected. There is certainly no excuse for muddling along when we should be able to profit from the experience of our allies and when the time for action is so short.

The picture, dark enough, is not so black as Senator McCumber paints it. France is not as near the end of her reserves in men as he seems to believe. It is Germany and not France that is calling out the class of 1919 after using a good deal of the material of the class of 1918; and Austria is as hard pressed for man power. Great Britain is better off than France; it will be no great strain for Great Britain to summon 450,000 more men to the colors, and extension of the age limit upward will produce additions to the army. Germany has no resources left in that direction. Italy is determined not to succumb "under the heel of the conqueror." The French and British veterans who have reinforced her line may turn the tide of battle. The situation in Italy is not as bad as was the case of the French and British armies before they turned on the banks of the Marne and drove the victorious army of von Kluck back to the Aisne. It is true that Russian militancy has collapsed, but the rise of the Bolsheviki with their mad socialistic propaganda has made a fire in the rear of Germany at which her political leaders are burning their fingers.

Of course the war will not wait for an America working at cross-purposes and losing its bearings in a fog of good intentions. We must be up and doing and know what we are about. But the problem is not to send 5,000,000 soldiers to France. A million of fresh troops placed on the western front would so stiffen the resistance of our allies that the other four millions would probably never be needed. However, we cannot transport enough men for the campaign of 1918 unless there is more tonnage available, much more. The urgent problem is shipping, and we are beginning to solve it by requisitions and new construction. It is of good cheer that the submarine menace is being surely if slowly mastered. But to find and produce the ships some things will have to be dropped and plans recast. The trouble is that we are trying to do too many big things at once.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**New York Needs Ice Breakers.**

One observer of the coal crisis is quoted as saying that if there had been available in New York Harbor enough heavy boats to open passageways through the ice, there would have been no difficulty in getting from across the Hudson the coal the city needed. That is, of course, to take into consideration only a part of the general coal situation, and a part which, though really important, looms larger here than it does in the rest of the country. It is a fact, however, that there would have been little or no serious scarcity of coal in New York City if there had been at hand a few ice breakers—possibly one would have been enough—of the sort long familiar on the great lakes, where they are used to prolong the season of navigation in the Fall and to hasten the start of it in the Spring.

Such boats can crush their way through ice much thicker than any we ever have had or ever will have, and it is easy to see, now, how they would have paid for themselves many times over in the last few weeks, but such wisdom after the event is of no use except as a lesson for the future. It is not at all strange that an investment of several hundred thousand dollars has never been made in craft needed only a few days in our hardest Winters, and in many Winters not needed at all. As an employment of private capital, such an investment would have been next to insane, and for the city to have made it would probably have excited fierce criticism from our fiercest economists—which is the same thing as saying from politicians belonging to the party not in power at any particular time. Our present troubles, however, have made so clear the value to New York of efficient ice breakers, and the extravagance and folly of using, instead of them, boats not made for the purpose, that perhaps a movement to equip the city for the meeting of a rare but dangerous emergency would be successful.

**Metaphor Becomes a Reality.**

New Yorkers who are approaching the status of old, if not oldest, inhabitants remember the days when one of the most popular ditties sung by Tony Pastor, down on Fourteenth Street, depended for favor, at least in part, on what then seemed to be its exaggerated appreciation of a commodity now for good reason counted among the objects of heart's desire by us all. The verses began—or perhaps it is that the chorus ran—something like this:

> Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground,
> Digging dusky diamonds all the season round.

In those times of low prices—a very Golden Age, in comparison with present-day prices, though of course its joys were not realized then—there was more than a pleasing alliteration to the phrase "digging dusky diamonds." It was distinctly amusing, so absurd was it to call coal by the name of the most precious of jewels.

This Winter we would take that almost as a plain statement of fact—of sad fact, too, for though everybody with money can now get diamonds, hardly anybody is rich enough to get coal, and those who sit in the seats of the mighty and must be obeyed are telling a good many of us that for a while, at least, we can't have any at all at any price.

**Insanity Long Concealed.**

Germany's excuse for the sending out of messages now so embarrassing to her, and incidentally to the Swedes, by her diplomatic representative in Buenos Aires is that he was insane. Perhaps he is, by this time, but it is not on record anywhere, so far as known or hinted, that the officials in the German Foreign Office discovered in the dispatches of Count Luxburg, when they were received, any indications of a wrecked or clouded mind. On the contrary, they must have regarded him as a wise, as well as a useful and enterprising, servant of the Kaiser, for not only did they keep him at the important Argentine post, but they heeded as well as considered his amiable suggestions as to what murders they should commit, what lies they should tell, and what orders they should give to the docile editors of their newspapers.

M. Caillaux, too, evidently regarded the Count as a worthy confidant of dangerous secrets, and therefore couldn't have noticed in his words or behavior any evidences of developed or even incipient mania. The two—or rather the three, for Mme. Caillaux must not be forgotten—seem to have foregathered with the pleasurable feelings that compatibility of temperament always gives, and it must have been a cruel shock to the precious pair of visitors from France when they learned that the genial bestower of "indirect courtesies" had been repudiated as a madman by the Government he served with what looked to them like ability and devotion.

That Luxburg was appreciably different from other German diplomats is more than dubious. He has been found out, indeed, but so have not a few of his colleagues who have been engaged in the same sort of criminality, and it has not yet been said that they, also, are crazy.

**His Troubles Light by Comparison.**

Mr. Hoover, who has had woes of his own and been the object of not a few impassioned complaints as a result of his management of the sugar situation, can now learn from observation of the case of Dr. Garfield that his own handling by a critical population was gentle, by comparison, at least.

As a conservator, Mr. Hoover did conserve, and he didn't do it, either, by a complete cutting off of supplies from any consumer. The worst charged against him is that he tried to save some money, and that incidentally, he let somebody make some money, but Dr. Garfield would be happy indeed if he had heard only those accusations after his astonishing plan was announced.

## FROM GIANNI CAPRONI.

### The Italian Inventor Promises Aviation Surprises.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow me to say that it is with equal pride and pleasure I have read your kind and fascinating remarks regarding my airplanes and their participation in the great war. Your thrilling descriptions of the flights into the enemy's territory with the object of bombarding his infernal war works, harbors, and U-boat nests have not only given me the greatest personal satisfaction, but have stimulated my desire to further illustrate to you in the near future some other startling actions heretofore unprecedented in the history of aviation.

Allow me further to say that I feel most sensitive of the fact that your great country also fully appreciates my efforts in the development of aviation, and for the same I can only express a further feeling of my sincere gratitude to you for your kind support.

As I write your handsome contribution to our army, viz., the first contingent of your magnificent Red Cross brigade, is passing through the streets of Milan amid a thunder of cheers, onward to our front, thrilling the hearts of great and small alike with gratitude and enthusiastic admiration for the magnanimity of our great ally.

With my best greetings for the season and hoping that our beloved brothers in arms, your valiant soldiers, in the new year shall be decorated with further laurels for your great country, the true home of freedom and justice, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

G. CAPRONI.

Milan, Dec. 15, 1918.

## THE CLOSING-DOWN ORDER.

### Mr. Garfield Criticised for His Method of Meeting the Coal Crisis.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

To win this war our soldiers must be fit, brave, obedient, &c., but they must also be well officered. If Generals are incompetent, defeat is certain. That principle is so universally accepted that when a General fails he is removed, even though he may not have been able to control the conditions which led to his failure. Von Kluck failed to reach Paris and was retired. Nivelle's commands were overruled by French Deputies, and he was retired. The rule is that a commander must succeed or quit.

But this war is unlike its predecessors in that it is distinctively a war of food, fuel, munitions, and manufactured products. It is primarily a war of civilians and engineers. We cannot win by soldiers alone. We cannot win unless we can organize our civilian forces in our fight against nature for food, coal, and the raw materials for manufactured products, so that we shall have a distinct superiority.

Mr. Garfield's order means that in our battle with nature and the elements to get coal we have been most ignominiously defeated, and that he, our leader, has proved himself to be utterly incompetent for the task.

Ought we not then, to adopt the drastic rule of the armies—that the head of a department must obtain the needed results or get out? If public opinion cannot be aroused to that pitch, we may find some department breaking down completely at a critical moment, which may mean disaster and disgrace for the nation, unnecessary loss of life and treasure, and perhaps even the loss of the war.

FRANK C. BAKER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

### A Saturday Holiday.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In discussing the very impracticable plan of closing down on Mondays for coal conservation, why not suggest the substitution of Saturday as a whole holiday instead of Monday? As a matter of fact there is no greater absurdity than the Saturday half holiday which this country has been afflicted with for the last ten or fifteen years. It is safe to say that a worker, whether he be a bank President or a laborer, consumes at least three-quarters of an hour in reaching his work in the morning and as much time in returning home at noon, and that the hours of work are not over three, being the average between the four-hour half day of the factory and the two-hour half day of the bank. Let Saturdays for the next sixty days be closed up tight for all but recreation, and after that two Saturdays in each month, say the first and the third, should be full working days up to 6 P. M., and the other two Saturdays might be full holidays, so that all could remain home from Friday night until Monday morning.

LOUIS KELLER.

New York, Jan. 16, 1918.

### A Leader Wanted.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I believe a majority of the people in the United States will immediately indorse your editorial article in The Times, "Not the Right Remedy." This morning the writer has talked with a large number of men representing American manufacturers as well as a considerable number of citizens, and it is without doubt a fact that 75 per cent. of the people in the United States would vote exactly the opposite to what Mr. Garfield has ordered.

All the situation needs is a big, fearless leader to say, "Boys, let's do it," not "Boys, let's stop." It is unfortunate that we have no Government machinery available to express opinion instantly in a crisis like this, but we do urge the newspapers of the United States to take this subject up to influence people to wire their views immediately to Congressmen and the President.

ZENOS W. CARTER,
Commissioner, Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

### An Iron Cross for Somebody.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was pleased to read your editorial article this morning and note the stand you take in regard to the order of Mr. Garfield. The one thing Germany fears most is our active entrance in the war. Our allies have sent over prominent men, who certainly know what they are talking about, to tell us, and have sent us messages, all urging us to use all of our energies to rush men and supplies of all kinds to the other side to aid them. Now comes this order stopping and crippling all industries and causing irreparable delay in all the things we are implored to do most urgently.

Germany has certainly been misinformed many times and on many subjects, but when she was told that we were a nation of fools she got it straight, and the man who told her should be given the Iron Cross.

G. L. W.

New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

### More Harm Than Good.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Where did Dr. Harry A. Garfield, an academician, get his profound, practical knowledge of things industrial? His order will do ten times more harm than good. Every good American, regardless of his political beliefs, has been squarely behind the Administration, withholding criticisms of unnecessary blunders which have brought illness and death to hundreds of our soldiers; but no patriotic American will put his stamp of approval on the cold-blooded order of Dr. Garfield, which means the paralyzing of industries of the East, millions of dollars of loss to labor, starvation and untold sufferings to thousands of men, women, and children.

HENRY T. PRICE,
President the Price Trade Publishing Company, Inc.
New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

### Applied to Housekeeping.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A happy solution of the difficulties of housekeeping under these war conditions is suggested by the order of Dr. Garfield. The problem of providing the family with food, keeping the house warm, &c., can be readily and quickly solved by keeping the family in bed Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1918, and on each Saturday, Sunday and Monday thereafter until March 25, 1918, inclusive.

ELIZABETH D. PUTNAM.

New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

## AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER.

I see—within my spirit—mystic walls,
And slender windows casting hallowed light
Along dim aisles where many a shadow falls
On text and trophy, effigy and tomb;
And here each youthful hero and old knight
Sleeps on his marble couch, while overhead
The tattered banners shed their bloom
Of glory o'er the dead.

Here, raised in brass or graved in stone,
And dated with the passing year,
Are names—companions I have known,
Whose hands I clasped but yesterday,
Whose voices ring within my ear;
And friends of earlier epochs far away,
Whose spirits answer to my call
Of names familiar as my own,
Written upon this chapel wall.
How strange to find them here!

So soon, so early sanctified,
They lie within the nation's heart,
Calm, safe, those sacred tombs beside
Of earlier saints who kept the faith
And waged the battle of their life
As 'twere a part of that celestial strife
That makes a gain of death.

Ah, we ourselves have slept,
And we, who but half knew them, find them here,
Where into light they stept,
Upon the signal that the Angel gave—
Like him who now upon his passing bier
Moves into History. O blessed War,
That sends a blast of brightness from the grave
To show the souls of mortals as they are!

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

# America After the War

## The Most Pressing Questions at Home: Preparedness and a Mercantile Marine—For a More Efficient Government and a Settled Foreign Policy.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

### CHAPTER IX.—AMERICA AFTER THE WAR.

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After the present war the conditions of the world will be greatly changed and America can never again be quite the same. The isolation of America will have ended; its relations to foreign powers will be reversed. But the value of its alliance with France, England, Italy, and Japan, and "preparedness" will for a long period be worth to America all it has cost, and the cost has been already prodigious. The internal problems of America after the war will not be diminished. Only a few of the problems, foreign and domestic, have been noticed in the preceding pages. There are many others. By means of the war it will have become evident to Americans that a very prosperous nation, with an extended and exposed territory, can not safely be left longer undefended, and that the future measures for the defense of the country must be more commensurate with its dangers and the national potentiality. Americans will not hereafter rely on the isolated position of America; nor will they easily resume their former policy of trusting the defense of the country wholly to chance. If they do they will in the end suffer untold miseries and the prosperity of America will vanish as quickly as it appeared.

Not only must the American be made a more efficient government from every point of view, but it must be kept efficient. America can never again, after this war, safely return to its indifference to the military situation of the country. It has chosen to assert itself as a great power in the world, and it must recognize the responsibilities and risks which the assertion involved, or it will fall as other weak countries have always fallen. There is now no intermediate choice for Americans. They must be up and onward, or fall to pieces.

In the future America must be made able to stand by itself; it can safely trust to the permanency of no alliance; it must be prepared at all cost to resist aggression from any and every quarter. To do this it must be kept a strong as well as a rich nation. The enmities and the jealousies created by the present war will not subside for centuries. If they should, a rich nation, helpless and unprepared to defend itself, is certain, when a good opportunity offers, to be attacked. A nation with the sharp enmities created by American policies is in a particularly dangerous situation. Only by remaining prepared can America hope to escape unscathed.

The methods thus far characteristic of American democracy are not conducive to the permanent peace of America. The constant rotation in office, which is a principle of democracy, often brings into power men not trained in either statecraft or diplomacy. Many of the successful lawyers and the prominent politicians promoted to high office at Washington are not profoundly trained in the arts of government. Some of them have little familiarity with even the foreign relations of America, while only a few of them are deeply versed in the finer arts of diplomacy. Such things are not easily acquired by men not in public life; they require a lifelong training.

The rest of the world asserts that the foreign policy of America has been characterized by a certain abrupt directness which is inconsistent with the usages of diplomacy and is unnecessarily disturbing to the peace of the world. The directness of American diplomacy is too often mistaken by foreign States for either menace or a sign of unfriendliness. When it is mistaken for menace America is left in a very unsafe position unless prepared for sudden attack. It does not diminish the danger to plead that the "directness" of America in diplomatic negotiations is not intended to be minatory or unfriendly, or that American diplomacy is but one phase of a Government in which the people rule. The necessity that American diplomats shall not disregard "popular opinion" doubtless too often obligates them to a sort of spectacular diplomacy which is certainly not consistent with diplomatic usage as hitherto understood. The exigencies of politics in America often require an administration to submit its foreign policies at every stage to the people, although the electors themselves have no settled foreign policy upon which the administration and its diplomatic corps can rely. Perhaps the greatest disadvantage of democracy as a principle of government is observable in the history of American foreign relations. There is in America no such thing as a settled foreign policy binding on successive administrations. This is not so in France or England. The defect can be corrected only by greater loyalty of Americans to constituted authority and by a deeper popular conviction, gleaned from hard experience, that matters of foreign policy should proceed on a settled and permanent principle which must be determined by competent Governmental agents trained in the arts of diplomacy.

The accusation of the world that American diplomacy too frequently exhibits an unfriendly attitude which is not sufficiently conciliatory is in part due to the unusual frankness characteristic of American diplomacy. To be effectual, diplomacy must be reticent. Much of the information imputed to diplomats should, if repeated, be confined to the archives of the State Department. The English Foreign Minister, Mr. Balfour, in August of 1917, lucidly and satisfactorily explained to Parliament the real reasons for diplomatic reticence. His explanation must have been very disquieting to some diplomats in America. Not only should diplomacy be reticent, but it should be stately. European diplomacy has been built up on a policy of compromise, facilitated by distinguished conciliation and marked official politeness. The diction of diplomatic intercourse should at all times be one of extreme civility. The use of the term "demand" in international negotiations is, for example, equivalent in European diplomacy to hostilities. In American diplomacy the term "demand" has not had the same significance. It has been used on several occasions with very awkward results. Doubtless America has occasionally had diplomats of unusual ability, but it has had more of inadequate attainment. If America is to continue to pursue its past diplomatic methods it should have a greater force always behind it. The Japanese statesman, Count Okuma, is reported to have said in 1915: "Diplomacy, to be really effective and successful, must be backed up by sufficient national strength." The directness and the exigencies of American diplomacy make it particularly necessary that America should be prepared for hostile eventualities.

The proper conservation of all the elements of a nation's strength is a prime duty of a great Government. When a nation's territory is so situated that it has an extensive coast bordering on the open seas and a large population dwelling on the seaboard, and yet the nation has no commercial marine and no seafaring men, there is evidently something awry in the Governmental policies or some omission on the part of the Government. After the present war America will in all probability be reinstated in the leading position which it once held on the high seas. It is now becoming apparent in America that it is not good policy to abandon transportation of American commerce to foreigners. Americans at last begin to see, also, that a commercial marine is an important auxiliary in waging successful warfare, defensive or offensive. Had America in 1914 possessed a great mercantile marine and an adequate armed force, the entire course of the general war in Europe would have been different. That America should in the future maintain a mercantile marine has already become a common conviction in the American coast towns. It is to be hoped that this conviction will become general.

The building up of a commercial marine will be one of the after-war problems. But the greatest of all such problems will be "preparedness." In a democracy, preparedness meets with an opposition not tolerated in States existing under more centralized forms of government. Before discussing the problems of the American commercial marine and "preparedness," it will be best to consider the characteristics of American democracy, for they affect both preparedness and the commercial marine of America.

## ART NOTES.

### Etchings by Zorn, Covering Many Years of the Artist's Activity.

An exhibition of Zorn's etchings is always a pleasant diversion in the art season. No one else brings into the print room quite the same freedom of technique and joyousness of spirit. The exhibition now open at the Knoedler Galleries is retrospective, going back to 1884, when Zorn was only 24 years old. The plate representing this period is the portrait of the Swedish etcher Axel Haig, from whom he learned the practical part of etching. The next plate shown is "La Dame à la Cigarette" of 1891, in which is seen the great advance made in the interval. The other plates mark the various stages of the artist's career, his first lucky visit to America, his sojourns in Paris and Venice, finally his return to his birthplace, Mora, where he bought a hamlet consisting of four houses or huts, built, respectively, in the twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, joining them to make one house and studio and producing there the characteristic plates that record the peasant life and types of Sweden. The plates published since 1907 are not in the Delteil catalogue. The latest is a self-portrait, in a fur coat and cap, showing a face worn by work and weather and less animated than would be assumed from the consistent mood of the little collection covering thirty-five years of activity in the etcher's field.

### Paintings by George Luks.

George Luks is one of the painters in this city whose craftsmanship is so seriously studied that few perceive it, and who has so much to say that even his sturdy craftsmanship finds difficulty in bearing the burden of the message. In his exhibition at the Kraushaar Galleries he tries one thing and another. Here is the mother and child theme, simply treated and rather dark and smooth. The child has a splendidly modeled head and fine ugly features. He has it in him to become a comedian. You look back to some of the Flemish primitives to find his prototype. Then the artist shows us a couple of the old women who are in his cast. They take character parts and always let their yellow-white hair drip down on one side in dreadful untidiness. "A Moonlight Sonata" is made of little cherubs running about in the moonlight, and another picture shows a tree of flaming foliage that only shows what it is when you come close to it, but that makes at any distance a superb harmony with the greens in the color composition. Finally Mr. Luks presents his one great picture, a child in a big clumsy coat, looking with wide blue eyes out of the canvas. In this picture everything is right, the way in which the figure is relieved against the background and yet kept in perfect relation to it, the way in which the color of the coat flickers and trembles, and the dress beneath straggles down in straight beautiful folds, the way in which the planes of the face are in their places without saying anything about it, and the way in which everything in face and figure plays gently into one impression of innocence and childhood without affectation or prettiness. It is a picture to be seen again and again by those whose idols are Hals and Rembrandt, and the peasant pictures of Murillo. There is a little of all three in it, but most of all there is Luks, who imitates no one, and whom none can imitate. Let the young artists try imitating the water color "Tunnel Workers at Lunch" if they are unbelieving. The exhibition lasts until Feb. 2.

### Etchings by James McBey.

At the Keppel Galleries James McBey's etchings are on view until Jan. 26. Mr. McBey is a scrupulous technician, quiet in method and without a vestige of sensationalism. For this reason his plates from the Somme front and other regions made historic by the war will especially appeal to conservative minds. One of his strongest subjects is "The Torpedoed Sussex Beached at Boulogne," one of the Boulogne set and dated 1916. A more vivid episode is recorded in "France at the Furnace," dated January, 1917. Mr. McBey volunteered for service in France in 1916, but was not able to do trench duty.

### Error Corrected.

In the Sunday issue of The New York Times for Jan. 6 it was stated that the exhibition of Mr. Gallatin's collection at the Bourgeois Galleries was for the benefit of the American War Relief, which has given rise to a misconception. The exhibition is free, but the catalogues are sold for the benefit of the American War Relief.

# ORDER NOT TAKEN AS AID TO RAILROADS

### Traffic Men Find That Business Houses Will Close Their Shipping Departments.

### NO RELIEF TO CONGESTION

### A. H. Smith, However, Notifies Roads That "Freight-Moving Week" Will Not Be Halted.

There was every indication yesterday that the Garfield order would hinder instead of relieve freight congestion at terminals of New York and other Eastern cities. While railroad men did not believe the Garfield order meant at all that the work of unloading freight and taking it to stores and warehouses should cease, traffic officials learned yesterday that a majority of business firms were going to close down entirely today, including their shipping and receiving departments.

To counteract this untoward development, A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, sent a telegram to the Presidents of all Eastern railroads late yesterday afternoon, urging them to inform their patrons that the work of "Freight Moving Week" should not be halted because of the Garfield order.

Mr. Smith declared yesterday that the Garfield order should be an aid to the railroads in relieving general freight congestion, independent of enabling them to haul more coal. Mr. Smith was not consulted in advance about the effect of the order on railroad transportation, but after considering its terms yesterday he issued a statement saying that inasmuch as it would give more room to work, it should aid the congestion problem.

The most important effect of the order, Mr. Smith believes, will be that it will make somewhat easier the coaling of ships waiting in this port for fuel, and thus not only send much-needed supplies to France, but relieve the accumulation of export freight at port terminals.

In the release of hundreds of thousands of men from shops, Mr. Smith saw an opportunity for the railroads of the Middle West to get much-needed extra labor for the task of digging the rolling stock of the Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways out of the snow, which is seriously hampering the movement of freight. It was also pointed out that in connection with export, there were enough goods at terminals and on rolling stock to supply cargoes for all the ships waiting and for more ships.

**Chance to Clean Railroads.**

In his statement of the effect of the order upon railroads, Mr. Smith called attention to the enormous influence upon the transportation situation of the recent weather conditions, the worst veteran railroad men can recall, which came at a time when the railroads were hauling the greatest traffic they had ever undertaken. In his statement he said:

> The railroads are not included in the partial suspension order. Under present conditions their duty is to keep hard at it days, nights, Sundays, and holidays.
>
> I wish the public could appreciate what the effects of the weather conditions have been and are. In fifty years, taking the testimony of the oldest railroad men, nothing approaching it has been experienced. Man and metal have been taxed to the limit of their endurance and beyond.
>
> Tracks have been covered with snow to the depth of many feet, resisting the efforts of the largest engines and snowplows. The cars in yards are buried in snow so deep that they have to be shoveled out before they can be moved. Certain parts of the country have been without transportation for days, and there are required special and energetic movements as lines are opened up to get fuel into certain districts to keep people from freezing.
>
> As I understand the intention, the five-day partial suspension period is aimed to relieve these emergencies and to give the railroads a chance to "dig out" and get cars moved that are standing in the way of other movements. Particularly in New York Harbor, if the ice trouble lessens the movement will be increased materially between cars and consumers.
>
> Of prime importance, which must be obvious to all who will consider the question, is the bunkering or placing of fuel upon the many steamships which have been sent to New York Harbor for food and other essential materials. When fueled they will take cargo, which in turn releases freight occupying space required to take in other freight which is held back in cars, on piers, in yards, and on sidetracks, congesting operation.
>
> It is the story of "The House That Jack Built" reversed: "This is the coal that fueled the ship, that took the freight, that cleared the space, that released the freight from the car in the yard, that blocked the road."

When it was brought to his attention from many parts of the East that the Garfield order threatened to work the wrong way in respect to clearing congestion of domestic freight, Mr. Smith sent this telegram to the Presidents of the Eastern roads:

> I am advised by the Fuel Administration that nothing which helps in the movement of cars is forbidden by Dr. Garfield's order directing a five-day partial industrial suspension. Formal notice will be issued by the Fuel Administration in Washington. I am giving you information in advance, however, in order that you may disseminate it as widely as possible in your immediate territory. This means that freight can be loaded into cars and unloaded from cars at all industrial points, and suggests the possibility of diverting labor not otherwise engaged to unloading freight and releasing railroad equipment.

**Improvement in Traffic.**

The situation with regard to the cessation of work in stores and manufacturing plants and the consequent delay in freight deliveries was exemplified in a query directed by Thomas A. Bradley, President of the Acme Transfer and Storage Company, who said that there were a large number of cars of furniture in the New York district which were being unloaded, but that he feared that during the five days stores and warehouses would not be open for deliveries or their men be at work. His inquiry was referred to Washington.

Reports yesterday showed some improvement in the movement of traffic in the Middle Western districts. There was snow in the night through Western Pennsylvania, New York, and New England.

The reports showed that in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania the weather was severe and conditions reported the worst ever known. Freight trains were being restricted to ten cars, instead of from 40 to 60. The summary of reports said that movement generally was improved over the previous day. The lines west of Buffalo reported good progress in digging out of the snow, but the freight movement was delayed because of the enforced slow movement in districts worst hit by the storm. Perishable and fuel freight, because of the priority orders of Director General McAdoo, was moving freely, as compared with general freight. Practically all passenger train schedules were reported resumed.

The reports showed that the New York Central was diverting 100 cars a day from the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine to the New York Central Lines to relieve the Boston & Albany gateway. The Pennsylvania and New Haven freight line by way of Bay Ridge and the Hell Gate Bridge was put into operation yesterday. This eliminated a long freight haul through New York Harbor and provided a direct freight route into New England from the South and West.

The reports of cars above normal showed a slightly better situation. The Baltimore & Ohio had 6,500 cars above normal, the same as the day before. The Erie had eastbound loads of 8,541 cars, a decrease of 318. The New York Central reported eastbound loads of 14,913, an increase of 896, and 880 empties, a decrease of 289; westbound loads, 5,364, an increase of 652. The Pennsylvania reported eastbound loads above normal 14,000 and empties 2,081, the same as the day before; westbound, 8,001 loads, an increase of 200, and empties 5,769, no change. The other Eastern roads reported eastbound loads 25,373, a decrease of 2,285; empties, 743, an increase of 558; westbound loads, 20,420, an increase of 2,972; empties, 8,339 cars, a decrease of 984. The total cars above normal for all roads were: Eastbound loads, 64,127, a decrease of 1,706; empties eastbound, 3,704, an increase of 259; westbound loads, 36,274, an increase of 3,722, and westbound empties, 14,730, a decrease of 166. The large number of westbound empties is due to the rush of cars to the West to bring grain East for shipment to Europe.

# 'STORE-DOOR DELIVERY' URGED BY MERCHANTS

### *Proposed that Railroads Take Over Trucking Facilities of City.*

An organization of the trucking facilities of the city in co-operation with the railroads or under railroad control, to make direct and immediate deliveries of freight from pier terminals to the consignee at his store door is urged by the Executive Committee of the Merchants Association as a method for reducing freight congestion and releasing cars for hauling coal and freight.

This plan has been submitted to the Committee on Freight Congestion, consisting of James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, and W. F. Donges of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission. The report of the Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Association calls this plan the "store-door delivery" and "pick-up" service, and urges it as an "ideal arrangement with existing facilities." The report says:

"Under this plan, the trucking company could have lined up on the pier batteries of trucks serving particular zones, and as the freight is unloaded from car floats, which is usually done in the early hours of the morning, each truck would be loaded according to the zone which it is to serve with freight for consignees in that zone. The truck would then be ready to proceed with the delivery of freight with the opening of business hours. The same method could be continued as more freight may be floated in during the day.

"The pier station would thereby be kept free from incoming freight awaiting calls, and more adequate facilities would thereby be provided for the handling of outbound business. The same trucks should be employed in picking up freight for movement from store to pier station for outbound shipment. By this method, with proper co-operation on the part of shippers, a more even delivery of freight to the pier stations throughout the day could be accomplished, and the frightful line-up and delays to trucks which take place late in the afternoon would be avoided.

"Trucks would be substantially assured of full loading in one direction, and probably in both—instead of, as now, being engaged largely in one-day empty movement or only partly loaded movement."

In order to make this arrangement effective, it is stated, the railroads would have to take over trucking to and from railway stations, or else this trucking would have to be done by an organized trucking concern employed by the carriers, or it might be pooled under a competent manager. The report suggests that eventually commercial areas might be established in which large warehouses and stores could be erected for handling carload freight directly from the spur tracks, thus relieving the pier stations. This plan would relieve manufacturers and jobbers of cartage charges and vexatious delays. The report continued:

"No trucks for the handling of less than carload merchandise other than the trucks of the company formed for the purpose of effecting store-door delivery to be allowed on the pier. Tender of the property to the consignee at his store door or usual place for the receipt of his property to be a legal tender of such freight, and upon such tender the consignee to pay freight and cartage charges before delivery. (Unless by prior arrangement he shall have arranged for credit by filing of bond, similar to the practice now in vogue under which credit is extended.)

"If the property upon proper tender is refused by the consignee, or payment of the legal freight and cartage charges is refused, then such freight may be placed in public warehouse at the cost and expense of the owner of the goods, the freight and cartage charges which have accrued to be a lien upon the goods, in addition to the warehouse expense.

"When delivery of merchandise is desired by consignee at other than his usual place of business, instructions as to the delivery desired shall be placed with the cartage company prior to the arrival of the goods. Schedules of reasonable cartage charges dependent upon the character of the property and the distance hauled to be prescribed, which charge shall be strictly adhered to.

"Arrangements should also be made for the assessment of reasonable and nondiscriminatory storage and handling charges on merchandise placed in public storage by the railroads on account of the refusal of the freight."

## ENTERTAINS 70 NURSES.

### Mrs. Crocker Gives Dinner to Members of Hospital Unit from U. of C.

Mrs. Charles T. Crocker of San Francisco gave a dinner last night at the Hotel St. Regis for seventy nurses, members of the Base Hospital Unit, No. 30, from the University of California. The dinner was served in the marble ballroom, which had patriotic decorations, and was followed by a theatre party.

Mr. Crocker has just enlisted here in the navy. Mrs. Crocker plans to return to the Pacific Coast tomorrow.

### Benefit for Orthopaedic Dispensary.

An entertainment is to be given at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30, for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. Mrs. Monroe Douglas Robinson, formerly Miss Dorothy Jordan of Boston, and the Société des Instruments Anciens are to appear in dances and music of the eighteenth century.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street and Miss Doane of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street are receiving applications for tickets.

### Col. and Mrs. Green at Waldorf.

Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, and his wife, who was Miss Mabel Harlow of Chicago, are to make their permanent New York residence at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they have just taken a suite. They were married last Summer, and afterward took an extended trip on their yacht.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

# HELD FOR SMUGGLING RUBBER TO GERMANY

### Members of Liner's Crew Are Charged with Carrying Material for Making Gas Masks.

### PERIL FOR ALLIED SOLDIERS

### Clue to German Agent Engaged in Seeking Out Travelers to Carry Contraband.

The three members of the crew of the liner Hellig Olav under arrest on a charge of conspiring to export twelve pounds of dental rubber in violation of law were held yesterday in $1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Hitchcock to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. Officials of the Department of Justice and the bomb squad are trying to find a man whose name, it was said, is Johnson, and who is believed to be a German agent whose sole business is to induce citizens of neutral countries to carry to Sweden and Denmark materials which Germany sorely needs.

It is believed that one of the most pressing needs of the Germany Army is dental rubber, which is the finest grade of rubber and the only kind that can be used effectively in the making of gas masks. Dental rubber sells in this country for about $40 a pound. It is sold in Sweden, it was said, at about $35, and in Germany it brings upwards of $100. The rubber is light and easily packed in small spaces, and customs officials have already found some of it packed so adroitly in phonographs that its presence could only be detected by taking the instruments apart. It is believed that a great deal of the rubber has already found its way into Germany.

One pound of the rubber will make many masks. Without the gas masks German soldiers could not use gas in their attacks, nor withstand the gas attacks of the enemies. So it was said that those engaged in getting the rubber into Germany are doing more damages to the soldiers of the Allies than any other single human agency.

During the investigation into the work of men suspected of being engaged in the conspiracy the officials learned that the German agency in or near this city has a corp of men whose work is to approach men about to sail on neutral ships and to induce them by the prospect of rich rewards to smuggle the rubber on board their ships and conceal it until agents of the German Government in foreign ports buy it at high prices.

The three men under arrest are Hans Hansen, Frederick Borreson, and Valdemar Knutsen. The former two are waiters and the latter is a musician employed on the liner. None of them speaks English. Suspicion that the crews of ships of neutral countries had been employed to carry contraband led to a careful watch being kept upon all the crews. Lieutenant George Busby of the Bomb Squad obtained the evidence against the three prisoners, who admitted purchasing the rubber, and also admitted that if they had delivered it abroad it would have brought $73 a pound.

The man Johnson, or whatever his name is, will shortly be caught, it was said yesterday, for enough had come out during the questioning of the prisoners to give the officials a pretty clear idea of his haunts.

Loose talk by some local representatives of the Department of Justice has on more than one occasion seriously hampered the work of the local and Federal police. Word came yesterday from Attorney General Gregory that more care must be taken to keep secret investigations into suspected wrongdoing and the pursuit of suspected criminals.

# NEW U-BOAT MUTINY AT KIEL REPORTED

### *Sailors of the German Navy Kill 38 of Their Officers—Geneva Hears.*

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A mutiny among submarine crews at the German naval base of Kiel on Jan. 7 is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Geneva. Thirty-eight officers are said to have been killed.

The Geneva dispatch quotes advices received there from Basle giving details concerning the mutiny. It is said to have been begun by submarine crews, and subsequently to have spread to portions of the crews of cruisers stationed at Kiel.

Some of the men who joined in the attack on the officers took part in the earlier mutiny at Kiel, the dispatch reports. It adds:

"Although the mutiny was local, it shows that German naval men are dissatisfied, especially in the submarine service, as the number of boats returning to German ports is decreasing every month."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—No information has been received here concerning the rumored submarine mutiny at Kiel, but it is known that for a long time U-boat crews have had to be drafted from the ordinary navy in the absence of volunteers. Attempts to popularize the submarine service have been made by giving the crews a fuller diet than is allowed to men on battleships, and also giving them opportunity when possible to loot ships which they torpedo before finally sinking them.

There have been various reports in the last few months of mutinous outbreaks in the German Navy, and also in the Austrian Navy. Confirmation was given by the German Government of reports of a mutiny among warship crews at Kiel in September. The men on board several capital ships were involved, and a number of officers were said to have been killed. Unwillingness of the men to do duty on submarines was given as one of the reasons for the outbreak.

A mutiny at Ostend among German sailors who refused to go on board submarines was reported in October.

Official diplomatic dispatches received in Washington in October reported mutinies in the Austrian Navy and clashes between Austrian sailors and crews of the German submarines at Pola, in which officers on both sides were killed.

### Lieut. Ducret Weds Miss Magee.

The marriage of Lieutenant Herbert Sperry Ducret of the Medical Reserve Corps, now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Miss Elizabeth Magee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Magee of North Plainfield, N. J., took place yesterday at the bride's home. Bishop Herbert Welch, an uncle of the bride, officiated. The Misses Helen Joy and Margaret Ashbridge, cousins of the bride, were her attendants, and Sheldon Ducret was his brother's best man. Lieutenant Ducret is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ducret of Brooklyn, and practiced medicine in that city before his enlistment.

### Miss Lindsley to Wed A. F. Vars.

Major and Mrs. Henry Dickenson Lindsley of 402 Madison Avenue, formerly of Dallas, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cadis Lindsley, to Addison Foster Vars, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorp Vars of Buffalo, N. Y.

The wedding is to take place late in the Spring at the Southern home of the bride, as Major Lindsley and his son, Lieutenant Henry D. Lindsley, Jr., are now in France with the American expeditionary forces.

### Miss Lucile Kittson Wed in England

The marriage is announced of Miss Lucile de Camp Kittson, a daughter of Mrs. Richard Claibourne Croxton, wife of Colonel Croxton, U. S. A., by her first husband, to John Archibald Hyde Torry, son of Captain T. E. J. O. Torry of Richmond, Surrey, England, where the wedding was celebrated. The engagement was announced in June last.

# SIX KILLED BY FALL OF MICHIGAN'S MAST

### *Three Injured in Mishap in Gale—Accident Causes Surprise.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Daniels was notified today that six men were killed and three injured by the falling of the foremast of the American battleship Michigan in a heavy gale at sea on Jan. 15. The casualty list follows:

Killed—Belyeu, Osben Capers, seaman, second class; Marahrens, Carl Frederick, seaman, second class; Book, Clarence Eugene, seaman, second class; Prinz, Frank John, seaman, second class; Bell, Julian S., seaman, second class; Chico, John Angellio, fireman, third class.

Injured — McDonald, Edward Thomas, seaman, second class, left leg broken; Farmer, Gordon Solomon, seaman, second class, both arms broken; Biggers, Virgil V., seaman, second class, thigh cut and head and ankle injured.

Much surprise was expressed yesterday among seafaring men and marine engineers at the news that one of the big lattice-work masts of the battleship Michigan had been blown off in a gale, with the loss of six lives. Lewis Nixon, who in the past, as head of big shipbuilding plants, has had charge of the construction of a number of battleships and smaller fighting craft of the United States Navy, said that such a thing had never been heard of before.

# SUPER-WAR COUNCIL OF THREE PLANNED

### *Senate Military Committee Also Favors Bill for a Director of War Industries.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Framing of legislation contemplating drastic changes in the Government's war machinery, including the creation of an American War Council similar to those of England and France and a Director of Munitions, was begun today by the Senate Military Committee.

Two bills—one proposing the War Council, of five members, including the Secretaries of War and Navy, and three civilians appointed by the President, and a second to centralize munitions control in a Director of Munitions—were prepared by a sub-committee consisting of Chairman Chamberlain and Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth. The Munitions Director measure it is planned to present to the full committee tomorrow and immediately introduce in the Senate for early consideration, with the other bill to follow soon after.

Chairman Chamberlain announced tonight that the committee virtually had agreed upon the two bills in lieu of his measure for a separate Department of Munitions, with a new Cabinet member. The attitude of the Administration toward that has not been disclosed. President Wilson and Secretary Baker opposed the original Chamberlain bill.

The plan of the committee for the War Council is to have it under the President, but wholly independent of the Cabinet.

"It would sit with and advise the President in forming broad war policies, similar to the British War Cabinet and the French War Ministry," said Chairman Chamberlain. "It would give coordination now lacking in central direction of all the Government's war operations."

# BERNSTORFF STOCKS SEIZED BY PALMER

### *Custodian Finds in Bank Vault Securities Worth $850,000 Belonging to Countess.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Stocks and bonds to the amount of more than $850,000, the personal property of Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the ex-Ambassador, have been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. These stocks were found in vaults of trust companies in this city and New York.

Mr. Palmer said tonight that, while he could not give the amount of the property he had seized, it exceeded $850,000, and might reach $900,000. Some of the holdings represented dividends from German controlled companies in the United States.

Mr. Palmer has presented his report of the total amount of property taken over by him as Alien Property Custodian. It is estimated that the sequestration will reach more than $900,000,000.

Count von Bernstorff's son, recently married Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomason of Burlington, N. J. Her property also will be seized by the Alien Property Custodian. She was the former wife of James H. Birch, Jr., of Burlington. She is the daughter of Edward A. Thomason, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company.

Countess von Bernstorff was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer, the daughter of a New York banker. She spent a number of years in Germany. Most of her possessions are in this country.

Under the Alien Property Act, Mr. Palmer is empowered to take over all the property held in this country by alien Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Turks and Bulgarians. He recently announced that, acting under the law, he would devote the money thus seized to the purchase of Liberty bonds.

## AVIATOR MARRIES IN HASTE.

### Lieut. Redey Weds Miss Halsey Day After Troth Is Told.

Bernard Shandon Redey, son of Judge Bernard S. Redey and Mrs. Redey of Albuquerque, N. M., and Miss Mildred Halsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi W. Halsey of Montclair, N. J., were married at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening at the bride's home, just one day after the announcement of their engagement. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills officiated.

The ceremony took place suddenly, as Lieutenant Halsey received orders for active duty as a naval aviator.

## MISS CADY BETROTHED.

### Architect's Daughter to Wed Attorney General Langer.

J. Cleveland Cady of 214 Riverside Drive announces the engagement of his daughter Miss Lydia Cady, to William Langer of Bismarck, N. D. Mr. Langer was graduated from Columbia University and the Law School in 1910, and is now the Attorney General of North Dakota.

Miss Cady's father is a prominent architect, and among the important buildings designed by him were fifteen for Yale University, the Metropolitan Opera House, American Museum of Natural History, and Hudson Street Hospital.

No date has been set for the wedding.

### Frederick Miller Weds in Seattle.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Vila M. Crosby of Seattle, Wash., to Frederick Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miller of Westchester, N. Y., took place at 8 o'clock last night in the Episcopal Church at Seattle, according to a telegram received by the parents of the bridegroom. Mr. Miller was graduated from Columbia, Class of '13, and was later an instructor there. He is now on the Pacific Coast in the Italian military service. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Vancouver, B. C.

# ADD 6,007 MORE TO JEWISH FEDERATION

### Yesterday's Goal Is Passed and Total Membership Is Now 24,770.

### MAY EXTEND THE CAMPAIGN

### Team Colonels Urge Workers to Press Their Efforts Until the Last Minute of Drive.

Though yesterday's goal in the drive to get 50,000 new members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies just was passed—seven more than the day's allotment of 6,000 names having been enrolled by the soliciting teams—the leaders of the campaign last night seriously considered extending the effort another week. It was evidence of success, rather than fear of failure, which brought the federation to the verge of this decision and led the general staff of the soliciting army to leave final action to a meeting of women Colonels this morning.

Though nearly 25,000 already have been enrolled, and there existed every probability that high pressure work to the end would result in victory, it was felt that the generousness of the response proved that the drive should not cease until all the resources of support for the Jewish institutions concerned had been exhausted. It is because the drive has as much for its object the democratization of Jewish philanthropic work, as it has the raising of funds to support the institutions, that neither time nor effort is to be allowed to hamper the full success of the movement to carry the gospel of the campaign to every Jewish family, every Jewish business concern, and every individual of that community in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Prospective members were reminded again last night that every cent of the large expense of the drive had been underwritten, so that every dollar contributed for memberships would go into the fund required to meet the growing upkeep cost of the eighty-nine organizations in the federation. William Fox, one of the team Colonels, alone was credited with having expended $25,000 on his campaign—a campaign which enabled him to report 1,001 new members yesterday and a total of 4,232 for his three days' work.

As at previous gatherings in the Hotel Biltmore where the team Colonels every evening report the day's successes, and where the officers and privates of the campaign forces listen to speeches of encouragement and inspiration, those at the gathering yesterday were urged not to become over-confident and to press their individual efforts with unflagging effort until the last minute of the drive.

It was reported that great success promised to meet the plan inaugurated on Wednesday of invading every part of the east side of Manhattan, Harlem and the Bronx in order that a full and fair share of the philanthropic burden might be spread among Orthodox Jews and that they in turn should be brought to take their full meed of responsibility for the administration of Jewish affairs.

The Orthodox team organized by Albert Lucas and Morris Engelman announced the following Jewish business men of the east side who will serve as Vice Presidents of their first mass meeting to be held at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, tomorrow night: Judge Gustav Hartman, Judge Aaron Levy, Samuel Bakal, I. Koenigsberg, Leo Lerner, Henry Friedman, Albert Kruger, Emanuel Bakal, Max Meyerson, Shepard Goldberg, Samuel Koenig, Mr. Linetzky, Moses Weberman, L. Kapid, E. Sarasohn, I. Fishman, Arthur Molkenson, A. Shapiro, M. Gottesman, M. Fertig, Nathan Roggen, J. D. Eisenstein, A. Worteles, M. H. Goodstein, Peter Wiernik.

Cantor Rosenblatt and his choir from Temple Ohan Zedek will be a feature of the meeting of the Alliance, over which Mr. Lucas is to preside and which will be addressed by Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation, and other speakers in Yiddish and English.

The following is the result of the four day's drive:

| Colonels. | Members. |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Emil Baerwald, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg | 238 |
| Mrs. Julius J. Dukas | 255 |
| Mrs. Solomon De Lee | 180 |
| Mrs. William Einstein | 93 |
| Mrs. Samuel Elkeles | 67 |
| William Fox | 1,001 |
| William Goldman | 264 |
| Colonel H. A. Guinzburg | 177 |
| Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Leopold Stern | 299 |
| Mrs. Max L. Levenson | 83 |
| Mrs. Alexander J. Marcus | 100 |
| Louis J. Robertson | 111 |
| H. B. Rosen, (two days) | 1,740 |
| Sol. G. Rosenbaum, Ruben Sadowsky, Jacob Sperber | 535 |
| Arthur Sachs, Ludwig Vogelstein | 232 |
| Henry F. Samstag | 280 |
| Israel Unterberg | 307 |
| Jacob Wertheim | 124 |
| Total | 6,007 |
| Previously reported | 18,763 |
| Grand total | 24,770 |

Speakers at yesterday's gathering of workers were Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel; Mortimer L. Schiff, President of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, and Mr. Warburg. Jacob Sperber presided and Mrs. J. J. Dukas and Mrs. I. Unterberg were hostesses. Dr. Harris traced the inter-relation of the constituent organizations of federation and showed how the unfortunate or misguided Jew, boy or girl, man or woman, was helped through every degree of trouble, the efforts always tending toward restoration to normal, useful life. Mr. Schiff told how a service flag to be unfurled at the Hawthorne School today would commemorate with its stars 177 boys who have left the school to volunteer.

The workers will gather at the Biltmore at 2.30 this afternoon to conclude the session before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath.

## JOSEPH EPES BROWN DEAD.

### Banker Was Long Prominent in the Civic Life of Brooklyn.

Joseph Epes Brown, a banker, and prominent in the civic life of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his residence, 123 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He was 74 years old. Mr. Brown was born in Boston, Mass. Practically all of his business life had been with the banking house of Blake Brothers & Co. of Boston and New York. He entered the firm as clerk in the Boston office in 1863 and was admitted to partnership in 1873, after which he moved to this city and took up his residence in Brooklyn. He remained senior partner of the firm until a year ago, when he retired.

Mr. Brown was for several terms First Vice President of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank and was a Trustee of that institution at the time of his death. He was also for many years a Director of the Canada Southern Railroad and the Franklin Trust Company, and long served as a Trustee of the Long Island Historical Society and the Brooklyn Hospital. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Grolier and Downtown Clubs in Manhattan, and for more than forty years was a member of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, serving as a deacon and Superintendent of its Sunday school. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

## HEWLETT SCUDDER DIES.

### Former President of Merchants' Club Dies in His 85th Year.

Hewlett Scudder, formerly Vice President of the Union Square Savings Bank and one of the founders of the Merchants' Club, of which he was President for several years, died yesterday at his home, 107 East Thirty-fourth Street, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Scudder was born July 25, 1833, at Northport, Suffolk County, L. I., on the estate which had been the property of his family for about 250 years. Early in life he began work in this city with the firm of Joseph Samson & Co., commission merchants and auctioneers. The firm was established in 1801 as Boggs, Livingstone & Co., commission merchants and auctioneers, and at present it is Burling & Cole. Mr. Scudder became a partner in 1856, retiring in 1901.

He had served as President of the Demilt Dispensary, Vice President of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and was a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. His clubs were the Union and the Century.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

HARRIS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harris, nee Sarah Efrof, a son, at their home, 617 West 170th St., on Jan. 16.

## Married.

BEECROFT—GARRARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, at the Chapel of the Resurrection in Trinity Church, Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. R. E. Marshall, assistant Minister, Beulah Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wood Garrard of Frontenac, Minn., to Captain Leonard Charles Beecroft, M. T., A. S. C., British expeditionary forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beecroft of London, England. (Minneapolis and St. Paul papers please copy.)

SPEYER—DAUPIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Ethel Marie Daupin to Everett Glazier Speyer.

## Died.

ALLEN.—Mary, aged 78. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

ALTENGARTEN.—On Jan. 17, 1918, Henry Altengarten, aged 63 years. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 19, at 9 A. M., from residence, 613 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

ALTING.—Robert, beloved son of Catharine and the late Gustav Alting. Funeral on Saturday, at 1 P. M., from 807 Freeman St., Bronx.

BROWN.—At Glenridge, N. J., Jan. 17, 1917, Susie Maud, wife of the late John Briddon Brown, and daughter of the late Jefferson B. Shay. Funeral from her late home, 47 Lincoln St., Glenridge, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock. Funeral private.

BROWN.—Mr. Joseph Epes Brown, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 123 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood. Kindly omit flowers.

BURDETT.—In her 91st year, at her residence, 102 Waverly Place, New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Maria Ingalls, wife of Daniel Hegeman Burdett and daughter of Walter and Frances Catherine Greenough. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE.—Patrick, suddenly, on Jan. 16, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,816 Bussing Av., Bronx; thence to St. Frances of Rome Church, on Saturday, 10 A. M.

CLINTON.—Suddenly, at Park Avenue Hotel, Jan. 17, Elizabeth S., widow of Henry L. Clinton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWDREY.—Edward Augustus Cowdrey, at Bay Ridge, Jan. 17, oldest son of William Lathrop Cowdrey. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

COX.—On Jan. 17, at her residence, 3,086 Decatur Av., Mary A. Cox, (nee White,) beloved wife of Bernard J. Cox. Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Brendan's Church, 207th St. and Perry Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Dover, N. J., automobile cortege.

CRANE.—At Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Caroline Mabel, daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Frances M. Crane, in her 43d year. Funeral Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, from her late residence, 19 Randolph St., Passaic, N. J., 2 o'clock P.M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Suddenly, at Salisbury, England, on Jan. 13, Lyman Holden, 2d Lieutenant Royal Flying Corps, youngest son of the late Frederic Guthrie and Lila Lyman Cunningham, of this city, aged 21 years. Notice of service later.

EUSTACE.—Bartholomew, on Thursday, Jan. 17, beloved husband of Elizabeth Eustace and father of the Rev. Bartholomew Eustace and Arthur Eustace. Notice of the requiem mass and funeral will be given later.

FISHER.—After brief illness, Florence Draper, belove wife of Martin B. Fisher. Funeral from residence of her cousin, Fred'k D. Kalley, 10 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, Jan. 18, at 2:30. Interment private.

GARLOCK.—Entered into rest at Ocean Grove, N. J., Jan. 17, Harriet M., late of Arlington, N. J., beloved sister of Mrs. Philip H. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services to be held at Depauville, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 20. Interment at Depauville.

HOUSE.—Ellen C., daughter of the late William C. Sterling of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and wife of Edwin S. House of Hartford, Conn. Funeral at her late residence, 745 East 9th St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, 10:30. Burial at the convenience of the family.

von INTEN.—Suddenly, Jan. 16, 1918, Ferdinand von Inten, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers.

ISAACS.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, after a brief illness, Minnie H. Eldert, daughter of the late Myer S. and Maria Isaacs. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Helen Jarvis Johnson, beloved wife of W. Raymond Johnson, daughter of Ada A. Jarvis and the late Robert M. Jarvis. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at her home, 277 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J. Train leaves Jersey City Station of Central R. R. of N. J. at 1:12 o'clock P. M., arriving at Red Bank 2:05 o'clock P. M.

KELLINGER.—At Washington, D. C., on Jan. 16, Kate M. Kellinger, wife of the late De Witt Clinton Kellinger of Yonkers. Services will be held at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 18, at 2:30 o'clock.

KIEFER.—Charles J., suddenly, beloved son of Wilhelmina Kiefer. Funeral from John J. Ranshte funeral parlor, 3,531 3d Av., (169th St.,) Bronx. Funeral private.

KILIAN.—On Jan. 15, George Kilian, aged 50 years. Funeral from his late residence, 4,025 Barnes Av., Williamsbridge, Friday, 2 o'clock.

LECHLER.—At Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 16, 1918, Emma Louise Lechler, (nee Walter,) beloved wife of William Lechler, in her 49th year. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George W. Wade, 707 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, Jan. 19, 1918. Interment private on Sunday, Lutheran.

LEVISON.—On Jan. 16, in her 59th year, Rachel, (nee Levy,) beloved wife of Bernard and devoted mother of Bertha Braunschweiger, Lucian H., and the late Hazel Goldman, and sister of Augusta Cohen, E. Harry Levy, Rebecca Holstein and the late Julia Birnbaum. Funeral from her late residence, 1 West 81st St., on Friday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Paul, beloved husband of Alice, (nee Bloch,) and father of Alphonse, Mortimer, and Herbert, on Jan. 17, in his 49th year. Funeral from his late residence, 7 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Sunday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery.

LEYLAND.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 16, 1918, Captain James Leyland, in his 63d year, formerly Superintendent of Old Dominion Steamship Co., retired. Funeral services from his late residence, 79 Ridge Road, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LIPSEY.—George A., beloved husband of Rebecca Crawford Lipsey, Jan. 15. Funeral service at his late residence, 161 West 140th St., on Friday at one o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LONG.—Suddenly, at Lake Delaware, Delhi, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Rev. William A. Long, rector of St. James Chapel, Lake Delaware, and formerly of Gloucestershire, England, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Monday, Jan. 21, at 11:30 A. M.

McCAULEY.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, William McCauley, Judge and Surrogate of County of Rockland. Funeral services from his late residence, Haverstraw, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting arrival West Shore train leaving West 42d St. Ferry at 11:15 and 12:15.

MERRITT.—At City Island, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1918, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Merritt, in her 52d year. Funeral service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, City Island, on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

MUELLER.—Conrad, at his residence, 1,336 Bristow St., Bronx, beloved father of Elizabeth and Emma Mueller and Cora Dibelius. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MUNN. — Suddenly, at her residence, 277 Union St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Margaret Elizabeth Orr, in her 85th year, wife of the late Alexander Munn. Funeral private.

OTTENBERG.—Henry N., beloved husband of Clara and father of Theresa and Myron. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKER.—The Life Underwriters' Association of New York announces with deep regret the death of George Herbert Parker, a member of good standing and a valued member of the life insurance fraternity.

SIGOURNEY MELLOR, Secretary.

POWER.—At the New York Hospital, Jan. 15, 1918, George S. Power. Funeral services on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 62 Center St., Nutley. Interment Ridge Lawn Cemetery.

RANDOLPH.—At Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1918, Franklin F., beloved son of Esle F. and Lucy D. Randolph, in his 22d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 4,036 Amboy Road, Great Kills, S. I., on Friday, Jan. 18, at 3:30 P. M.

REINITZ.—Ignatius, suddenly, in his 64th year, beloved father of Blanche Miller and Leona Stillman. Funeral services Sunday, 11 A. M., at late residence, 126 West 127th St.

ROSENSTEIN.—Joseph, beloved son of Saul and Rachael, suddenly, on Jan. 17. Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 20, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 208 West 119th St., New York.

RUHL.—At her residence, 1,384 Washington Av., near 169th St., Dorothea Ruhl, beloved mother of John Ruhl, in her 69th year. Funeral Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

RYAN.—Jan. 17, 1918, Stephen, beloved husband of Cecelia Ryan. Members of Continental Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., and Mamre Encampment, No. 20, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 79 West 127th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Oaklawn Cemetery, Southport, Conn. Please omit flowers. Bridgeport papers please copy.

## Died.

SANGER.—At Sea Cliff, Long Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Isaac Sanger, brother of Sophia Emanuel, Eda Newburger, Samuel Sanger of Waco, Texas, and Alexander Sanger of Dallas, Texas, in his 82d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHRIEB.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, George G. Schrieb, beloved husband of Carrie L. Schrieb, (nee Lenting.) Funeral services at his late residence, 38 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SCUDDER.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, at 107 East 34th St., Hewlett Scudder, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at the house on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly send no flowers.

SEARING.—Mrs. F. T., at San Diego, Cal. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) later.

SELLHAUSEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, after a brief illness, at the residence of his father-in-law, Miguel Alvarez, 280 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Harry A. Sellhausen of Washington, D. C., beloved husband of Ramona Alvarez Sellhausen. Interment Washington, D. C.

SHEA.—On Jan. 16, Rev. Thos. Shea, curate of Sacred Heart Church, West 51st St., beloved son of Thomas Shea and the late Catherine (nee Condon). Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHEPPARD.—Ferdinand N. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 8:30 P. M.

SLOSSON.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Jan. 16, Alexandra Helen, wife of Steward Slosson, and daughter of the late Alexander H. Stevens, in her 33d year. Funeral services at Chapel in Greenwood Cemetery on Friday, Jan. 18, at 11:30 A. M. Automobiles will leave St. Mark's Church at 10:30.

SNARE.—On Jan. 17, Ellen N., wife of Frederick Snare. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West 77th St., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SOUTHWICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Ella Switzer, beloved wife of Francis H. Southwick, and daughter of the late Lewis Switzer, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 31 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

STAMFORD.—Henry P., aged 70 years, suddenly, at his home, Grand View, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 17. Notice of services later. Please omit flowers.

TURNURE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, Mary Baldwin, widow of the late David M. Turnure, aged 87 years. Funeral at her home, 11 East 68th St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEIL.—Balbina, on Jan. 16, 1918, beloved widow of the late Simon Weil, at her residence, 14½ St. James Place, Brooklyn. Funeral private, on Friday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.

WILDEY.—Jan. 16, Ella S., eldest daughter of the late Stephen B. and Abigail Wildey. Services Friday, 4 P. M., 137 Keap St., Brooklyn.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly at 353 West 57th St., Jan. 17, 1918, Edward Woodward, son of Augusta M., and the late Jackson Woodward of Honesdale, Penn. Funeral services at the above address, Saturday, 2 P. M.

BELL.—Cornelia D., 130 West 96th St., Jan. 16. Funeral service today.

BIEME.—Fredericka, 321 East 89th St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

BRADLEY.—Annie, 1,206 2d Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRODO.—Ignatz, 965 Fox St., Bronx, Jan. 15.

BROOKS.—Elizabeth, 341 West 121st St., Jan. 16.

BUTLER.—Michael, 590 Columbus Av., Jan. 15. Funeral today.

BYRD.—James, 2,420 8th Av., Jan. 15, aged 11.

CAUFIELD.—Thomas, 54 West 100th St., Jan. 16. Funeral today.

DE BLEN.—Delia, 11½ West 65th St., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EBERSOHN.—Rosie, 1,080 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Thomas, 17 8th Av.

GARDNER.—Dora J., 1,919 7th Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HENDERSON.—Caroline, 413 West 47th St., Jan. 16.

LINK.—Anna C., 629 Eagle Av., Bronx, Jan. 15. Funeral today.

McDONOUGH.—Mary E., 288 Lenon Av., Jan. 15, aged 59.

McNIECE.—James, 120 East 90th St., Jan. 16, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MANGAN.—Patrick, 221 East 74th St., Jan. 16. Funeral notice later.

NEUSTADTL.—Julius I., Jan. 16. Funeral, 50 West 24th St., tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'NEILL.—John J., 465 West 163d St., Jan. 16. Funeral notice later.

O'NEILL.—William F., 2,543 Decator Av., Jan. 16.

PURCELL.—Thomas J., 515 10th Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today.

REESE.—Cornelia F., 2,000 Grand Concourse, Jan. 15. Funeral today.

RONNER.—William, 526 East 147th St., Jan. 15, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHAEFFER.—Frederick, 1,615 Boston Road, Bronx, Jan. 16. Funeral today.

SCHOEFFLER.—Bertha, 406 East 82d St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPENCER.—Agnes, 15 West 100th St., Jan. 16, aged 71. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TUITE.—Kyran, 328 West 12th St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

**Brooklyn.**

BERTSCH.—Rosalie, 1,728 Grove St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BLAUTHORN.—Emma, 1,180 Halsey St., Jan. 15, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURGESS.—John E., Sailors' Snug Harbor, Jan. 15. Funeral service today.

BURNS.—Catherine C., St. Peter's Hospital, Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

CROMIE.—Catherine, 83 Dean St., Jan. 15, aged 40.

CUTHBERT.—Eliza J., 37 Hawthorne St., Jan. 16, aged 82.

DAVIDSON.—Helena G., 495 8th St., Jan. 15.

DOWD.—James, 49 Garnet St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

FENTON.—Thomas H., 115 Beadle St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FRICKE.—William H., 448 Nostrand Av., Jan. 16, aged 18. Funeral service today.

KEEGAN.—Mabel E., 590 East 19th St., Jan. 15, aged 39.

KENNEDY.—Michael R., 2,517 Clarendon Road, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KOERNER.—Charles, 1,539 Gates Av., Jan. 15, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANE.—Jane, 261 Bridge St., Jan. 16, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LANGMEAD.—Elizabeth, 213 12th St., Jan. 15, aged 67. Funeral private.

McENERY.—John, 194 Court St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGIVNEY.—Alexander, 584 Sterling Place, Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McGOEY.—John V., 420 Franklin Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McLEER.—Mary A., 527 Madison St., Jan. 16. Funeral service tomorrow.

MAIER.—Frederick, 162 Irving Av., Jan. 15, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Marshall, 94 Pine St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

NOETHIGER.—Amelia, 1,963 52d St., Jan. 16, aged 60.

NORDT.—Mary, 129 William St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ODELL.—John J., 1,724 Dean St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

O'FLAHERTY.—Annie T., 1,692 Gates Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PROBECK.—Sophia J., 289 Lewis Av., Jan. 16. Funeral private.

ROSSI.—Philomena, 244 Franklin Av., Jan. 15, aged 60. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHMEELKE.—Rudolph, 1,702 Madison St., Jan. 16. Funeral private.

SCHNIBBE.—Louis, 595 Jefferson Av., Jan. 15, aged 63.

STEWART.—Thomas F., 862 Lefferts Av., Jan. 16.

SMITH.—Mary E., 182 Bainbridge St., Jan. 15, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STOKES.—Matilda, 258 Midwood St., Jan. 16, aged 49.

SUTHERLAND.—Charlotte L., 202 East 31st St., Jan. 15.

TERRYN.—Louis, 143 Hull St., Jan. 15, aged 59. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

TIETJEN.—Johanna, Bushwick Hospital, Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

TRACY.—William C., 102 12th St., Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TULLY.—John, 454 15th St., Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VANDERHOOF.—William W., 200 Ridgewood Av., Jan. 16, aged 40. Funeral service today.

WEEKES.—Elizabeth W., 99 North Portland Av., Jan. 16, aged 87.

**Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.**

ALBERT.—Helen M., 69 Corbin Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16. Funeral today.

BARBER.—Pliny W., 169A Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 66.

BURKE.—Margaret, 26 Searing Av., East Newark, Jan. 15.

CADUGAN.—Almira, 118 Kearny Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16. Funeral Jan. 20.

CROSS.—Patrick W., 758 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DALE.—Sophia, Newark, Jan. 15, aged 74.

FINNAN.—Annie, 19 Komorn St., Newark, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GERLACH.—Minnie, 110 Chambers St., Newark, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GILCHRIST.—Elizabeth, 44 Central Av., East Newark.

GRIFFIN.—Charles P., 25 Hunterdon St., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral notice later.

HAMMEL.—Richard, Jan. 15, aged 2. Funeral, 250 Runyon St., Newark.

HARTMANN.—Lissette, 50 Stevens Av., Jersey City, Jan. 15, aged 58.

HULL.—Catherine, 607 Bergen St., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 74. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KILMURRAY.—Mark, 7 Henry St., Jersey City, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KOCH.—Mary, 69 Livingston St., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

KOENIG.—Guentherina H., 351 South 7th St., Newark, Jan. 16, aged 84.

LYNCH.—Louise, 109 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Jan. 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MATHIS.—Julia A., 151 Linden Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Eleanor C., 806 Willow Av., Hoboken, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Francis P., 248 Pacific Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 22.

RUDDEN.—Mary A., 50 Shanley Av., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral notice later.

## Died.

WEIHERSMILLER.—Joseph C. G., 310 Runyon St., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

YOUNG.—Elizabeth, 82 Wallace St., Newark, Jan. 15, aged 70. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

**Long Island.**

COMSTOCK.—Adelaide D., Jamaica, Jan. 15. Funeral private.

WAINWRIGHT.—George A., Jamaica, Jan. 16, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

## In Memoriam.

MARCH.—In affectionate remembrance of John Francis March, who entered life eternal Jan. 18, 1917, a devoted son, husband, and father.

BURNS.—Sister Agnes Virginia, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

### Judge William B. McCauley.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—William B. McCauley, County Judge of Rockland County, died of pneumonia tonight at his home in Haverstraw. Judge McCauley, who was 62 years old, was born in Stony Point, and was educated at the Millersville (Penn.) Normal School and Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and had served as District Attorney.

### Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SOPHIA JOSEPHINE PROBECK, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and wife of Charles Probeck, died on Wednesday at her home, 289 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN SMITH, widow of Captain Malaga Smith, a sea Captain who was well-known on the South Shore of Long Island, died at her home, 182 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday from pneumonia. She was 72 years old.

Captain JOHN E. BURGESS, a retired master of sailing vessels, died in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on Tuesday at the age of 88 years. Captain Burgess was a native of Sweden and during his nautical career had traveled the world over many times.

Mrs. FLORENCE DRAPER FISHER, 56 years old, wife of Martin B. Fisher, an importer, and a daughter of Lieut. Colonel Gilbert A. Draper who was killed in the Battle of Baton Rouge during the civil war, died in the Jewish Hospital on Wednesday. Her home was at 260 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ALICE McLEER, widow of Edward McLeer, who was a soldier in the civil war, died on Wednesday at her home, 527 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Mary Alice McLeer, and four sons, Major Edward McLeer and Lieutenant Raymond McLeer of the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.; Charles B. and Joseph F. McLeer.

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# The Woman Voter

## How a President Is Elected—Form and Substance of the American System and How It Has Departed From the Plans of the Constitution Makers.

**SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE HEARS ABOUT THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.**

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"You say that we can never vote for a President and Vice President?" said Jane.

"We never can," said the Lawyer. "The best we ever get is a chance to vote for electors. If we want the Republican candidate elected, we vote for Republican electors, and they are bound to vote for him. When we say that a candidate 'carries' such and such a State, we mean that that State has chosen electors who, when the time comes, will vote for him."

"How do we know that they will vote for him?" asked Anna.

"Because they are elected solely for the purpose of doing so. They have no other duty to perform. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to perform the act for which they have been elected."

"It seems a clumsy sort of way, and rather roundabout," commented the Business Woman. "Why can't people vote directly for the President themselves?"

"Because," said the Lawyer, "when that provision was put in the Constitution there was no intention that the people should vote for him at all, either directly or indirectly. The idea was that we should get a better run of Presidents if they were chosen, after careful deliberation, by the best equipped men of the land. How could we find the best equipped men of the land? Why, have the States elect them, have each State pick out its best men, and let them ponder over the question who should be President. There were no political parties then, you see, and our fathers made no allowance for the strong party feeling that was going to make hash of their fine scheme."

"Why do you say 'have the States elect them' instead of 'have the people elect them'?" asked the College Woman.

"Because the founders didn't expect the people to have much to do with it, or rather didn't care whether they had or not. Each State was to choose its electors. If it chose to have them elected by the people, well and good; the founders had no objection. But it wasn't obligatory, and as a matter of fact, at first the electors were not voted for by the people, as a rule."

"Do you mean to say that the people didn't even vote for electors?" cried Anna.

"Not generally, at first. The electors were chosen by the Legislatures of the different States. One after another the States gradually abandoned this custom and gave the people the right of voting for electors; but it was not until 1828, when Jackson was elected the first time, that popular voting for electors was the rule, and so late as 1860, the year before the War of Secession broke out, one State still chose her electors through the Legislature and had no popular election for President at all. That State was South Carolina.

"Long before that, though, the electors had ceased to be the wise deliberative body that the fathers fondly imagined they were instituting, and had become simply machines for registering the will of the States as expressed at the quadrennial November election. In fact, that dream of the fathers went to smash with the end of Washington's Administration. That administration ended in 1796, and there were by that time two well-defined parties, the Federalists and the Democrats—or, as they were called then, the Republicans. Each party had a candidate. Virginia went Democratic, as we should say now, but when the Electoral College met one of the Virginia electors exerted that proud privilege the fathers had given him and voted against the Democratic candidate, Thomas Jefferson.

"He was strictly within his rights, it was in fact the very thing the makers of the Constitution had intended, but Jefferson's followers were highly displeased. In fact nobody liked it; and at the next election each party made sure, before nominating its electors, that they would stay put. The result was the growth of that tradition by which no elector can possibly violate the obligation to vote for his party's candidates."

"Then when you go to the polls to vote for President," said Anna, "you vote for all the names that are printed on the ballot as your party's candidates for electors?"

"That's what you do if you want your party to win, although you're not compelled to," said the Lawyer. "It's a curious fact, and illustrates the perversity of the human intellect, that some men will always vote against some candidate for elector on their party's ticket. You'd suppose, since the electors are mere machines for registering the voter's preferences, that the electors who are chosen in any State would all get the same number of votes. If there are twelve electors to be chosen from a State, you'd suppose that a Democratic voter would vote for all the twelve Democratic candidates, since what they are elected for is to carry out the voter's wishes and vote for his candidate for President.

"Well, that's what most voters do, but not all. Some scrupulous ass will look over the names on the ticket and find one of them is a man he knows and doesn't like, or is a tool of the trusts, or an emeny of labor, or opposed to prohibition, or personally dishonest, or something, and he will vote against that particular elector. Of course he can't do that without voting for a Republican candidate for elector, so he will vote, in the case I am supposing, for eleven Democratic electors and one Republican elector.

"Sometimes there are so many cases of that kind in a given State that, although the Democrats carry the State, they lose one elector, and the Republicans, who lose the State, elect one; and in such a case the Republican candidate for President gets a vote in the Electoral College which he's not entitled to and which the voters of that State never intended him to have. Or it may be the other way, and the Democratic candidate for President may get the additional vote. On such an exhibition of mulishness by voters some Presidential election may turn; for it has already happened once in our history that a President was chosen by one electoral vote.

"I'm not talking of anything remote, either. In the last Presidential election West Virginia went for Hughes by 2,721 plurality, but one Wilson elector got in, and of West Virginia's eight electoral votes seven went for Hughes and one for Wilson. If it had been a close election, like that of 1876, that one vote might have turned the scale, and the people of the whole country, and of West Virginia itself, and even the mulish voters in that State who had voted against one of their party's candidates for elector, would have been defrauded of having the President wanted because of that mulishness."

"How are the electors selected?" inquired Anna.

"They are nominated by the party organization, just like any other candidate for office. There is never any fight against their nomination, because it makes no difference who they are. They have only one thing to do, which is to vote for a Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate already picked out for them by the people, and one man can do that as well as another. But it is an honor for a man to be able to say that he was once an elector, and he generally shows his appreciation by coming across with a contribution to the campaign fund. I have heard of cases where the party was hard up and where the names of possible electors were pretty carefully canvassed with a view to picking out those who would be most responsive to a touch."

"And then, when they are elected," said Anna, "do they all get together and cast their votes?"

"No. The Electors in each State get together in that State, but they don't meet the Electors from the other States. They send the votes by messenger to Washington, where they are counted by Congress, which holds a joint session for the purpose."

"After an election," said the College Woman, "you read that the President-elect got such-and-such a majority of the popular vote. What good does that do him, if it's a majority of the Electors that elects him?"

"None at all. The popular majority has no effect on the election. A candidate might have a majority of all the votes cast by the people and still not have a majority of the Electoral College, and in that case he would be defeated."

"Has that ever happened?" asked the College Woman.

"Yes. It happened in 1876, when Tilden, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 250,935 on the popular vote and was beaten by one vote in the the College Woman.

"But that election doesn't count," said the ex-Congressman. "On the face of the returns Tilden had a majority of the electoral vote as well as of the popular vote. The election was disputed, fraud was charged, and the matter was decided by an Electoral Commission appointed by Congress, which decided in favor of Hayes, and he got in by one vote. To this day the Democrats believe that Tilden had not only the popular majority but the electoral majority."

"Oh, very well," said the Lawyer. "Then it has happened in an election about which there can't be any dispute. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, had a majority of 65 in the Electoral College, but Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 98,017 on the popular vote. Cleveland ran for President three times and had a majority of the popular vote every time he ran, and yet he was only elected twice, because only twice did he get a majority of the electoral vote. And what is still more curious, his popular majority in the year when he was defeated was larger than his popular majority the first year he was elected. In 1884 he had a popular plurality of only 62,683, and yet he had an electoral majority of 37."

"Does each State have the same number of electors?" asked Jane.

"No, each State has the same number of electors that it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. New York has the largest number of electors, forty-five, because it has forty-three Representatives and two Senators. But the lowest number any State can have is three, because every State, no matter what its population, has at least one Representative and two Senators. The only States which have only three electors are Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming."

"Must a candidate for President have an electoral majority over all the other candidates, or is it enough to have more electoral votes than the principal candidate against him?" queried Anna.

"He must have a majority over all."

"What happens in case he doesn't?" said Anna. "I suppose, though, that he always does, because the Socialists and other minor parties never get enough votes to prevent it."

"Oh, it has happened," answered the Lawyer. "It happened in 1824, when there were four candidates, none of whom had a majority of the electoral vote—or of the popular vote either, for that matter. In such cases the House of Representatives has to take the three leading candidates in the Electoral College and elect one of them. In that case it resulted in the defeat of the candidate who had the most votes, both among the people and in the Electoral College. He was Andrew Jackson."

"I thought you said the people did not vote for electors until 1828," said the College Woman, who had been taking notes.

"I said popular voting wasn't the rule until 1828. In 1824 there were still six States—and that was one-fourth of the Union as it then stood—where electors were chosen by the Legislatures, not by the people. Jackson had a plurality of about 50,000 over John Quincy Adams on the popular vote, in the eighteen States where the people voted, and a plurality of fifteen in the Electoral College, but he didn't have a majority over all the three other candidates, and the House of Representatives elected Adams.

"That election was a curious example of how an indecisive election may thwart the popular will. The House, as I said, is restricted to the three leading candidates in the Electoral College, and they were Jackson, Adams, and William H. Crawford. The fourth candidate, Henry Clay, had got a larger popular vote than Crawford, but he couldn't be voted for in the House because his electoral vote was smaller. So, when the House came to decide the matter, it was a foregone conclusion that the supporters of Jackson, Adams, and Crawford would vote for their own candidates, but Clay's followers were foot-loose and could vote for any one of the three.

"Naturally they voted the way Clay, their candidate whom they could not vote for, preferred to have them, and he preferred Adams. He knew he couldn't get along with Jackson so he threw their votes to Adams, who was elected. Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State, and Jackson's followers charged that the whole thing was the result of a deal and made the air ring with the taunt, 'Bargain and Corruption!'

"However, Clay's followers had to vote for somebody and didn't like either Jackson or Crawford, and as for the Secretaryship of State, Clay was the fittest man for the place. The Secretaryship of State is a peculiar office, and in picking out the man for it the President very often selects somebody who was his rival for the nomination."

"As a consolation prize?" suggested the Business Woman.

"Not exactly, but——"

"And why is it a peculiar office?" broke in Jane.

"And is the Secretary of State really the Premier, or is that just a nickname?" added Anna.

*The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.*

## REPUBLICANS GREET WOMEN AT MEETING

### County Committee Gives Place of Honor to Miss Boswell, Leader, While Other New Voters Knit.

For the first time in history women took part last night in the regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall. Ten women were there, most of them knitting.

The only woman to speak was Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the Women's Division, who had a place on the platform with County Chairman S. S. Koenig, who referred to her as a "co-boss." Mr. Koenig said that he welcomed the women as party workers, knowing that "they will be loyal to the party, and that they will help elect Republicans at the coming election." Miss Boswell said:

"It is perhaps the first time in the history of the Republican County Committee that a woman has been asked to speak to you, and I am sure it is the first time that she has been asked to speak as your actual sister in the cause." She told how surprised the women were to have won suffrage by such a big majority, and then asked how the women were going to vote. As for herself, Miss Boswell said she had been born a Democrat, having been born in the South, but that she had early known enough to become a Republican.

"Even in 1912," she said, "when I led a forlorn hope and ran the women's end of the campaign for Mr. Taft, I was still a Republican. We who have been with the Republican Party are still with you and will be consistent to the end." She told how the women expected to form district working organizations and help to get out the young women voters.

The committee adopted a resolution asking that the Garfield order be delayed ten days in order that an opportunity be given for an investigation of the subject, and that the order be rescinded or modified if the investigation proves that such action is advisable, and that, in any event, a reasonable notice be given the industries before such an order becomes effective. The resolution was introduced by Dr. Rufus P. Johnson and was unanimously adopted.

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**General Committee of Anthracite Operators**

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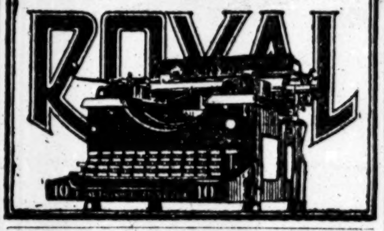

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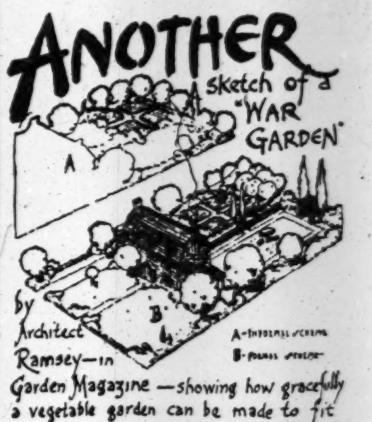

ANOTHER sketch of a "WAR GARDEN" by Architect Ramsey—in Garden Magazine—showing how gracefully a vegetable garden can be made to fit into a decorative planting scheme, whether formal (sketch B) or informal (A) The chief secret is the "Wall of Green"!—Shall we explain?

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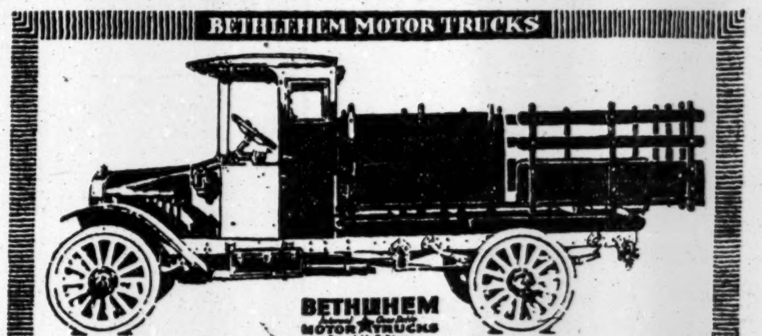

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# HARVARD CLUB PLAYERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA CLUB MEN IN SQUASH TENNIS SERIES

## HARVARD CLUB IS VICTOR AT SQUASH

### Metropolitan Team Champions Defeat Columbia Club in Hard-Fought Contest.

### YALE DEFAULTS TO RIVALS

### Former Elis Fail to Appear in Sufficient Numbers to Meet the Princeton Squash Players.

**Standing of the Clubs.**
CLASS A.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Princeton-Squash | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Columbia | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Yale | 0 | 3 | .000 |

Squash tennis players of the Harvard Club continued to forge ahead in the Class A Metropolitan League team matches yesterday. The Columbia Club was the latest victim of the Crimson, the former being defeated by a score of 5 to 2 in an event played on the Harvard Club courts. The other match of the day, which brought the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team in opposition to the Yale Club representatives, ended in a sorry failure.

By agreement it was determined to play only five of the usual quota of seven matches, but even five Yale Club players were not available. Two matches were actually played, and three defaulted. As the Princeton Club-Squash Club men earned victories in both of the matches contested, and as all of the defaults were by the Yale men, the Princeton-Squash team is credited with a 5 to 0 victory.

Harvard brought together its strongest team to face the Columbia men, and spirited matches resulted in nearly every instance. The team was under the leadership of Fillmore Van S. Hyde. He defeated the leading Columbia Club player, Frank Kidde, at 10—15, 15—2, 15—8. The fact that Hyde lost the first game appeared to be due to his holding the skill of his opponent a bit lightly. The Harvard Club man is always a slow starter, and he did not catch the swing of his accustomed game in time to check the progress of Kidde. In the second and third games, however, Hyde was supreme. Kidde battled with determination against the brilliant play of his rival, but Hyde's strategy and placing were too much for him to overcome.

Another keenly waged match was that between J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, and D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club. The former won in straight games, but only after he had been pressed to one of his hardest matches of the season. The scores were 17—14, 17—16. In the first game Bulkley led at 14—13, but was unable to get the winning points against the hard hitting game which Appel put forth. In the second game it appeared for a time as if Appel would race away with the contest. He was leading at 14—4, only to have Bulkley stage a rally that baffled him for the time being. The Columbia Club representative ran off point after point, but he could not quite hold Appel at bay long enough to snatch the victory.

The summaries:

**Harvard Club vs. Columbia Club.**

F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, 10—15, 15—2, 15—8; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. Bulkley; Columbia Club, 17—14, 17—16; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—16; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club defeated J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, 18—13, 18—14; D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, defeated A. O. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—12; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—9; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated D. M. McClave, Columbia Club, 15—0, 15—10.

**Yale Club vs. Princeton Club-Squash Club.**

W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—8; S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—6. Other matches defaulted by Yale Club.

## SQUASH HANDICAPS FIXED.

### Kinsella to Give Points to All Opponents in Professional Tourney.

Handicaps for the professional squash tennis tournament, which will begin at the Yale Club on Jan. 22, were announced yesterday. Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club will play from minus 5 aces. Stephen J. Feron of the Harvard Club, James Mullins of the Racquet and Tennis Club, William Ganley of the New York Athletic Club, and Frank Lafforgue of the Yale Club will play from scratch, and James Reid of the Crescent A. C., James Burns of the Rockaway Hunting Club, and Harry Harris of the Montclair A. C will have an allotment of plus 2 aces.

The matches scheduled for the first afternoon's play are Lafforgue vs. Harris and Feron vs. Mullins. On Wednesday Kinsella will play Reid and Ganley will compete against Burns. One semi-final round match will be played on Thursday, and the other Friday. The final round will be played Saturday afternoon.

## HOCKEY LEAGUE IS FORMED.

### Bankers Take to Ice Sport for Winter Recreation.

A new amateur hockey league was organized last night which includes teams representing New York and New Jersey banks and trust companies. The name of the new league is the Associated Bank and Trust Company Hockey League. It is planned to play the opening game at the Newark Ice Palace on next Tuesday evening between the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company teams.

The officers of the organization elected last night are: President, J. R. Thompson, Jr., Equitable Trust Company; Vice President, L. Mayhoff, Farmers' Loan & Trust Company; Secretary, D. F. Hilands, National City Bank; Treasurer, J. H. Longenecker, Guarantee Trust Company. Several of the teams have been practicing for some time and the schedule committee will have the season's games arranged in a short time. Alexander Taylor & Co has offered a cup to the winner of the league.

### Maxwell Reduces Own Mark.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—Norman H. Maxwell, who cut the amateur figure for the season on the championship course to 76 yesterday, clipped off a further two strokes today, going around in 37, 37 for a 74 in a foursome match.

## FOLLETT IN GOLF FINAL.

### New York Player to Meet Dutton in Pinehurst Event.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—George C. Dutton of Boston and W. H. Follett of New York will meet in the 36-hole finals of the Advertisers' Tournament tomorrow at Pinehurst. Dutton defeated Lou Hamilton of Garden City by 1 up in today's semi-finals and Follett beat Murray Purves of Boston, 3 and 1. Dutton and Hamilton were never more than a hole apart throughout their match, but Follett went out in 40 in spite of a couple of poor holes in his match with Purves, and was 3 up at the turn.

## BERKELEY-IRVING IS WINNER

### Gets Lead at Outset and Beats Bernard School Five by 22 to 12.

Berkeley-Irving School's basket ball team defeated the Barnard School five yesterday on the Berkeley-Irving court by the score of 22 to 12. The Berkeley-Irving team took the lead in the opening half and the whistle found it resting on the long end of a 16-to-9 score. In the second half they added to this margin.

The lineup:

| Berkeley-Irving, (22.) | Position. | Barnard, (12.) |
|---|---|---|
| Bernheim | R.F. | Ninman |
| Byrne | L.F. | Baley |
| Grote | C. | C. Farrell |
| Loughman | R.G. | Hubbell |
| Stowell | L.G. | L. Farrell |

Goals from the field—Bernheim, 6; Byrne, 2; Grote, 2; Ninman, 2; Baley, 1; C. Farrell, 2. Goals from foul—Byrne, 2; C. Farrell, 2.

Substitutions—For Berkeley-Irving: Trowbridge for Loughman, Hollander for Stowell. Referee—L. Crovat, Colgate. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

## CHAJES VICTOR AT CHESS.

### State Champion Wins in Manhattan Club Tourney.

Oscar Chajes, New York State chess champion, participating for the first time in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, yesterday won his first game, his opponent being Albert Hallgarten, former American Consul at Hamburg.

Chajes had the black pieces and resorted to the Sicilian defence, against which Hallgarten built up a promising attack. The defence of the State champion, however, was adequate and in the ending he succeeded in wearing down his adversary, who resigned after 62 moves had been recorded.

A. Ettlinger, with two victories, is in the lead.

Roy T. Black, former chess champion at Cornell University, has won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club for the seventh time, with a score of 7½ to ½, comprising a score of 5 to 0 in the preliminary stage and 2½ to ½ against A. Schroeder and C. Ruberl in the final stage.

## ATHLETICS FOR REGIMENTS.

### Colonel Smith Orders Members of Thirteenth to Take Up Sports.

Colonel Clarence W. Smith, who has recently been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Regiment, issued an order yesterday for compulsory athletics for all members of the regiment. He has appointed Lieutenant Joseph Hardmyer as athletic officer to see that the order is carried out and arrange for games to test the athletic ability of the guardsmen.

The first set of games under the new régime will be held Jan. 30 and every man in the regiment will be compelled to compete in one or more of the events. These members' contests will serve as try-outs for the regimental and National Guard events to be decided at the Metropolitan Association games to be held at the Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiment armories.

## JOIE RAY TO DEFEND CUP.

### Record Holder at a Mile and a Half to Run at Millrose Games.

Joie W. Ray, who established a new record for a mile and a half in winning the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy last year at the Millrose games, has telegraphed that he would be on hand next Wednesday to defend the trophy at the games in Madison Square Garden. Ray has expressed his intention of continuing for another half a mile after the finish of the race in the hope of bettering the world's record time for two miles, which was made on an outdoor track. The entry blank of Stout, another great Western runner, has been received for the same event.

## REMER WITH N. Y. A.C. AGAIN

### Walker Changes Registration to Winged Foot Organization.

Richard F. Remer, one of the best walkers in the metropolitan district, is again eligible to wear the colors of the New York A. C. Last August Remer applied to have his registration changed from the New York A. C. to unattached, and it was believed that he was going to desert the Winged Foot. At the time he was an active member of an Elizabeth club, but had no opportunity to represent that organization in open competition. Remer has now asked the Registration Committee to transfer him back to the New York A. C. ranks, and he will be able to represent that club whenever he desires.

Another application for change of registration was from Hans Shuster, who won the Pennant A. C. Marathon and finished fifth in the Boston Marathon under the colors of the Swedish-American A. C. Shuster has asked to be rated as unattached, but it is not known to what club he intends to transfer his allegiance.

### Young Athletes Asked to Compete.

The committee in charge of the Metropolitan Association games to be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Feb. 2 yesterday issued invitations to fifty high, prep, and private schools in this vicinity to compete in the medley race. Many schools have already expressed their intention of competing.

### 26 Local Golf Clubs Shut Down.

In a letter written to officials of the Government Fuel Administration yesterday, Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, makes known the fact that twenty-six local golf clubs have shut down entirely and that most of the others are taking drastic measures to conserve fuel. He further points out that the Nassau and Piping Rock Clubs have been giving away fuel to the needy around Glen Cove, L. I.

## NINE CONTESTANTS LEFT IN CUE PLAY

### Championship Competition in National Class C Billiards Will Open Today.

The preliminary round robin events in the national Class C billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn came to an end last night, nine players attaining places in the final tournament to decide the championship which starts today. Those who survived the opening clashes are, in the first division, J. Neustadt and Ferdinand A. Unger; in the second division, Louis A. Servatius and Augustus Gardner; in the third division, F. W. Boys and George Spear, and in the fourth division, F. Brussell, R. McGowan and J. Lang.

For a time yesterday it was feared by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players that the tournament would have to be abandoned temporarily owing to the fuel situation, but later it was announced that the event would proceed as planned with the exception that there will be no games next Monday.

Yesterday's matches provided the most spirited competition that the event has produced. The veteran, Louis A. Servatius, stepped close to the borderland of defeat in his contest with J. Blaisdell, a difference of only one point giving him the victory. The score was 150 to 149. In the early stages of the match Servatius was in the lead, but never by a very wide margin. At the end of the twenty-seventh inning the score was 84 to 78 in his favor, and at the conclusion of the thirty-sixth inning he had a lead of twenty-eight points, the score being 119 to 91.

After that, Blaisdell began to draw up on his rival, although the counting was rather slow because of the frequent resort to safety play. Finally, Blaisdell led at 149 to 146, and seemed to have victory within his grasp. He missed on what would have been the winning shot, and this gave Servatius another chance. Blaisdell was left difficult positions, and three times missed three-cushion shots, Servatius finally running out his string.

F. W. Boyd and George Spear had another nip and tuck battle in which the former Class B contender, Spear, was forced to bow to defeat with the score of 150 to 145. In this match, too, there was never at any time a big difference in points between the players. The lead shifted a number of times. In the middle of the game, Spear was leading by 108 to 81, but a pretty cluster of 29 a bit later in the match put Boyd up close to his rival. In the forty-fourth inning the count in favor of Boyd was 146 to 142. Boyd collected two counts in each of the succeeding innings and gained the laurels. The summaries:

L. A. Servatius—0 3 2 1 6 4 14 2 1 1 11 1 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 9 1 13 0 19 0 1 2 0 3 8 2 0 0 2 0 14 8 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 3. Total—150. Average—2 48-51. High run—19.

J. Blaisdell—5 0 12 3 2 0 0 0 0 8 3 0 0 1 5 15 1 0 14 1 0 1 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 5 1 2 0 3 1 8 1 0 2 10 2 12 2 17 0 0 0. Total—149. Average—2 47-51. High run—17.

A. Gardner—0 2 5 1 3 0 2 1 1 11 0 8 3 11 11 4 5 0 6 1 0 3 4 6 0 9 10 11 8 4 8 1 2 9. Total—150. Average—4 14-34. High run—11.

J. Dalton—0 1 2 0 0 9 18 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 12 5 7 8 4 1 2 15 0 1 1 0 0 2 6 2 1 0 13. Total—105. Average 3 3-34. High run—18.

F. W. Boyd—0 0 7 6 0 1 6 1 7 2 0 1 0 5 5 0 1 1 14 0 8 4 1 4 5 0 1 3 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 5 5 19 2 0 3 0 2 2 29 0 2 2. Total—150. Average—3 9-47. High run—29.

G. W. Spear—9 0 2 3 0 3 1 1 9 0 8 6 3 6 2 1 4 6 0 0 2 1 29 5 0 11 1 0 2 15 0 4 0 0 1 2 0 5 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 2 1. Total—145. Average—3 4-47. High run—29.

**Today's Schedule.**

2:30 P. M.—Unger vs. Spear; Lang vs. Servatius.

8 P. M.—Boyd vs. McGowan; Neustadt vs. Brussell; Spear vs. Gardner.

## TO DISCUSS TITLE TOURNEY

### West Side Tennis Club Will Take Up Matter Tonight.

A determination of policy with regard to the national singles championship is the most important issue which will come before the annual meeting of the West Side Tennis Club at Delmonico's tonight. There are two factions in the club, one in favor of retaining the banner tennis event, and the other opposed to it. Opponents of the national championship argue that the tournament kept club members from the turf courts for too long a time. The rival faction considers that the holding of the national championships has brought prestige to the club, and that if it is possible, the tournament should be continued there next Summer.

At the last annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Julian S. Myrick, then President of the club, stated that the West Side Tennis Club was willing to hold the championship, which last year was turned into a patriotic tournament, but that there would not be any determined effort to secure it. From this it was taken that the West Side Club was willing to adhere to the policy enunciated when the championships were brought from Newport, namely, that they rotate.

Last Fall Mr. Myrick resigned as President of the club to take up the duties of Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the Nominating Committee has named Charles Scott Landers to succeed him. The other nominations which have come from the Nominating Committee are: Vice President, Marshall S. Hagar; Treasurer, Hugh P. Guiler; Secretary, William Alexander Campbell; Captain, Dr. Theodore B. Barringer, Jr. Board of Governors: 1920, Julian S. Myrick, Richard H. Titherington, Robert W. Gifford, and G. A. L. Dionne. Nominating Committee, 1918: Percy S. Hildreth, C. W. Kress, S. C. Worth, King Smith, and R. B. Gatcomb.

## EASY FOR HARVARD SEVEN.

### 'Varsity Hockey Team Disposes of Radio School by 7 to 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—Harvard's 'Varsity hockey team opened its informal schedule on Soldier Field rink this afternoon by defeating the Harvard Radio School seven, 7 to 1. The match afforded good practice for the regulars, who have been coached this Winter by Bobby Gross of last year's team, who also is in this year's lineup. The lineup:

| Harvard 'V.,(7.) | Position. | Harvard Rad.,(1.) |
|---|---|---|
| Louderback | G. | Perry |
| Hawkins | P. | Dwyer |
| Walker | C.P. | Morgan |
| Rice | L.W. | McHugh |
| Cabot | C. | Cann |
| Gross | R. | Randall |
| Bright | R.W. | Demming |

Goals—By Rice, 3; Gibbs, Cabot, Gross, Cann.

Substitutions—'Varsity: Gibbs for Cabot, Hoffman for Gross, Higgins for Bright, Fremming for Gibbs, Wason for Walker. Radio: Thorpe for McHugh, Beaman for Randall, Beaman for Morgan.

Referee—Mr. Bigelow. Goal umpires—Messrs. Avery and Larsen.

Time of periods—18 minutes each.

## RED ROVER LEADS ON ICE.

### Reuben White Brings Yacht Home First in Cup Trial Race.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 17.—After sailing John Bates's Ingenue to victory over five other ice yachts in a trial cup race, Captain Reuben White drove John J. Gibbons's Red Rover in her initial tryout in a second ten-mile point event and won the race by 20 seconds over George W. Bray's Daisy, which nosed out T. Irving Brown's Say When by 7 seconds for second position. In the first race the Ingenue beat the Say When by 55 seconds.

Shortly after the start of the first race the Daisy, while closely trailing the Ingenue, was blown completely over by a puff which also sent the Say When up in the air, nearly resulting in a collision between the two racers. It was several minutes before the skippers were able to right the Daisy again, and after moving her mast back six inches to where it was located in yesterday's event, she was started in the second race and finished a close second, being only inches behind from the Red Rover in the last leg, and forcing Rube White to push his boat hard to win.

The summary:

**FIRST CUP TRIAL RACE.**

Start, 2:55:10.

| Boat and Crew. | Finish Time. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Ingenue—Reuben and Ensley White | 3:14:50 | 19:48 |
| Say When—Mart Haviland and Henry Applegate | 3:15:58 | 20.43 |
| Gull—Robert S. Johnson | 3:17:05 | 21:55 |
| Mi Mattie—William White and Harry L. Ryder | 3:17:30 | 22:20 |
| Tyro—Harry Boskey | 3:18:00 | 22:50 |

Daisy, Floyd Brady and Del Fisher capsized and withdrawn.

**SECOND CUP TRIAL RACE.**

Start, 4:08.

| Boat. | Finish Time. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Red Rover | 4:31:38 | 23:38 |
| Daisy | 4:31:56 | 23:58 |
| Say When | 4:32:05 | 24:05 |
| Tyro | 4:34:50 | 26:50 |
| Gull | 4:35:30 | 27:30 |

Brownie—Withdrawn.

## PRINCETON SAILS TO FRONT.

### Takes O'Brien Cup Ice Yacht Race, with Jack Frost Second.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 17.—One of the best afternoon's sport of the ice yachting season was enjoyed by Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club members this afternoon. Interest centred in the race for the O'Brien Cup. This went to the Princeton, which covered the fifteen-mile course in 35:26. Jack Frost was second. Fourteen seconds separated the XLNC and the Atlanta for third place.

A five-mile race was won by the Jack Frost in 12:21. The Princeton was second in 12:44, and the Atlanta third in 13:04.

## REAL TEST FOR WANDERERS.

### Munitions Seven from Ottawa Should Put Up Hard Fight.

The Munitions Hockey Club of Ottawa, which will face the Wanderers tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, is expected to give the local seven a hard fight. There is no question of the rank of the Munitions players in their district. The team plays in the Senior Amateur League, and for two years has been rated close to the top in that organization.

While the Wanderers have several Canadians on their team, the majority of the players are American born. Mickey Roach, the star rover, is a Boston lad; Turk Smith, centre, comes from New Rochelle; Lamy Crovat, left wing, is a product of Cutler School and Colgate University, and Lewis, goal tender, is a New York City boy. Ernie Dufresne, although born in Canada, has been in New York for over ten years, and all his hocked experience has been gained at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink.

McCarty and Heffernan, therefore, are the only out-and-out Canadian players who sport the maroon and white of the Wanderers on the ice this year.

### N. J. G. A. to Meet on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association will be held next Tuesday instead of a later date, as announced by the Secretary of the organization. The meeting is to be held for the election of officers and consideration of the possibility of the revival of tournament play.

## WAR WORK FIRST, DECLARES EBBETS

### President of the Brooklyn Club States Baseball Will Keep Pace with Situation.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club in a statement yesterday emphasized the fact that it was far more important to win the war than to continue the national pastime. "Spend millions," said Mr. Ebbets, "conserve the blood of our brave boys and win the war.

"The world's war conditions and our participation therein do not warrant any one connected with baseball in being a pessimist. From a Brooklyn viewpoint a half dozen of our players and 50,000 young men of the borough a great majority being baseball enthusiasts, have joined the colors, thus affecting the artistic and supporting departments of professional baseball; nevertheless, I am proud of the Brooklyn contingent in doing their duty and am optimistic enough to believe everything is for the best and that Brooklyn will have done its share to win the great victory for worldwide democracy.

"Baseball," continued the Brooklyn owner, "will keep pace with war conditions, doing its bit from all angles, and when the war is over will be more firmly intrenched in the hearts of the American public; yes, and become the great international game."

Not in twenty years has any major league club so few players available at this stage of the year as the Athletics at the present time. They have only eight players under contract. The men Connie Mack has left are Bodie, Jamieson, Meyers, Schauer, Dugan, Thomas, Gregg, and Kopp. If several of the youngsters whom Mack intends to take to the training camp at Jacksonville, Fla., fail to make good, the Athletics will have a difficult time starting the season. No less than fourteen of the Athletics are now in the Government service.

Several National League officials met at President Tener's office yesterday to discuss the war tax on admission tickets which will be discussed by a joint committee of both leagues at Washington on Monday. The method of levying the tax on the different kinds of tickets is the problem which confronts the club owners, and the matter was discussed from all angles yesterday. It is expected that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make a decision on Monday which will cover all baseball leagues next Summer.

Secretary Walter Hapgood of the Boston Braves returned from the South yesterday, where he has been arranging the schedule of exhibition games between the Yanks and the Boston Club. Reports from Macon, Ga., yesterday stated that work had already been commenced on repairing the grand stand at Central City Park, where the Yankees' training camp is situated. The park will be finished long before reporting time for the club. Outfielder Kane, who was drafted from the Rochester Club last season by the Yankees, will not be able to report for the Spring training season, as he is a Sergeant in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

## SHORT BOUTS AT N. Y. A. C.

### Quick Decisions Are Reached in 110 and 150 Pound Classes.

Short bouts were the rule last night in the preliminary boxing contests of the New York Athletic Club's monthly tournament. Decisive victories were scored particularly in the 110 and 150 pound classes.

One of the best bouts of the evening came in the 118-pound class, where Archie Walker, former 108-pound New York State champion, competing for the first time as an unattached boxer, opposed J. Alter, Rutgers Place Gymnasium. Walker won the judge's award in three rounds, but was forced to his utmost to gain the decision by a small margin.

Another good battle was that between J. Sullivan, Trinity Club, and R. Elbnath, Mohawk A. C., in the 130-pound class. Sullivan won the judge's verdict after a hard tussle.

## BOAT SHOW TOMORROW.

### Exhibit of Motor Craft Not Affected by Coal Restriction Order.

Coal conditions will not interfere with the opening of the fourteenth annual National Motor Boat Show in Grand Central Palace tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, under whose auspices the exposition is being held, through Ira Hand, Secretary and General Manager of the show, announced that the program would be carried through as originally scheduled. The show will be closed on Sunday, but will continue daily from 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. throughout the week until Saturday, Jan. 19.

## TWO SEVENS PLAY TONIGHT.

### Double-Header at Brooklyn Ice Palace in P. S. A. L. Race.

Two games in the race for the hockey championship of the P. S. A. L. are to be played tonight at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. The more important is the clash between Erasmus Hall High School, present leader in the race for the title and the medals offered by the Amateur Hockey League, and Flushing High School, which recently took the measure of the Army team at West Point. The other match is between Jamaica High School and Manual Training High School.

Saratoga Vichy
An Unexcelled Table and Cafe Water
Sold Everywhere

You needn't bring your own heater!

While our factories are closed tight, our retail stores will be open to-day and to-morrow as usual.

The stores may not be as warm as we'd like, but it is necessary to keep sprinkler pipes and plumbing intact, and we shall be here to serve, even if wearing our top-coats.

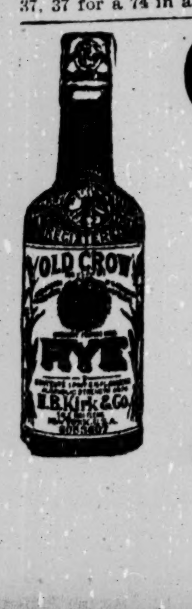
What about yourselves?

Everything for warmth from ear-tabs to mittens.

Winter suits revised to $25 look good and are as good as they look.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.



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WHISKEY
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Our First Winter Sale of

Kuppenheimer Clothes

The splendid Kuppenheimer stocks of the seven Brill stores have been heavily reinforced with fresh reserves bought at distinctly advantageous prices from the great House of Kuppenheimer, and added to our remaining regular $25, $30, $35 and $40 Kuppenheimer overcoats and suits. All these hundreds of perfect-fitting, high quality and distinctly desirable garments have been bulked into seven big lots, one at each of the seven Brill stores, and are offered in this great sale at $23.50.

These radical reductions have been made for the single purpose of spreading broadcast among New York's Millions the gospel of Kuppenheimer Goodness and the merit of Kuppenheimer Clothes. All present profits are being forgotten in the interest of future good will. We therefore urge upon you the advisability of buying now, not only for your immediate requirements but for next season as well, as this price of $23.50 for $25, $30, $35 and $40 clothes will look mighty good to you next season.

This sale will appeal to every careful buyer and cannot be expected to maintain completeness for any great length of time. IN YOUR OWN INTEREST, therefore, buy early.

$25.00, $30.00, $35.00 & $40.00 Kuppenheimer Ulsters, Suits and Overcoats At $23.50

Sale Starts This Morning at All Brill Stores

$45.00 and $50.00 Kuppenheimer Ulsters and Overcoats on Sale at the 49th Street Store Only, at $32.50

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway
Broadway, at 49th St.
1456 B'way, at 42d St.
47 Cortlandt St.
125th St., at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn
1456 Broadway, Union Square, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Tomorrow Night

# PLAN TO PUT NATION ON A BASIS OF WAR

### Mechanics and Metals Bank Asks Producers to Turn Out Things Needed for War.

### FOR GRADUAL CONVERSION

### Opposes Policy of Complete Denial on the Part of the American People.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, of which Gates W. McGarrah is President, has prepared a communication which is to be sent out to banks and business organizations throughout the country, outlining a plan for converting the non-essential industries of the nation to a war basis on a gradual, instead of a drastic, scale. The bank takes sides against the policy that is being agitated of complete self-denial on the part of the American people. It points out that war expenses of 1918 will equal not more than 30 per cent. of the American people's income, and goes on to say:

"The nation can afford no negative economy. What it can afford is a curtailment of all unnecessary spending, and a wise and wasteless use of our resources. Waste is an economic offense; it is designed to have ill effect on the nation, and mischievous effect on the character of the waster. But sacrifice that means self-punishment would be ruinous in the long run; business depression and starved minds and bodies would not go far in contributing to win the war.

"The kind of thrift that makes for serious depression in business is wrong. We cannot afford to argue against spending. The hoarder is a loss to the community and to himself. We can afford to argue for spending. Spending for the war. We need to save money when that means saving commodities. Our supreme duty lies in keeping our affairs, our bodies, and our minds vigorous and wholesome. If we are to have a long drain of war, and are to emerge triumphant, our country requires of us commercial and financial strength, and moral and physical strength as well."

The bank shows how the people can save on their tables and economize in the purchase of clothes, coal, and amusement. It points out that in the United States thirty-five pounds of cotton per capita are now required to make the cotton goods we wear in a year. In 1870 we used twelve pounds per capita. Our per capita consumption of sugar lately was 89 pounds a year, while a generation ago it was only half that amount.

Observing that "economy which carries us back to the habits of our grandfathers will not hurt," the Mechanics and Metals National Bank nevertheless pleads for a "wise" handling of the situation, urging that only in that way will the nation's energy be concentrated for winning the war. It goes on to point out further that the chief duty resting upon each producer of the United States is to exert his greatest possible effort in turning out those things necessary for the war. The bank says:

"We all have our part to play in conducting business energetically and in doing our utmost to bring about a speeding of the wheels of industry. Every human effort is necessary henceforward to bring about a right distribution of the commodities used in warfare, and to promote the facilities for producing more of those commodities. It is an unsupportable fallacy that the business of peace can go on as usual under the superimposed burden created by the war. It simply cannot be done. We haven't the machinery and labor, and cannot get them. Our work, then, must be directed with one constant aim before us: the aim to do our utmost to win the war.

"Never before were work, economy, and saving so necessary. As time goes on they will increasingly be recognized as the basis for winning the war. Our soldiers and sailors alone cannot accomplish the purpose for which they have enlisted. Our soldiers and sailors, properly backed by the people at home, will be an invincible force for victory and peace."

# AMPLE ARMY CLOTHING NOW

### Garfield's Order Won't Affect Uniforming of Troops, Says Rosenwald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Government fuel restriction program will not interfere seriously with the uniforming of the National Army, in the opinion of Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Section on Supplies of the Council of National Defense.

"We are on top of the job now," Mr. Rosenwald said, "with sufficient reserves on hand and in sight to take care of whatever new men are called."

Mr. Rosenwald presented his latest reports, showing that up to Jan. 12 there had been delivered 2,742,000 overcoats, 10,000,000 pairs of shoes, 5,000,000 woolen breeches, 2,700,000 woolen coats, 8,000,000 flannel outer shirts, 4,700,000 cotton breeches, 2,500,000 cotton coats, and 2,000,000 rubber coats. Up to Jan. 5 there had been delivered 6,400,000 blankets, more than 1,000,000 comforts, and more than 8,000,000 suits of heavy underwear.

"The difficulty in this job was getting the reserve supply necessary to take care of the first big draft of men," Mr. Rosenwald said. "For instance, in order to supply 500,000 men with three khaki suits each we had to have, not 1,500,000 suits, but 4,000,000, in order to assure proper sizes at the many cantonments scattered throughout the country. This reserve, of course, still is available, so that for the next 500,000 we need add only the actual number of uniforms necessary. We have provided adequate covering for 2,000,000 men.

"Supplies are coming forward steadily, and the interruption that may result from the fuel order should not embarrass our program."

# TO PAY RUSSIAN CREDITS.

### British Government Saves Holders from Loss at 18 Per Cent. Premium.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government had arranged to take over the payment of Russian credits and treasury bills maturing this month in exchange for three-year exchequer bonds at par.

At the present market value the exchequer bonds are worth about 82. The effect of the Government's program is that the Treasury insures the holders of this paper against loss at a premium of 18 per cent. The total cost to the Government, the Chancellor said, would be £17,500,000, ($87,500,000.)

The bills for which the British Government has assumed responsibility, according to the announcement of Bonar Law, are Treasury bills issued on behalf of Russia through the Bank of England, which mature Jan. 28, and bills drawn under a credit commercial arrangement by the Russian Finance Minister through the Bank of England in 1915.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the Government had no direct responsibility in the matter, but in view of the serious consequences to holders and acceptors of these bills through the financial disturbance between England and Russia, the Government had decided to assume their rights against the drawers and guarantors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Wilson called to the White House for a conference today Chairmen Stone and Flood of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees, Chairman Owen of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Senator Calder and Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The nature of the conference was not disclosed, but there were intimations that Russian affairs were under discussion.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—25 pieces of navy Columbia, Forstmann & Huffmann, or 315 Botany; will pay spot cash. S. L. Silver Co., 6 East 32d.

BURELLA Wanted.—Stevens 6093; also velour 0359. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white worsted checks. Call Greeley 5980.

COATS, SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing quantity orders on better grade Spring coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for 36-inch narrow and wide wale; whites. P 26 Times.

COTTON FLANNELS Wanted.—Will close out lots from manufacturers and jobbers. Rector 6534.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses and coats of better kind. 37 West 28th, 3th floor. Please use freight elevator.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 38 West 32d, Room 1506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Washable, white and colored; better kind. Call with samples. Primo, 23 West 32d Street.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses. 43-47 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

FLANELETTES, STRIPED, Wanted.—United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

FURS Wanted.—Open for quantity nutria fur collars, large size. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

HOSIERY Wanted, in fibre for men and ladies; also interested in all-silk ladies' hose and silk-plated men's hose. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

POM POMS Wanted.—American pom poms, kersey, 15020, 13046, 0359, 13052, 13009, 11050; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4521.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—06077, 90610, 0360, 544, 11050, 13046, 0359; all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 90610 in rookie, tan, Sammie, Pekin, and gray. Call Greeley 5980.

POPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Premier, 16 East 33d St.

SATINE Wanted.—Or cotton taffeta, (fancy.) Manhattan Petticoat Company, Inc., 3 West 29th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Men's wear serge in rookie and Copen. Call Greeley 5980.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped and plaid silks for cash; any quantity. 119 West 24th St., 4th floor.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray. Call with samples, Bransom Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard, Spring shades; any quantity. 3651 Madison Square.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — All shades. Stern, Miller Co., Madison Sq. 8072.

SILVERTONES Wanted, and crystal cloths, for cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SILVERTONE AND PLUSHES Wanted.—Farragut 2648.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on skirts from $2.25 to $5. J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors for spot cash. Room 1203, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 6587.

VELOURS (heavy) Wanted; French serges wanted; enclose samples fabrics if possible. T 157 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight, for spot cash. L. Weinstein. Farragut 292.

VIGOREAUX Wanted.—Gray worsted vigoreaux. Call Greeley 5980.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring, all shades, all makes. Chelsea 6815.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BLOUSES.—150 imported exclusive models; seller going into Red Cross. Plaza 7386.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany black, 46-48 inches, $1.80; serges, D2, $2.10; 849, $2.05; 7301, $1.42½. Gramercy 2523.

CLOTH.—Jersey. Elderdown or fleeced cotton cloth, black, tan, slate, navy, white, ten thousand yards each for making garments men's, women's, children's wear leggins, mittens, insoles, slippers. Phone Becker Madison Square 9380.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot; to close out; Spring line ready; showroom open, third floor. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Pom-pom, velour, mixture, and burella; fur, self-trimmed; closing out, moving. Sapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

CLOTH.—Cotton knit, about ten thousand pounds in rolls for wash towels, &c. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values, junior, misses, and ladies, $5.75-$21.50. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Serges, poplins, reasonable. Schoen/ Weissman, 53 West 24th, 8 flights up.

COATS.—Plush, will close out 2,000 plush coats at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—800 Velour, burella, plush, fur-trimmed coats to close out. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, juniors', misses', wool, for Spring; exceptional values. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1123.

COATS, suits, Spring line; ready, snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORSET COVERS.—Japanese hand-made pure linen, exquisitely designed, 200 assorted, $1 a piece, cash. Nippon Lace. Vanderbilt 238.

COTTON WARP Wool Filling.—Pin check effects, 56 inch, several shades, medium weight, men's, women's, children's wear skirts; bargain. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette, taffeta, satin duchess, all colors; for immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Taffeta, of the better kind; special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CUTTING MACHINE.—5 inches, round knife, used one season, very reasonable. Tremont 874.

DRESSES.—The Robbins Dress Co. of 136 Madison Av. will show their full line of Spring dresses on living models at their showrooms, 136 Madison Av., on Friday, Jan. 18, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday following.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, $3.75 up; wonderful styles nd values; ship today. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—Come take your pick; 2,000 jerseys, silks, and serge dresses, now on the racks; every one a world beater for style and value. Giant Dress Co., 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—New models; serges, silks at January prices; also 50 evening dresses at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special value in serge dresses from $6.75 up for immediate deliveries. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th St.

DRESSES, SERGES, assorted styles, $6.75 up to close. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

FASTENERS.—Ready for export, about 400. G. S. Silberstein & Son, 3-5 Washington Place. Spring 7308.

GEORGETTES.—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 37.

HOSIERY, 240 needles, ladies' mercerized, export sizes, $2.75. Box 359 Times, 2 Rector St.

HOSIERY.—2,000 dozen silk and lisle to close out. Raymond Hosiery Co., 253 5th Av.

KERSEYS.—Slater's 2102X black, F. & H., Columbia, Juilliard's 110X. Madison Square 3121.

KID GLOVES.—Have large lot; sell cheap before moving. Myerstein, 237 Lafayette St.

PANTS.—Closing out stock men's pants, knee pants; no reasonable offer refused; retiring. A. Friedman, 101 Bleecker.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

PLUSHES.—Peerless; perfect goods; also Pearson's mercerized American burellas; shades; Wiener and Conqueror Venetians; cheap. Farragut 9812.

PLUSHES.—Seven pieces salts sealette at $4.50, seven pieces salts nuseal at $6.65, one piece salts Hudson seal at $7.75; will sell only as one lot. Phone Mad. Sq. 920.

POM POMS.—All shades, 06077, 6709½, 0936, 3020 Stevens serge. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

POPLIN. — Selden, 1047; Lorraine, 3618; P. P. L., 767, 8158 and 6709½. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SATINS.—Piece-dyed satins, gray, gold, tan, taupe, silver; 50 pieces. Spring 606.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 7301, 6002, 7002, 7120, 6120; Whitman's, 94, 10, 1210, 104, 87, 100; Pacific, S. B. G. L., W. S. G. and C. S. G., Garfields, 519, 528; Botany, 780, 11433; Juilliard's, 54221; Andrew's, 1464. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850, Gera 10715, Amoskeag 6002, Dunmore 0360, 0310; Wonskuk 565. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—106 Whitman, $2.20; 2276 Whitman, $1.75; 809 Botany, $2 net; cash. Irving. 3965 Gramercy.

SERGES.—200 pieces Parker Wilder; also 7301, 809, 6234; reasonable. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—17 pieces of Whitman 104, 1033 navy, $1.87½ net, Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGE.—S. P. G. L., C. A. G., dark colors, cotton drill. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 104, 6234, 0936, 3850, 6120. 1717. Gramercy 1064.

SERGES.—Bachman's all wool, 1536-22, 54' inches, $1.50 net. Spring 7396.

SERGES.—800, 104, 767, 6301. Phone Chelsea 493.

TAFFETAS, colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins, immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th. Madison Square 8318.

TAFFETAS, georgettes, crepe de chines, and crepe meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., Gramercy 8445-6.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Satins, fancy stripes, various patterns; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

TAFFETAS, all colors, immediate delivery, one dollar and up. D. Trevas, 469 4th Av.

UNDERWEAR CLIPS.—Spinning stock 25,000 pounds light, natural gray; all cutters contain 83 1-3 per cent. new wool; also 15,000 pounds containing a smaller percentage of wool suitable for garnetted spinning stock. Becker, 354 4th Av. Madison Square, 9380.

VELOUR WOOL.—Black, 56-inch, 12 oz., $2 regular; also burgundy, $2.25; Bolivia, high-class vicuna, 56-inch, all colors, woven ready for dyeing, $3.50 regular. Phone Mill M. S., 1550.

YARN.—Khaki worsted yarn, tens, four-ply four-ounce skeins, five-pound bundles, thirty thousand pounds, immediate deliveries; high quality samples furnished. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

YARNS.— Worsted, olive drab, mixtures; yarn retail; immediate delivery. Roscoe Worsted Mills, 215 4th Av., Room 1705. Stuyvesant 1613.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting, two, three, and four ply khaki, grays, quick deliveries desirable, profitable. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

YARNS.—Woolen and worsted knitting khaki, Oxford, large quantities, various grades, prompt shipments. Phone Mad. Sq. 9380.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d Street.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

### Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted, with samples of dresses. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

### Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Are you looking for a live side line to help reduce your continually increasing traveling expenses? We pay 10 per cent. and guarantee 100 per cent. delivery on a line of petticoats consisting of about 25 numbers from $9 to $30 per dozen. Requires but small sample case. Strictly commission basis. Well-established trade, known in the following States: Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, South Carolina, and New York State. Mention any of above States desired in the first letter, strictly confidential. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN to call on incoming buyers and well established New York City trade with popular line of silk and cotton petticoats; excellent opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Y 376 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with good following, Western territory; strong line popular-priced suits and coats; salary and commission. T 79 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade for strong line of ladies' kid gloves; New York City trade; commission basis. E 198 Times.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wedn'day.5½@5¾

These quotations are for six months' paper.

### Millinery Men to be Cared For.

During the next five days, Business Manager E. V. M. Goldberg of the Retail Millinery Association of America announced last night, millinery manufacturers, jobbers, and others, whether members or not, whose places of business are closed by the coal situation may make use of the rooms of the association at 1,270 Broadway as sample rooms. Appointments may be made to meet buyers there without the formality of first notifying the association, it being realized that there will not be time for this if the offer is to be made use of at once. In other words, the association will maintain an "open house" for the transaction of millinery business in the next five days.

### More About Paris Hats.

Reports reaching this market from Paris say that ostrich variations, goose feathers, pearl ropes, aigrettes, and paradise hold sway there for trimming dress hats. They are used both on toques and large dress shapes. Various ostrich trimmings are curled over the edges and around the crowns of hats, and some are used in high standing effects. Pearl ropes are used as trimmings around the edge of turbans. For motor and travel wear polo toques in the shape of a pill box (not the German kind) are being revived. These are trimmed with cockades of grosgrain ribbon cartwheels, a ribbon being pulled through and tied at the back.

### To be Turned Into Several Things.

The skins of 6,000 peaceful tabbies, who have given up all of their nine lives more or less gracefully, will be sold at the coming auction of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which will begin here on Jan. 28. Later they will be converted into a number of things, ranging from cheap "fur" sets for children to chest protectors that are said to possess real potency in the case of persons suffering with asthma or bronchitis. They will also be used as trimmings and linings, as well as in the manufacture of hats. Among the cat skins to be sold are some of the largest and finest that experienced fur men say they have ever seen, and they are expected to bring record prices.

### Carpet Buyers Are More Active.

Carpet manufacturers with offices in this city report that buying during the last few weeks has been particularly active. While it is true that there are some retailers here and there who are still pretty well stocked with merchandise bought last Summer and Fall, there are many others who are not so fortunately situated. Prices have been advancing steadily, and there is said to be no indication that they will not continue to advance for some time. For this reason, and because of the uncertainties of transportation, buyers are apparently looking around early, and, where they find what they want, taking liberal quantities of merchandise for as quick delivery as the present situation will permit.

### Mohair Draperies Popular.

One of the outstanding features of the Spring trade in household draperies is said to be the rather sudden and increasingly strong demand for mohair fabrics of all sorts. Mohair frisettes and mohair plushes are apparently among the leaders of this class of goods. Other fabrics which are well taken by the Spring trade, according to local manufacturers, are cretonnes and velvets in such colors as old mulberry, blue, and old rose. Stripes and figured designs seem to be about equally popular. Silk damask is also said to be coming back into vogue again, and is taken in designs in which green is the predominating color.

### Make New Shirting Prices.

These prices were made yesterday by M. C. D. Borden & Sons on 35 and 36 inch shirtings for delivery in April, May, and June: Delmar and Decatur, 16½c; Leonard and Plaza, 18c; Howard, 21½c; Hawthorne madras, 21½c; Manhattan cord, 23½c; Netherlands satin stripe, 24c, and Montauk fine cord, 25c. All orders are taken subject to the acceptance of the firm and also subject to delayed deliveries. The right to reduce quantities as may be necessary is also reserved.

### Silk Gingham Dresses Popular.

Silk gingham dresses are apparently to be no less popular during the coming Spring and Summer seasons than the cotton ginghams of last year, whose place they have been designed to take. In many colored plaids and checks and other conventional gingham designs, they have been featured by a number of local manufacturers of dresses for women, and from all accounts have been well received by the trade in many places. Some new and attractive style features have been developed, and there are also many variations and modifications of the surplice type which was so popular in cotton ginghams. Sashes have been arranged in various ways, some tying in the back, others on the side, while still others are little more than a belt around the waist.

### Little Change in Spring Corsets.

Lines of Spring corsets that are now being offered to the trade show little or no change of line from those of the last Fall season. Figure control is again centered on the lower part of the body, where it is needed at all. The "flat front" effect particularly is sought. The general tendency is toward lower tops, due to the increasing use of brassières to restrain the upper part of the figure. Girdle tops are popular with buyers, especially in the models designed for wear by medium-sized and small women. Front lace specialty models continue good sellers, including the so-called reducing corsets and those designed for sport wear. Higher prices have done little, if anything, to check buying by the retailers.

### Bandeaux to Have Big Season.

Well-posted factors in the brassière field say that bandeaux are going to have the biggest season ever this Spring. Never, it is said, have more attractive models been made up, nor have so many different fabrics been used in them. The latter include strong cotton fabrics, tricot cloth, wash satins, Jersey and Jap silk, crêpe de chine, silk broche, lace and lace and silk combinations. In some models side and back inserts of elastic fabric are inserted to improve the fitting qualities of the garment. They are sometimes made up with dress shields. Among the laces used, either in the bodies of the garments or as trimmings, are imitation filet, Irish torchon, "vals" and Venise. Embroidery is also used, and ribbons play no small part as shoulder straps and decorations. Over many bandeaux semi-fitting brassières are worn, which means the sale of two garments where this is done.

### Gray Goods Trading Stopped.

Yesterday's events in the local gray goods market proved that Old King Coal is even superior to the Kaiser when it comes to putting a check on business. While trading only faltered at the time of the German declaration of war on Russia, it stopped dead still yesterday. Sellers appeared afraid to sell until the situation was cleared up, and buyers appeared afraid to buy. Most of the day was spent in oral speculation as to just how much time would elapse before Dr. Garfield's order was countermanded. If the order stands it will take several million yards of Eastern and Southern cotton goods out of the market at a time when the mills are endeavoring in every way possible to turn out a maximum production in order to meet the demands made on them. Prices were normally unchanged at these levels:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-80s | 16¼c | 38½-inch, 64-60s | 12¼c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s | 15¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s | 11⅞c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s | 14c | 38½-inch, 60-52s | 11⅛c |
| 39-inch, 56-44s | 10⅛c | 38½-inch, 60-48s | 10⅞c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s | 12⅛c | 27-inch, 64-60s | 9c |

# CALL FOR MOTOR MECHANICS

### Mayor's Committee Assists in Recruiting of the 7,000 Needed.

Henry MacDonald, Director General of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, announced yesterday that that organization would begin at once an intensive campaign to assist in the recruiting of 7,000 motor mechanics who will soon be urgently needed in General Pershing's army to repair airplane engines behind the lines. The work the country over is being conducted by W. F. Hall, National Director of the United States Public Service Reserve, which under the Department of Labor has for some months past been engaged in listing and mobilizing all technically skilled men who are willing to offer their services to the Government for noncombatant work in any way useful to the promotion of the war.

A call for recruits says: "No need is more pressing, no form of service more valuable." Rates of pay will range from $30 for privates up to $100 for men especially qualified, plus family allowances for dependents running from $5 to $50 per month. The men selected will go at once for training to Fort Hancock, at Augusta, Ga. Only men outside the draft age will be accepted.

The Mayor's Committee has set several of its departments at work on the problem of obtaining these recruits in the shortest possible time with the least harm to industries of vital importance in conducting the war. Conferences are being arranged with labor experts and big employers with a view to drawing on the supply of mechanics most quickly available. Meetings are being planned for arousing interest in this service, and a comprehensive scheme for calling the attention of workmen to this great opportunity to serve the Government is being prepared.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

Ernest Westphal has severed his connection with Downes & Co. of this city and has resumed business under the trade style of Ernest Westphal & Co., Inc., importers and exporters, 26 Beaver Street.

J. H. Wells, representing John E. Hurst & Co., Baltimore, is making his New York office with M. Rosen & Co., coats and suits, 1,170 Broadway.

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .03 | Hale & Norcross | .01 |
| Alta | .03 | Jacket | .06 |
| Andes | .10 | Justice | .01 |
| Best & Belcher | .02 | Mexican | .10 |
| Caledonia | .05 | Ophir | .08 |
| Challenge Con. | .04 | Overman | .02 |
| Chollar | .03 | Potosi | .03 |
| Confidence | .08 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Sierra Nevada | .12 |
| Con. Virginia | .09 | Union Con. | .98 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Mexican dollars | .69¼ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONOPAH. | | Goldfield Cons. | .41 |
| Belmont | 3.20 | Goldfield Merger | .03 |
| Halifax | .12 | Great Bend | .05 |
| Jim Butler | .74 | Jumbo Exten. | .23 |
| McNamara | .18 | Kewanas | .07 |
| Midway | .08 | Silver Pick | .05 |
| Mizpah | .06 | Spearhead | .02 |
| Monarch Pitts. | .06 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Montana | .10 | Consolidated | .11 |
| North Star | .04 | Morning Glory | .11 |
| Rescue | .08 | Union Amalg. | .02 |
| Tonopah Divide | [illegible] | White Caps | .53 |
| Tonopah Exten. | 1.75 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| West End | .68 | Nevada Hills | .56 |
| West Tonopah | .15 | Packard | .15 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Rochester | .10 |
| Atlanta | .10 | Round Mountain | .12 |
| Booth | .03 | United Eastern | 3.75 |
| Florence | .13 | | |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 4⅞ | 5¼ | Granite | 44 | 50 |
| Dr. J'pot. | 4 | 4½ | Isabella | 7 | 10 |
| Elkton | 6½ | 7½ | McKinney | 6 | 10 |
| El Paso | 12 | 25 | Portland | 108 | 110 |
| Fanny R. | | 4 | U. Gold M. | 16¼ | 18 |
| Golden C. | 180 | 185 | Vindicator | 26½ | 28 |
| Gold Sov. | 2½ | 3 | | | |

FOR ARMY & NAVY FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

*Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.*

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus; coats, suits, waists; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Prince Furniture Co.; H. S. Hartzell, furniture; Herald Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; J. Diefenderfer, silks, woolen dress goods; 41 Union Square; Wallick.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Miss D. Geisberg, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; Miss E. Carmen, millinery; Miss H. Gruner, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. Lilienthal, china; 1,150 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; C. H. Schneider, clothing; 1,161 B'way; Arlington.
BALTIMORE—L. Appelfeld, general mdse.; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE—H. W. Rothstein & Co.; H. W. Rothstein, men's, boys' clothing; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—P. Kahn & Co.; P. Kahn, clothing; Imperial.
BEAUMONT, Tex.—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Garrett, clothing, men's furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway.
BELENA, Mon.—New York D. G. Co.; Miss M. J. Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell Co.; C. P. Marshall, men's, women's knit underwear; 19 West 19th St.
BOSTON—New England D. G. Co.; B. Drooker, hosiery; B'way Central.
BOSTON—J. Taylor & Co.; W. H. Kuhns, waists, dresses; Imperial.
BOSTON—Cunner-Jones Co.; M. H. Boyden, cottons; 303 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss M. A. Kelly, waists; 230 5th Av.
BOWIE, Texas—S. Daube & Co.; S. Daube, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d St.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss Lynch, trimmings, laces, hdkfs., neckwear, embroideries; Miss J. M. Bell, millinery, trimmed hats; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co; W. F. Bader, carpets, yarns; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss M. G. Butler, gloves; 2 West 37th St.
BURNHAM, N. C.—Ellis Stone & Co.; R. A. Knight, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; R. J. Cronin, silks; 23 E. 26th.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—W. Lewis & Co.; S. Baum, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. Hodapp, wash goods; 72 Leonard St.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. Stevens, cloaks and suits; 40 East 22d St.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolling, young men's clothing; E. L. Gleason, boys' clothing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Miller & Christensen; C. E. Miller, clothing; Latham.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. Ward, hats; T. C. Blayney, notions, jewelry, trimmings, buttons; C. J. Thresher, wash, dress goods; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Singer & Brandy; G. Singer, general mdse.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.
CLEBURNE, Texas—Cheney Co.; Mrs. Cheney, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—K. Charles Co.; R. E. Stein, clothing; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—W. H. Quimby Co.; M. Ensel, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, men's furn. goods, general mdse.; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. O. Schaible, domestics, flannels, blankets; 230 5th Av.
DALLAS—Glick Bros.; M. Glick, coats, suits, dresses; D. Glick, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, leather goods; Miss Raleigh, ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th St.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & M. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; M. Williamson, millinery; 11 West 23d St.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer-Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; F. F. Hughes, blankets and napped goods; 48 Leonard St.
DETROIT—Robinson, Cohen Co.; D. C. Mock, coats, suits, men's clothing; H. Cohen, general mdse.; McAlpin.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurendean, dress goods, flannels; D. Krolik, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—F. S. Bixler & Co.; R. G. Parks, notions, ribbons, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.
FORT WAYNE—Tepper Bros.; J. Tepper, general merchandise; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Stern Co.; A. Friedman, waists, children's coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.
GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; Miss J. B. Cunningham, millinery; 470 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Mr. Bible, representing; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. C. Arbegast, furn. goods; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs, furniture; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; E. A. Walsh, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; R. S. Jones, notions, white goods; 43 Leonard, Wallicks.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Mrs. H. Mintum, dresses; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; 7 West 22d St.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods and silks; O. F. Robinson, furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard St.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. T. McTeer Clothing Co.; C. F. Eppes, woolens; Breslin.
KOKOMO, Ind.—McDermott-Dunn Co.; W. J. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; D. Bork, representing; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE—A. B. Sutherland Co.; D. S. Begg, mdse. mgr.; 432 4th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; J. O. Taylor, wool, cotton piece goods; 105 Grand.
LOS ANGELES—Bwy. Dept. Store; J. S. Schmidt, art, fancy goods; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—The Vogue; A. Levy, ready-to-wear; Algonquin.
LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; Mrs. G. S. Fisher, waists, sweaters, petticoats; 1,150 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Paris Cloak and Suit House; Mme. A. Allen, millinery; 308 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—M. J. Striegel Co.; M. J. Striegel, clothing, furn. goods, women's garments; Gerard.
MACON, Ga.—Danenberg Co.; J. A. Jacobs, men's clothing, furn. goods; 1,133 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. E. Taylor, silks and cotton goods; 256 Church St.
MERIDEN, Conn.—A. S. Thomas; J. J. Killeen, notions, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—L. Stern Co.; R. Stern, ready-to-wear, hosiery, infants' wear; Continental.
MILWAUKEE—Northwestern Cap Mfg. Co.; A. Mayer and S. Mayer, mfrs. caps; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—H. De Levin Co.; H. De Levin, millinery, cloaks; Arlington.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; H. Landauer, dress goods, silks; 56 Worth.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. S. Roth, shoes; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; W. C. M. Pyke, laces, embroideries, neckwear, veilings, hdkfs., trimmings, gloves, ribbons; 2 West 37th.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—J. L. Cobbs & Co.; Miss A. Morris, millinery; 1,170 Broadway; Imperial.
NEW HAVEN—Ed. Malley Co.; T. F. O'Neil, domestics, linens, white goods; 404 4th Av.; Prince George.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; F. W. Phipps, coats, suits, waists, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; J. T. McNamara, furn. goods; 432 4th Av., Hermitage.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; B. Isaacs, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; Mrs. Yehl, ladies' coats, suits; 48 West 16th.
OMAHA, Neb.—Lamond Cloak and Suit Shop; H. C. Lamond, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.
PARIS, Texas—Crook Record Co.; J. E. Crook, general mdse.; 395 Broadway.
PASADENA, Cal.—T. W. Mather & Co.; Mrs. Keeling, general mdse.; 4 West 22d.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. S. Elmland, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Aubertine, carpets, draperies; 105 Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—F. Lehman Co.; S. Katz, ladies', children's hats; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA — Harris & Richards; J. McArthur Harris, dry goods; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, women's coats, suits, costumes; Broadway and 10th St.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; W. Buck, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Rosenau Bros.; F. Rosenau, dress goods, waist materials; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Lustig, serge dresses, basement; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. M. Gottschall, laces, veilings, women's neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, suits; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH.—Joseph Horne Co.; Miss A. G. Dewar, laces, trimmings; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Porter Co.; F. L. Gullett, millinery, flowers, feathers; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Conboy, corsets, 23 E. 26th.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; J. Beck, basement gen'l mdse.; Miss E. Ball, coats, suits, skirts; Mrs. Wood, waists; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Haskell & Jones Co.; H. Goodridge, boys', children's clothing; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New England D. G. Co.; L. Schoenberg, dress goods, silks; Broadway Central.
READING, Penn.—The Peerless, coats, suits; Wallicks.
RENO, Nev.—Morris & Levy; H. Levy, notions, furn. goods, carpets; 22 W. 21st; Bristol.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond Dry Goods Co.; E. B. Snyder, dry goods; 43 Leonard St.
ROANOKE, Va.—Hix-Palmer Co.; J. W. Comer, furn. goods; Imperial.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Gardner & Adams; J. L. Adams, ready-to-wear; Bristol.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros. Co.; M. J. Roos, trunks, bags, children's clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Ballard & Brockett; F. G. Ballard, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Colonial Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Rosenthal; furnishing goods; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Livingston, L. A. Goldstein, cloths; 48 W. 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; A. A. Seitz, notions, corsets, ribbons, leather goods; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros., Inc.; O. B. Hill, ribbons, art goods; D. H. Young, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss Gerstbacher, basement, waists, petticoats, bathing suits; Miss E. Nicolai, millinery; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; G. W. Clarke, general mdse.; A. Cameron, silks, woolens, dress goods; 105 Grand.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Connolly & Wallace; H. C. Wallace, furn. goods, hosiery, veilings; Ansonia.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; J. F. Dirlam, shoes; 225 5th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; W. P. Gerber, coats, suits, and waists; 23 East 26th.
SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; C. McLaren, notions, leather goods; Mr. Friedman, ready-to-wear, basement; 230 5th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. Stewart, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—C. R. Babbitt, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Chesbro Co.; J. W. Chesbro, carpets; Wellington.
STATESBORO, Ga.—Brooks-Simmons Co.; I. C. Mann and G. Simmons, general merchandise; Collingwood.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; I. Arenson, underwear; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Blackman, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ferguson, McKinney Mfg. Co.; E. W. Ormond, domestics; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS.—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. F. Weinheimer, ready-to-wear, basement; 470 4th Av.; Breslin.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; B. B. Radin, women's Spring suits; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; A. W. Barnard, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Grand. Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; H. M. Witte, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; L. C. Wilson, housefurn. goods; Martinique.
TOLEDO—Conde Cloak Co.; M. R. Cohn, M. J. Applebaum, cloakings; 1,133 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Guy, Curran & Co.; W. O'Brien, laces, white goods; Breslin.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—F. Empsall & Co.; Mr. Riker, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—Ideal D. G. Co.; H. L. Trotter, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
YORK.—J. McLean & Sons; W. J. Long, representing; 432 4th Av.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
The Showrooms of the
COST + 5% HOUSE
(LOUIS L. GINSBERG CO.)
will be
OPEN AS USUAL TO-DAY
and probably during all
HEATLESS DAYS
LOUIS L. GINSBERG CO.
$7.50 to $22.50 COATS AND SUITS $10 to $25
28 W. 27th Street, New York

Separate Skirt Buyers!
We have engaged Suite No. 354 at the
HOLLAND HOUSE
5th Ave. & 30th St.
Where our entire line will be on display during the temporary shut down.
DAVID CRYSTAL & CO.

"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
A Georgette of highest quality. When buying Dresses or Waists ask for it. It wears and washes wonderful.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

For the Convenience of Our Customers
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co.
Are Showing Their Complete Line of
DRESSES
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Suite 441

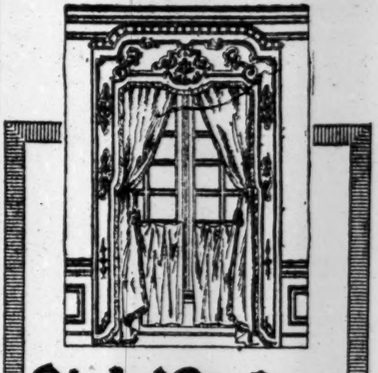
Our Temporary Show Room
At IMPERIAL HOTEL, Room 135
KNOBEL & BLOOM

Join the Federation Today
This Space Donated by
Churk Davis & Co.
COTTON FABRICS
13-15 West 20th St., New York.

No Stagnation!
Our line and Levin-Burgh, Inc., line on exhibition at HOTEL BRESLIN, Room 110, to accommodate buyers during the five-day period.
Preparations have already been made to meet every contingency.
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE-DRESSES
LEO FINKENBERG Inc.
135-145 W. 29th ST. NEW YORK

"BEST BY TEST"
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

ANTIMONY
Paul Wenger & Co. will sell on the N. Y. Metal Exchange, 111 B'way, for whom it may concern, 25 tons spot antimony in bond on Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. sharp.



Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.
Decorators & Furnishers
Drapery,
Hangings,
Furniture,
Floor Coverings.
Sixth Floor

Temporary Show Room
of
E. D. Winter Co.
SILK WAISTS
For next 5 Days
in the office of
JULIUS MORRIS
129 West 27th St.
GROUND FLOOR.

Manufacturers
of $16.50 to $24
WAISTS
Take Notice!
Reta Voile
ready for Spring delivery.
Samples upon request.
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

AS DIRECTED BY
GOVERNMENT ORDER
OUR FACTORIES
WILL BE CLOSED
JAN. 18, 19, 21, 22.
Showroom Open for Business as Usual
Max Greenberg & Co.,
112-114-116 MADISON AVE.
Makers Blackshire
Black Apparel

Show Room Now Open
We are pleased to be able to announce that our show room will be open as usual to-day and every business day thereafter with the possible exception of Mondays.
STEPHANO CO.
2 West 33d St.
DRESSES - - WAISTS

C. H. D. Robbins Co.
150 Madison Ave.
Will Show Spring Line at
Imperial Hotel Ballroom
32d Street and B'way
During the Fuel Holidays

We will show our line in
Room 302, Hotel Breslin,
B'way and 29th St.
Coats $5.75 to $25.
Royal Coat Co.
Famous for Popular Values.

New Spring Styles in Silk & Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

FLAG MATERIAL.
Meed White Wool Bunting.
E. C. Cater & Son, 116 W. 32

Our Showroom is Open as Usual.
H. N. FRANK,
6 West 32d St.

SKIRTS
Lorenz, Friedman, Schulhoff
will show their line of skirts at the Hotel Imperial, Rooms 173 and 174.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.
114-120 East 23d St.
Gramercy 6204.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 115 W. 32D ST.

# ROOSEVELT STUDIES CHILD MALNUTRITION

## One in Every Ten Underfed, Colonel Tells Social Workers at Post Graduate Hospital,

One child in every ten in New York City is growing up so seriously undernourished that its bodily vitality is permanently impaired and very nearly one other child out of every ten has been brought up in adverse conditions and conditions of improper feeding, Colonel Roosevelt told a group of social workers and physicians yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital, 303 East Twentieth Street. The hospital was one of the places visited yesterday by Colonel Roosevelt in his study of conditions of malnutrition among the children of the poor.

The Colonel also announced that yesterday he had received a cable from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, in Madrid announcing the birth of a child. Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt was Isabelle Willard, daughter of Ambassador Willard in Spain, and this is her second child. She accompanied her husband to Spain and he left to take up a command with the British forces in Mesopotamia. The Colonel now has seven grandchildren. His daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, has two children; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has three, and his son Kermit has two.

Under the auspices of the Community Clearing House, 217 East Twenty-second Street, Colonel Roosevelt visited the Infant Welfare Station of the Department of Health at 305 Avenue A, the Boy Food Scouts of Public School 40, the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association at 45 West Street, and the Post Graduate Hospital.

At the Infant Welfare Station, Dr. Josephine Baker, head of the Child Hygiene Department of the Board of Health, told the Colonel that the Health Department has fifty-nine such stations, where 40,000 babies are cared for annually. The stations also care for 10,000 babies outside the precincts of the buildings.

Colonel Roosevelt said he wanted to see the most radical action taken to secure an ample supply of milk to every child in the city. The effort to restrict the farmer's profit, he said, meant restriction on the production of milk.

Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed at Public School 40, where he showed great interest in the Food Scouts. He thought that it would be a good idea if the municipal authorities investigated the problem of malnutrition with the idea of drawing up a plan whereby all children who required it might obtain hot luncheons at cost.

# BUSINESS RECORDS

### In Town.

A. ANDRE CO., butcher, of 884 Columbus Avenue and seven other retail stores, at 774 and 820 Columbus Avenue, 2,161 and 2,201 Eighth Avenue, 1,744 and 2,016 Amsterdam Avenue, and 4,218 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,464, and assets of $1,200, consisting of fixtures, $1,000; trucks, wagons, &c., $200. Among the creditors are Herman & Brand, $3,000; J. C. Demarest Co., $1,500, and S. L. Morris, $1,500. Judge Manton appointed William J. McArthur receiver.

MORRIS ABRAMS, grocer, of 1,464 St. Nicholas Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: William R. Golden, $90; Marcia Gilbert, $165, and Tancer Bros., $249. He made an assignment on Wednesday.

DAVID HIRSCHMAN, grocer, of 94 Avenue C.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Politzer Bros., $130; Solomon Berg, $106; Amaessa Products Co., Inc., $150, and A. Bobrowsky & Son, $115.

ROYAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO. of 242 Bowery.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Bauman & Loeb, Inc., $277; Samuel Frost, $112; Manhattan Brass and Electric Co., $232.

DENNIS G. DONOVAN, a saloonkeeper of 453 Anderson Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,861, and no assets.

FORESTIER CARIBBEANA COMPANY.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition filed on Jan. 8 against the Forestier Caribbeana Company, Inc., importer and exporter to Porto Rico, at 199 Franklin Street.

TANRAK SPECIALTY SHOP, INC.—Jerome L. Donovan has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton for the Tanrak Specialty Shop, Inc., women's apparel, at 145 West Forty-fifth Street. The assets are $3,000.

MOE WEINTRAUB, a dealer in furniture at 219 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,756 and assets of $180 in installment accounts.

PYREX CORPORATION, manufacturer of a compound at 141 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,852 and assets of $1,050.

LINDEMANN & CO., photo supplies, at 51 West Forty-second Street, have made an assignment to Gustave C. Gennert.

SASMOR & HELFAND, dealers in drugs at Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue, have made an assignment to Max Miller.

DVORKIN PARLOR SUIT CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Johnson Leather Co., $898; American Leather Mfg., $257; M. H. Rogers, $817.

RICHMOND BRICK CO.—Judge Chatfield has appointed John B. Johnson, Greenridge, S. I., ancillary receiver, in bond of $5,000.

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

**In New York County.**

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Adserycha, Anisim—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., costs | $109.60 |
| Acierno, Feliciano—World Fire Proof Door Corp | 270.46 |
| Arkin, Louis—J. & S. Baumann | 143.10 |
| Aladdin Lamp Co.—E. B. Lanham & Co | 120.25 |
| American School of Metaphysics—M. I. Nichols | 234.70 |
| Bradley Cent. Co.—H. F. Campulla, costs | 130.07 |
| Bimberg, Charles and Sarah—General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in the United States | 364.61 |
| Berkowitz, Joseph, and Emil Goldfinger, (Imperial Cloak and Suit Co.)—Simon Guneburg & Bro | 298.96 |
| Altman, Edw. S.—F. O'Byrne | 110.00 |
| Arnoff, Max—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs | 119.06 |
| Bixby, Cecelia—42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., costs | 111.86 |
| Claussen, Matthew B., as com.—E. A. Burke | 400.00 |
| Crabtree, John B.—E. Marvin | 2,443.52 |
| Ells, Allen C.—A. P. Griffiths | 400.00 |
| French Fur Dyeing Co.—Fischlowitz & Dantes | 470.67 |
| F. D. Weintraub and Wolff Cooper Co.—Camp Mfg. Co | 339.30 |
| Feldman, Nathan—B. C. Samuel et al. | 323.07 |
| Flynn, Charles D.—H. A. Smith | 1,102.72 |
| Feist, Julia T.—G. F. Martens et al. | 2,017.40 |
| Friedman, Julius—S. H. Jackson | 3,383.26 |
| Fikl, Paul—N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co., costs | 128.46 |
| Figenbrun, Herbert—F. O'Byrne | 110.00 |
| Gerardi, Donn—S. Dannenberg | 147.78 |
| Gleason, Margaret—Havre Holding Co. | 196.52 |
| Gordon-Detwiler Institute of New York, Inc.—Willis McDonald & Co. | 7,215.16 |
| Gersteh, Abraham—L. Greenberg | 1,025.61 |
| Hanrette, James—L. D. Bailey | 601.58 |
| Hochberg Cont. Co.—H. Straseler | 126.15 |
| Hochberg, Morris—H. Straseler | 565.65 |
| Hueg, August, (Manhattan Steam Bakery)—Fidel. and Depos. Co. of Md. | 808.60 |
| Hoohta, Rudolph—L. Charvat et al. | 135.00 |
| Horenberg, George—M. E. Grable | 140.86 |
| Jaeckel, Richard—F. O'Byrne | 110.00 |
| Johnson, Arthur H.—Lamson & Hubbard Co | 182.82 |
| Kauff, Bennie—A. J. Coakley | 312.42 |
| Kleiner, Samuel, and Mollie Kleiner—H. Weinstock | 389.50 |
| Landi, Almo—M. Bernardini | 128.00 |
| Same—M. Bernardini State Bank | 319.39 |
| Lajam, Andres—Abraham Sandala & Son Corp., costs | 180.95 |
| Laying, James D.—Hartman-Blanchard Co | 250.75 |
| Lese, Louis S.—C. Kennard | 2,042.58 |
| Morse, Chas. W.—W. A. Fullerton | 956,463.07 |
| Moskowitz, Samuel S.—Union Exchange National Bank of New York | 457.77 |
| Mutual Profit Realty Co.—D. Loomis | 114.20 |
| Murphy, William H.—L. Greenberg | 505.99 |
| Masson, Helena—M. Schloss & Son | 148.97 |
| Mme. Irene—O. Engelberg | 112.90 |
| Olsson, Neil—E. J. Kelley | 112.46 |
| Orth, Mountford S.—F. W. Harden | 14,330.98 |
| Puppi, Mary—I. Adler | 173.39 |
| Quinlan, John—W. S. Sisson | 1,820.25 |
| Ritson, D. D.—Goodwine, Ltd. | 179.12 |
| Rossassy, Benjamin—F. Fiori | 706.15 |
| Rothwell, Thomas H.—J. Myers | 3,572.89 |
| Schmidt, Paul, and William Rogers (Schmidt & Rogers)—Texas Co. | 442.27 |
| Southwick, Dorothy S.—M. Linderskold | 195.20 |
| Simpkin, Harry G., Samuel Gorschen, and Victor S. Everett (Simpkin, Gorschen & Everett)—S. L. Samuels | 669.76 |
| Schultz, Fred, Julia Schultz, and Nina S. Pretfeld—L. S. Woodruff | 2,010.00 |
| Sorokowitch, Abraham—H. Comlett | 3,190.48 |
| Sautter, Carl M.—Lord & Taylor | 108.06 |
| Schein, Max—B. B. Sternberg | 793.84 |
| Schey, Harry K.—H. Jaeckel & Sons | 150.83 |
| Taylor Motor Truck Co. of N. Y.—J. H. Wales | 609.16 |
| Shuman, George H.—B. Albert | 288.45 |
| Smith, Thomas—Grand Central Palace Co., costs | 109.20 |
| Smith, Edward, by guardian—Same, costs | 109.20 |
| Thompson, Charles—Belt Line Ry. Co., costs | 130.04 |
| Vetter, Lillian—J. Boesch | 268.18 |
| Vatier, Ernest—R. N. Akin et al | 170.22 |
| Viverito, Gerald—C. Levy | 101.41 |
| Wetzel, Charles A.—H. Baum et al | 112.70 |
| Wood, Douglas J.—A. B. Leonard | 184.11 |
| Waldes, Henry; Sigismond Waldes, Igbats Pue, and Edward Merzinger, (Waldes & Co.)—Schnitzer & Co., costs | 181.40 |
| Wilson, Maud Y. B., (Madam Yale)—Harper's Weekly Corp. et al., costs | 130.72 |

**In Bronx County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ensign Improvement Co.—New York Title and Mortgage Co. | 1,481.25 |
| Million Bros. Co.—State Ind. Comm. | 1,468.29 |
| Nolan, Mercedes Helena Allen—H. M. Brinkerhoff | 872.66 |
| Same—E. McGowan | 254.66 |
| Piciulo, Donato—S. Trimmer & Sons | 155.22 |
| Spiegel, Louis—H. Roth | 120.22 |

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

**New York County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Price, Anna—F. Mohr, May 10, 1912 | $128.23 |
| Humphries, Arthur E.—E. S. Morries et al, Sept. 7, 1904 | 535.77 |
| Jaffe, Joseph—J. Meister, July 21, 1915 | 136.95 |
| Monahan, Annie—James Jordon & Co., Dec. 11, 1917 | 133.24 |
| Fruit Auction Co.—S. Amerose, Nov. 27, 1914 | 2,036.62 |
| Same—Same, Jan. 15, 1918 | 149.30 |
| Flynn, Alice—L. Matenaick, Dec. 21, 1917 | 393.70 |
| Rush, E.—Boston Ins. Co., Feb. 1915 | 480.20 |
| Massaro, M. J.—M. G. Benfatta, Jan. 22, 1917 | 337.91 |
| Fischer, Lizzie, and Sadie Berkowitz—People, &c., Nov. 21, 1917, vacated | 300.00 |
| Madoff, Harry A.—E. F. Kadok et al, Oct. 31, 1916, released | 328.62 |
| Gratz, Isidor and Esther—S. Margulies, July 25, 1917 | 175.40 |
| Fruit Auction Co.—S. Amerose, June 30, 1915 | 104.55 |
| Rice, Lawrence J.—American Fidelity Co., Jan. 19, 1917 | 364.06 |

**Bronx County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cohen, Samuel, and Max Kass—W. Burland, May 1, 1917 | 540.72 |

# Coal Situation Calls for Protection Rather Than Protest

MR. MANUFACTURER, don't let the temporary curtailment of business put you in the SLOW PAY class. Never a better time than *now* to secure your credit and establish your standing. In order to relieve the present situation and help you in time of need, we will advance you *Cash* on your outstanding accounts on exceptionally reasonable terms—and without any "red tape."

Firms of responsibility can secure my funds with every assurance of *strictest confidence*. Relations with your customers will not be disturbed, and they will *not be notified*. See me today if possible.

**UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.**

100 Fifth Ave., New York

**Marlborough-Blenheim**

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD

"Does Its Bit" by offering

CONSERVATION, SERVICE, HEALTH,

the three great war necessities.

In a great hotel, under expert direction with its resultant elimination of waste, 1100 people are better fed and kept warm, with a total consumption of less FOOD and COAL, and with the help of much less SERVICE, than is required in their own homes. Food, Coal and Service saved constitute a direct contribution to the War, which needs all of each that it can get.

*Health is now more than ever essential.*

ATLANTIC CITY

offers it in her Gulf-stream-tempered, germicide, sea-island, winter climate, free from dust or dirt, and laden with the ozone of the ocean. Her outdoor health-giving recreations and her indoor entertainments and amusements are equally beneficial.

*Only three hours from New York.*

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25403.—In Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL SAPOSSNEK and SOPHIA SAPOSSNEK, individually and as copartners, doing business as Dewey Ice Cream Company, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 2, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 31, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25421.

Notice is given that HYMAN KANEVSKY and JACOB PEISER, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of K. & P. Skirt Co., alleged bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition of all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25480.—In Bankruptcy.—PATRICK F. DONOVAN, Bankrupt.

Patrick F. Donovan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 9, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 31, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25201.

Notice is given that SIGMUND HORNICHTER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 24271.

Notice is given that ARVID D. ANDERSON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24772.

Notice is given that HARRY L. SCHOENFELD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25227.

Notice is given that RUDOLPH F. VOGT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS TIGAR and HEZEKIAH ROBINSON, trading as "Guaranty Apron Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Aprons, Cotton Goods, Desks, Chairs, Machines, Fixtures, &c.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 85 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ISRAEL, trading as "New York Jobbing House," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 East 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cotton Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c. LOUIS R. BICK, Ancillary Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Straw Braids, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c. H. C. TURNER, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

### SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 19, 1917.

LOUIS H. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Esq.,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 3d, 1918.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS H. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

**COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST**

*Commercial Bankers and Factors* | *Accounts Financed*

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Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

**LEVISON & CO.**
141 FIFTH AVENUE
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

WINTER IN THE TRAINING CAMPS.

American soldiers becoming hardened by variety of exercises, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK.

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Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake.

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*Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.*

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**Hotel Beechwood**
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This hotel is well heated. 5 minutes from depot. Tea served every afternoon in Sun Parlor. Enclosed porches. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

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Good morning!—and it is good at the Inn—for no morning is bad if you see it as it is on the hillside of the Inn. Favorable weekly rates; $4 daily.

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Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

**Highland Park Hotel**

AIKEN, S. C.

NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN. New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving, horseback riding; ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr. Summer: Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.

HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $160,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

**THE DESPLAND** DAYTONA On East Coast

Largest and most modern hotel. Now open. Superb Ocean Beach. LEON M. WAITE, Mgr.

**THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA**

is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.

**PINEHURST** NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 5, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

Come to California and see the land of beauty, flowers and sunshine.

Come to California and learn how great your country really is.

Come and see some real mountains worth talking about.

Come and see the most beautiful land on the earth and a real ocean—the Pacific—in which the Atlantic would be hard to find.

# CALIFORNIA

## *The Land of Sunshine and Sights to See*

Where you add to your strength and the length of your days.

Where there is no railroad congestion and fuel is not a problem.

Where splendid hotels cater to the wants of the most discriminating.

Where comfortable accommodations suited to every purse can be obtained.

CALIFORNIA has added to the luster of its name in these wartimes by its great subscription to the Liberty Loans, by the amount of its subscriptions to the Red Cross, and by its present Thrift Stamp campaign which leads all other distant communities similarly situated.

The success of this great country depends right now as never before upon the closeness with which the border states of the West are connected with the border states of the East. These states are the country's right and left arms and depend upon the circulatory system (the transcontinental railroads) to supply the necessary nourishment for the bone and sinew that will win this great world war.

Therefore are we assured that there is no idea of interference with the prosperity of the western coast by unwise, unnecessary transcontinental curtailment.

Here is a trip you will enjoy while going and when coming, to say nothing of the delightful days during your stay in the land of beauty, flowers and sunshine. Here is an education and an inspiration, two things worth while in this world, in addition to the patriotic purpose that leads you to the land of warmth with the satisfied knowledge that you are leaving more heat for others behind you.

### Good Railroad Service for the Pacific Coast

**The Railroads Under Government Control Will Serve the Whole Country—Not Injure the Most Beautiful Part of It.**

* * * * The traveler planning to see his own country and to diminish the eastern demand for coal by a trip to the land of sunshine and flowers need not worry about transportation. The trains will run regularly, fast and comfortably. * * * *

Go to California if you can afford it. Take your family. Let the warm California sun heat you, and leave your share of coal to those that must stay at home.

A trip to California is an education, an inspiration, and the best earthly substitute for doctors and medicine.

GO IF YOU CAN AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE RAILROADS.

If any traveler should talk to Secretary McAdoo, to whom the President has intrusted his powers of railroad control and management, Secretary McAdoo—we do not quote him literally, but tell you what he would say:

This administration, in all its parts, is deeply interested in the entire nation and has no plans except for the welfare and development of the entire nation.

I know that I speak for all my colleagues engaged in public service under the direction of the President when I say the welfare of the great region west of the Rockies is particularly close to the thought of every man in the government.

Crossing the continent, seeing America, the great backbone of the Rockies, the marvelous national parks and the overpowering Pacific, is to make a journey of patriotism, stimulating to love of country.

The desire of the government is to make railroads more efficient, and that means more completely serviceable to the entire nation.

It is not true that any interference with swift, comfortable transcontinental travel is contemplated.

On the contrary, I and those with whom I share the responsibility for railroad management know that the open road swiftly, comfortably traveled from the ocean on the east to the ocean on the west will always be the test of railroad efficiency and government success in railroad management.

Any man who has canceled his proposed trip to the Pacific coast is extremely foolish.

Americans should travel, see and know each other. And the man who goes now to the beautiful California land of sunshine and flowers helps to save coal here in the East, and going to the land of warmth leaves heat behind for others.

There is no idea of interfering with the prosperity of the coast by unwise, unnecessary railorad curtailment.

Thus Secretary McAdoo would speak to allay the anxiety of travelers and the great business interests of the Pacific coast. If you doubt it write and ask him. His idea of office holding demands that the office holder and all agencies controlled by him render fullest service to all classes of people and to all sections of the country.

(Editorial from the Washington, D. C., Times, January 11, 1918.)

### These Hotels Bid You Welcome to Southern California

Frank Miller,
Mission Inn, Riverside

John Herman,
Hotel Del Coronado,
Coronado

C. R. Drake, Hotel Virginia,
Long Beach

Vernon Goodwin,
Hotel Alexandria,
Los Angeles

Chas. A. Cooke,
Hotel Hollywood,
Hollywood

Milo M. Potter, Hotel Potter,
Santa Barbara

Stanley Anderson,
Beverley Hills Hotel,
Beverley Hills

Walter Raymond,
Hotel Raymond,
Pasadena

E. P. Dunn, Hotel Arlington,
Santa Barbara

D. M. Linnard, Hotels Maryland, Huntington and Green, Pasadena,
and Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco

**New Income Tax Law**

**With Explanatory Analysis**

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

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Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Make Quick Recovery from Shock of Garfield's Closing Order.

The feeling of irritation and alarm which was experienced in the financial district at the unexpected order of the Fuel Administrator quickly gave way yesterday to a cheerful determination to make the best of what is admittedly a most serious situation. The stock market was shocked and opened well under the final prices of Wednesday, but losses were quickly made up and many issues closed the session with material gains on increased activity. The leader in point of strength was International Mercantile Marine, helped by rumors of a further payment on account of accumulation of preferred dividends, but numerous other issues sold up on short covering and the belief that the inconvenience which the country must undergo while industries are shut down may be made up by the freer movement of traffic once the present congestion has been cleared away.

An exception to the movement of prices in the industrial list was supplied by Steel common, which sold off. Steel has been hurt by the inability to run furnaces at more than 50 per cent. of capacity and by the discussion turning on the probable action of the Directors at the quarterly dividend meeting scheduled for the end of this month.

The financial aspect of the drastic curtailment of industry, which must be accomplished primarily to free the channels of transportation, are less serious upon analysis than they seem at first. The hope expressed by Dr. Garfield that employers generally will pay wages of their men on the days of idleness is not likely to be realized, unless arrangements can be made for operation of plants beyond the usual working hours once coal is available again, and the efforts which thousands of workers are making to pay for Liberty Bonds through weekly installments will be hampered. The effect on the popular response to the next offering cannot but be highly injurious, even though by that time the shackles shall have been removed. Employers can hardly follow a uniform policy in regard to wages, but must work out their problems according to the conditions peculiar to each. Where manufacturers have loans to meet, timed to fall due concurrently with the delivery of orders, it may be necessary for banks to grant extensions based on the number of days of enforced idleness. It may be necessary also for the Government to readjust war contracts to allow for the increase in overhead expenses entailed by industries which cannot gain exemption from the closing order.

Many of the unfortunate consequences of the compulsory shut-down can be met by mutual recognition on the part of employers and labor of the considerations involved in the Fuel Administrator's decision. The trouble is mainly the congestion of railroad traffic and only secondarily the shortage of fuel. There is good reason to believe that with production stopped the overloaded carriers can clean up a large part of the accumulation and furnish a more regular service when the business week has again expanded to six days.

The security and commodity markets will remain open unless Governor Whitman decrees legal holidays for the ten Mondays on which manufacturing is to be suspended. This will necessitate special regulations to meet physical difficulties of transportation and deprivation of ordinary office building facilities, but there is no reason to feel that these cannot be overcome.

## GOOD TONE IN LONDON

### But Slackening Buying Orders Cause Drop in Home Funds.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—While the tone of the stock market was generally good today, slackening buying orders caused a slight drooping in home funds, shipping shares, and Rhodesian mines, but interest was revived in low-priced oil and tin shares and colonial bonds, which were fairly active and dearer.

Iron and steel stocks were firm, but Russian issues closed easy.

Money and discounts were quiet.

### Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 55 centimes.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 5½ | Renewals | 5½ |
| Low | 5¼ | Last | 5½ |

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLAT'LS. | | ALL INDUSTRIALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 5¾ | Sixty days | 6 |
| Ninety days | 5¾ | Ninety days | 6 |
| Four months | 5¾ | Four months | 6 |
| Five months | 5¾ | Five months | 6 |
| Six months | 5¾ | Six months | 6 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ........ 3¾@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ........ 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ........ 5 @5½

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days ........ 5¼
4 to 6 months ........ 5½@5¾

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ........ 5¾@6

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Rates of Change.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling— | | | | |
| Demand | $4.7530 | $4.7530 | $4.7530 | +.0005 |
| Cables | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.71 | 5.71 | 5.71 | +.00¼ |
| Cables | 5.68¾ | 5.68¾ | 5.68¾ | +.00¼ |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | —.25 |
| Cables | 13.25 | 13.25 | 13.25 | —.25 |

**Closing Exchange.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | | Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 | London | $4.7530 | $4.76 7/16 |
| 5.1826 | Paris | 5.71 | 5.68¾ |
| | China— | | |
| | Hongkong | 74.00 | 74.25 |
| | Peking | 113.00 | 113.25 |
| | Shanghai | 106.00 | 106.25 |
| 19.30 | Greece | 19.40 | 19.45 |
| 40.20 | Holland | 43.50 | 44.00 |
| 32.44 | India— | | |
| | Bombay | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| | Calcutta | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| 5.1826 | Italy | 8.40 | 8.39 |
| 49.85 | Japan— | | |
| | Kobe | 51.75 | 52.60 |
| | Yokohama | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| 50.00 | Philippine Islands— | | |
| | Manila | 50.00 | 50.125 |
| 51.46 | Russia | 13.00 | 13.25 |
| 26.80 | Scandinavia— | | |
| | Stockholm | 33.75 | 34.25 |
| | Copenhagen | 30.75 | 31.25 |
| | Christiania | 32.50 | 32.62½ |
| 19.30 | Spain | 24.25 | 24.85 |
| | South America— | | |
| 32.42 | Rio | 26.92 | 27.02 |
| 42.44 | Buenos Aires | 44.57 | 44.67 |
| 5.1826 | Switzerland | 4.44 | 4.42 |

**TIME BILLS ON LONDON.**

| Bankers. 60 Days. | Bankers. 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | Commercial. 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71½ | $4.69½ | $4.71⅛ | $4.69⅛ |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $635,469,669; balance, $81,454,288; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,786,763; Federal Reserve credit balance, $68,471,363.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5s discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $13.125.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 44¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 89⅜c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 72½c.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Mo. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $5,666,437 | $89,405,762 |
| Internal revenue— | | |
| Corporation income | 1,400,050 | 20,729,846 |
| Individual income | 898,959 | 14,338,913 |
| Excess profits | 1,315,549 | 9,660,501 |
| Miscellaneous | 35,476,275 | 364,114,001 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 5,724,210 | 118,543,737 |
| Total receipts | $50,681,482 | $617,792,264 |
| Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts | 301,722,036 | 2,155,656,413 |
| Exc. of total disb. over total receipts | [illegible] | 413,215,718 |
| Expenditures | 352,403,519 | 2,773,448,677 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1918.

| | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 666,883 | 590,990 | 581,289 |
| Year to date | 9,067,713 | 11,185,744 | 10,868,929 |

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¾ | 2 | 200 | Alaska Gold Mines | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | ... |
| 2⅜ | 2½ | 200 | Alaska Juneau | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | ... |
| 18¾ | 19 | 1,400 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 18½ | 19⅝ | 18½ | 19 | +⅜ |
| 89 | 91 | 100 | Am. Agri. Chem. pf. | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | −1⅞ |
| 74 | 74½ | 600 | Am. Beet Sugar | 73½ | 74½ | 73½ | 74½ | +1⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 35¾ | 8,600 | Am. Can | 35¼ | 36⅝ | 35 | 36 | −½ |
| 89 | 90 | 100 | Am. Can pf. | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | −⅛ |
| 71 | 71¼ | 8,300 | Am. Car & Fdry | 69¾ | 72⅞ | 69½ | 71¼ | −¼ |
| 55½ | 56 | 1,800 | Am. International | 55⅝ | 56½ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | −⅛ |
| 29½ | 29⅞ | 1,900 | Am. Linseed | 30 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 29¾ | −⅜ |
| 55 | 55½ | 3,000 | Am. Locomotive | 54 | 56½ | 54 | 55¼ | −⅞ |
| 79⅞ | 80⅛ | 19,400 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 78¾ | 81⅛ | 78¾ | 80 | −⅞ |
| 59½ | 60 | 400 | Am. Steel F'dries | 59 | 60½ | 59 | 60½ | +2½ |
| 65⅝ | 66 | 1,300 | Am. Sumatra Tob. | 65½ | 66½ | 65½ | 65½ | −1 |
| 103½ | 104 | 1,000 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 103½ | 104¼ | 103⅝ | 104 | +⅝ |
| 157 | 158 | 700 | Am. Tobacco | 158 | 159⅞ | 157½ | 157½ | −1½ |
| 45½ | 46½ | 1,500 | Am. Woolen | 46¾ | 47 | 46 | 47 | +½ |
| 12⅞ | 13½ | 100 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +½ |
| 61½ | 61¾ | 13,000 | Anaconda Copper | 61½ | 62⅞ | 61⅛ | 61½ | −⅝ |
| 82½ | 83½ | 700 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 83⅞ | 84⅛ | 82½ | 82½ | −1 |
| 81 | 82 | 100 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf. | 81½ | 81⅞ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | −⅛ |
| 8 | 8¼ | 200 | At., Birm. & At. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | −⅝ |
| 100¼ | 100½ | 2,700 | At., Gulf & West I. | 98⅞ | 101 | 98⅝ | 100½ | +½ |
| 57½ | 59½ | 100 | At., Gulf & W. I. pf. | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | ... |
| 59½ | 59¾ | 13,400 | Baldwin Loco. | 57½ | 61½ | 57½ | 59⅝ | −¾ |
| 52⅝ | 53 | 3,900 | Baltimore & Ohio | 52⅝ | 53⅝ | 52½ | 52⅝ | +1 |
| 100¼ | .. | 100 | Barrett Co. pf. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| 100¼ | .. | 22 | Do., odd lot | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | ... |
| ⅞ | 1 | 100 | Batopilas Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 74⅝ | 74⅞ | 35,000 | Beth. Steel cl. B t.c. | 75 | 76⅝ | 74¼ | 74⅝ | −1¼ |
| 97½ | 98½ | 200 | Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +⅝ |
| 40⅝ | 43 | 1,100 | Bklyn Rapid Tran. | 41½ | 41½ | 41 | 41 | −½ |
| 95 | 100 | 100 | Brown Shoe pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | −3 |
| 110½ | 112 | 100 | Burns Brothers | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | −1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 19½ | 300 | Butte & Superior | 18⅞ | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | +1 |
| 37½ | 38½ | 200 | California Packing | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | −1 |
| 14 | 14¾ | 800 | California Petrol. | 15 | 15 | 14½ | 14¾ | −½ |
| 39⅛ | 41 | 900 | California Pet. pf. | 40 | 40¼ | 39½ | 40 | +½ |
| 138¾ | 139½ | 1,900 | Canadian Pacific | 139 | 140 | 139 | 139½ | +1½ |
| 41½ | 46 | 100 | Central Foundry pf. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | ... |
| 63 | 63¾ | 2,400 | Central Leather Co. | 62½ | 64¾ | 62½ | 63⅝ | +⅜ |
| 30 | 31 | 100 | Cerro de Pasco | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | +¼ |
| 101 | 105 | 5 | Cent. & So. Am. Tel. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | ... |
| 72 | 73½ | 1,100 | Chandler Motor | 71½ | 73¾ | 71½ | 72¼ | +1¼ |
| 51¼ | 51⅝ | 1,600 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 51½ | 52½ | 51½ | 51½ | +½ |
| 19½ | 20½ | 100 | Chi. Great West. pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... |
| 43 | 43⅞ | 1,600 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 42½ | 44 | 42½ | 43 | +¼ |
| 72 | 73 | 1,000 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 73⅞ | 73½ | 72⅞ | 72¾ | ... |
| 19 | 19½ | 1,700 | Chi., R. I. & P. t. c. | 18¾ | 19⅜ | 18¾ | 19½ | +½ |
| 59 | 59¼ | 600 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c. | 58¼ | 59 | 58¼ | 59 | +¼ |
| 48½ | 49 | 400 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c. | 48½ | 48¾ | 48½ | 48¾ | +1 |
| 15¼ | 16 | 2,100 | Chile Copper | 15½ | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 42½ | 600 | Chino Copper | 42¼ | 42⅞ | 42 | 42 | ... |
| 35 | 36 | 200 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +¼ |
| 32 | 32¾ | 600 | Columbia Gas & El | 31⅛ | 32¼ | 31⅛ | 32¼ | ... |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 6,600 | Corn Products Ref. | 30¼ | 31¼ | 30⅛ | 30½ | −½ |
| 55¼ | 55½ | 13,400 | Crucible Steel | 55½ | 57¼ | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | −1⅜ |
| 29½ | 30 | 2,000 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 29⅝ | 30½ | 29½ | 29½ | −½ |
| 79 | 80 | 100 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | −¼ |
| 106¾ | 109 | 100 | Delaware & Hudson | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | +½ |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 100 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | −⅝ |
| 35⅞ | 36 | 4,500 | Distillers' Secur. | 35 | 36¾ | 35 | 36 | −⅞ |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 100 | Dome Mines | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | −¼ |
| 14½ | 15 | 1,200 | Erie | 15¼ | 15½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | −¼ |
| 24 | 24½ | 400 | Erie 1st pf. | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | −⅜ |
| 19 | 19½ | 200 | Erie 2d pf. | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | −1 |
| 34 | 34½ | 400 | Gaston, W. & W. | 34 | 34 | 33⅝ | 34 | −½ |
| 170 | 175 | 100 | General Chemical | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | ... |
| 170 | 175 | 59 | Do., odd lot | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | ... |
| 129⅝ | 130¼ | 3,100 | General Electric | 128¾ | 130¾ | 128½ | 130¼ | +⅝ |
| 111 | 113 | 6,800 | General Motors | 110 | 113⅞ | 109¼ | 112 | −1½ |
| 36 | 39⅝ | 700 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 38½ | 39¾ | 38½ | 39 | ... |
| 76 | 77 | 300 | Granby Consol. | 76⅛ | 76½ | 76 | 76 | ... |
| 87 | 88 | 500 | Great Northern pf. | 86 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +1 |
| 25⅞ | 27 | 600 | G. N. ctfs. for o. p. | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | +¼ |
| 38⅞ | 39 | 300 | Greene-Cananea | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | −⅝ |
| 86 | 89 | 300 | Gulf States Steel | 86 | 87 | 86 | 87 | −1 |
| 43⅝ | 44 | 2,000 | Inspiration Copper | 43¾ | 44½ | 43¾ | 44 | ... |
| 7½ | 8 | 100 | Interboro Consol. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +¼ |
| 114 | 118 | 800 | Int. Harvester, N.J. | 118½ | 118½ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | +⅞ |
| 107¼ | 110 | 100 | Int. Harv., N.J., pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | ... |
| 23⅝ | 23⅞ | 27,100 | Int. Mer. Marine | 22 | 24½ | 22 | 23⅞ | +⅞ |
| 93⅝ | 93¾ | 85,200 | Int. Mer. Marine pf. | 89¼ | 94¼ | 88 | 93¾ | +4¼ |
| 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 1,100 | Int. Nickel | 27¼ | 27⅝ | 27 | 27¾ | +⅝ |
| 26 | 27 | 400 | Int. Paper | 26⅞ | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | +1⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 16 | 200 | Kansas City South. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅞ |
| 48½ | 50 | 200 | Kan. City South. pf. | 49⅝ | 50 | 49⅝ | 50 | +1¼ |
| 42¼ | 45 | 200 | Kelly Spring. Tire | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | ... |
| 32 | 32¼ | 4,500 | Kennecott Copper | 31¼ | 33 | 31 | 32⅝ | +⅝ |
| 75 | 75½ | 900 | Lackawanna Steel | 75½ | 76⅛ | 75¼ | 76 | ... |
| 55 | 56 | 100 | Lehigh Valley | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | +½ |
| 170 | 185 | 60 | Lorillard, (P.) Co. | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | ... |
| 57 | 58 | 100 | Maxwell M. 1st pf. | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +½ |
| .. | .. | 100 | Maxwell M. 2d pf. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +1¼ |
| 87⅝ | 87¾ | 83,100 | Mexican Petroleum | 85½ | 89 | 85½ | 87⅝ | +⅝ |
| 88½ | 90 | 100 | Mexican Petrol. pf. | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | +½ |
| 30⅞ | 31¼ | 800 | Miami Copper | 31¼ | 31½ | 31 | 31¼ | +¼ |
| 45½ | 45⅞ | 3,100 | Midvale Steel | 45 | 46¼ | 45 | 45⅝ | −⅛ |
| 4¾ | 5 | 800 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | ... |
| 21¼ | 21½ | 2,500 | Mo. Pacific | 20½ | 21⅝ | 20⅜ | 21¼ | +¼ |
| 42 | 42⅞ | 200 | Mo. Pacific pf. | 41½ | 42 | 41½ | 42 | +1 |
| 68 | 70 | 100 | Montana Power | 69½ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | +⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 29⅝ | 300 | Nat. Acme | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | +½ |
| 92 | 95 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | −6 |
| 109 | 130 | 190 | Nat. Biscuit pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ... |
| 15⅛ | 16 | 100 | Nat. Con. & Cable | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | +½ |
| 40½ | 41 | 2,500 | Nat. Enam. & S. | 40 | 42 | 40 | 41 | −⅜ |
| 18 | 18⅝ | 500 | Nev. Consol. Cop. | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | −⅞ |
| 119 | 120 | 100 | N. Y. Air Brake | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ... |
| 68½ | 69 | 1,400 | N. Y. Central | 68½ | 69¼ | 68½ | 68½ | ... |
| 103 | 103⅜ | 500 | Norfolk & Western | 103 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ | +½ |
| 81½ | 82 | 1,400 | Northern Pacific | 82 | 82¼ | 81¼ | 82 | +⅝ |
| 36½ | 36⅞ | 5,600 | Ohio Cities Gas | 35⅞ | 37½ | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | −¼ |
| 43¼ | 43⅞ | 400 | Ohio Fuel Supply | 43¾ | 44½ | 43⅜ | 44½ | +⅝ |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 100 | Ontario Mining | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4⅝ | −⅞ |
| 60 | 69 | 100 | Owens Bot. Mach. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | ... |
| 88 | 88½ | 200 | Pan.-A. P. & T. pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | +1 |
| 45⅞ | 46½ | 2,197 | Penn. Railroad | 45⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 | ... |
| 42½ | 43½ | 600 | People's Gas, Chi. | 42 | 43⅝ | 42 | 43 | +1 |
| 45 | 46 | 800 | Pittsburgh Coal | 46 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ | +1½ |
| 80 | 82 | 600 | Pitts. Coal pf. | 82 | 82¼ | 81 | 81 | +1 |
| 26⅞ | 27 | 8,400 | Pitts. & West Va. | 25¾ | 27¼ | 25¾ | 26⅝ | +½ |
| 63 | 64½ | 500 | Pitts. & W. Va. pf. | 63 | 64½ | 63 | 64½ | +1½ |
| 60½ | 61½ | 300 | Pressed Steel Car | 62 | 62 | 61½ | 61½ | +½ |
| 100 | 111½ | 200 | Pullman Co. | 112 | 112 | 110 | 110 | +2½ |
| 50 | 50½ | 2,500 | Railway Steel S. | 50 | 51¼ | 50 | 50 | −⅝ |
| 23 | 23¼ | 2,400 | Ray Con. Copper | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | +⅜ |
| 71⅞ | 72¼ | 12,000 | Reading | 71¼ | 73½ | 71¼ | 72 | −⅝ |
| 74⅞ | 75 | 9,100 | Republic I. & S. | 73¾ | 76¼ | 73⅝ | 75 | +⅛ |
| 95 | 96 | 200 | Republic I. & S. pf. | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 | ... |
| 74¾ | 75¾ | 800 | Royal D. tr. rts. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | ... |
| 10⅞ | 11 | 400 | St. L. & San F. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +¼ |
| 16½ | 16¾ | 100 | Seaboard A. L. pf. | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | −¼ |
| 145 | 146 | 200 | Sears, Roeb'k & Co. | 145½ | 145½ | 145 | 145 | +1 |
| 32¼ | 32¾ | 8,500 | Sinclair O. & R. | 31½ | 34 | 31¼ | 32⅝ | +⅝ |
| 38 | 40 | 100 | Sloss-Shef. S. & I. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... |
| 81⅛ | 82 | 1,100 | Southern Pacific | 81⅛ | 81⅝ | 81⅛ | 81¼ | +¼ |
| 22½ | 23 | 2,400 | Southern Railway | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | ... |
| 47⅞ | 48 | 6,800 | Studebaker Co. | 46 | 48¼ | 46 | 47½ | −1⅜ |
| 33 | 34½ | 1,000 | Superior Steel | 34¾ | 35½ | 34½ | 34½ | −1 |
| 13 | 13¼ | 300 | Tenn. Cop. & Chem. | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | ... |
| 143 | 144 | 7,600 | Texas Co. | 143 | 146 | 142¼ | 143 | −1 |
| 50¼ | 51 | 2,400 | Tobacco Products | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | ... |
| 111½ | 111¾ | 5,200 | Union Pacific | 110¾ | 113 | 110½ | 111½ | +⅛ |
| 92½ | 92¾ | 1,000 | United Cigar Stores | 92½ | 94¼ | 92½ | 92½ | −1½ |
| 118⅞ | 119⅞ | 400 | United Fruit | 116½ | 117¼ | 116½ | 117¼ | +¼ |
| 116 | 117 | 1,400 | U. S. Indus. Alcohol | 116 | 118 | 116 | 116 | −1 |
| 51½ | 53 | 700 | U. S. Rubber | 51 | 53 | 51 | 52½ | +½ |
| 94 | 95 | 100 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | ... |
| 90¼ | 90¼ | 107,500 | U. S. Steel | 89½ | 92 | 89½ | 90¼ | −1⅜ |
| 108⅞ | 109¼ | 700 | U. S. Steel pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ... |
| 80¾ | 81 | 7,700 | Utah Copper | 78½ | 82¼ | 78½ | 80¾ | +¼ |
| 11⅝ | 12 | 200 | Utah Securities | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | −⅜ |
| 36½ | 37 | 200 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 37 | 37 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | −⅞ |
| 7¾ | 8 | 200 | Wabash | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 39¾ | 40½ | 400 | Wabash pf. A | 39½ | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅝ | ... |
| 21½ | 22 | 300 | Wabash pf. B | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 14 | 15 | 300 | West. Pacific | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... |
| 52 | 55 | 400 | West. Pacific pf. | 52 | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 52⅛ | +1 |
| 87½ | 89 | 400 | West. Union Tel. | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | +1 |
| 39 | 39¼ | 2,200 | Westingh. E. & M. | 38⅝ | 39¾ | 38¼ | 39 | −1 |
| 8¼ | 8⅜ | 300 | Wheel. & L. E. | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¾ | +½ |
| 38 | 39⅞ | 100 | White Motors | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ... |
| 49½ | 50 | 500 | Wilson & Co. | 48¼ | 50¾ | 48¼ | 50⅝ | +2⅜ |
| 16⅝ | 17 | 11,300 | Willys-Overland | 16⅝ | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | −¼ |
| 76 | 77½ | 100 | Willys-Overland pf. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | +¼ |
| 112 | 116 | 100 | Woolw. (F. W.) Co. | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | ... |

## SECURITY REGULATION ON VOLUNTARY BASIS

### *Reserve Board Will Withhold Bills and Try Plan of Persuasion First.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—First efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate the issue of private securities will be on a voluntary basis. It was announced today that bills, now drafted, would be introduced in Congress and pressed for enactment only if the Government was unable to shut off capital expenditures for non-essential enterprises by moral persuasion and patriotic appeal.

A committee consisting of Paul M. Warburg, C. S. Hamlin and Frederick A. Delano, members of the Reserve Board, went to work today on plans for effecting voluntary regulation. The committee's recommendations probably will be submitted in about a week to the board and to Secretary McAdoo. Meanwhile hundreds of requests for specific approval of contemplated issues are held up, having been referred to the Board by Mr. McAdoo.

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Am. Oil | 17 | 18 |
| B. S. Gas | 7 | 8 |
| Begole | 50 | 75 |
| Bing. Min. | 9⅞ | 10 |
| Boston Ely | 65 | 75 |
| Bost. & M. | 42 | 48 |
| Butte & L. | 10 | 12 |
| Butte & D. | 18 | 20 |
| Bost. & Ar. | 1 | 2 |
| Calaveras | 1 | 1½ |
| Crown Res. | 18 | 22 |
| Con. Ariz. | 1⅛ | 2 |
| Cortez | 5 | 15 |
| Cham. Cop. | 6 | 7 |
| Chief Con. | 1⅛ | 2¼ |
| E. & B. B. | 2 | 2½ |
| Earl-Eagle | 4 | 6 |
| Fortuna | 5 | 7 |
| Gold Lake | 4 | 5 |
| Gola Cop. S. | 17 | 17¼ |
| Houghton | 50 | 75 |
| Homa Oil | 58 | 60 |
| Humboldt | 60 | 75 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Bloss. | 40 | 50 |
| Iron Cap. | 18½ | 18¾ |
| Jerome V. | 73 | 75 |
| La Rose | 35 | 40 |
| Majestic | 27 | 30 |
| Mex. Metals | 30 | 32 |
| Moj. Tung. | 7 | 8 |
| N. Baltic | 90 | 1.00 |
| Nat. Z. & L. | 20 | 23 |
| N. Cornelia | 16¼ | 17 |
| Nev. Doug. | 95 | 1.00 |
| Nixon Nev. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Oneco | 30 | 40 |
| Onondaga | 20 | 30 |
| Rey Herc. | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| Rilla | 1 | 2 |
| S.W. Miami, part paid | 75 | 1.00 |
| S.W. Miami, full paid | 1 | 1⅛ |
| U. V. Ext. | 36 | 37 |
| Victoria M. | 1⅜ | 1⅛ |
| Yukon Gold | 1⅜ | 2 |

## EARNINGS.

**Railroad.**

CHICAGO & ALTON—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. gross | $1,716,182 | $1,585,715 | *$130,467 |
| Net aft. taxes | 197,609 | 360,121 | 162,512 |
| Bal. for int. | 117,362 | 289,326 | 171,964 |
| 11 mos. gross | 18,887,283 | 16,228,709 | *2,658,574 |
| Net after taxes | 4,628,718 | 4,356,676 | *272,041 |
| Bal. for interest | 3,635,827 | 3,757,598 | 121,771 |

*Increase.

**Public Utility.**

DETROIT EDISON CO. for December—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. gross | $1,296,186 | $1,112,433 | *$183,753 |
| Net | 414,025 | 485,586 | 71,561 |
| Surp. aft. chgs. | 326,650 | 393,215 | 66,565 |
| 12 mos. gross | 12,279,925 | 10,066,786 | *2,213,139 |
| Net | 3,664,410 | 3,795,693 | 131,283 |
| Surp. aft. chgs. | 2,635,848 | 2,717,413 | 81,565 |

*Increase.

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4 @4½ | 6.25 | 5.75 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1918-'30 | 4½@5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1918-'28 | 4½ | 6.60 | 6.00 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4½ | 6.20 | 5.75 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1918-'23 | 4½ | 5.80 | 5.00 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| C., S. L. & N. O. | 1918-'24 | 5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1918-'29 | 5 | 6.50 | 5.75 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | 6.00 | 5.50 |
| Erie Railroad | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| Illinois Central | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1918-'23 | 5 | 5.80 | 5.00 |
| Michigan Central | 1918-'30 | 5 | 6.00 | 5.50 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. | 1918-'28 | 5 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1918-'22 | 5 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.75 | 6.00 |
| N. Y. Central | 1918-'32 | 4½@5 | 6.25 | 5.75 |
| Norf. & Western | 1918-'24 | 4½ | 5.70 | 5.00 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1918-'28 | 4½@6 | 6.75 | 6.00 |
| Penn. Gen. Fght. | 1918-'23 | 4 @4½ | 5.70 | 5.00 |
| St. Louis S. W. | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| Seaboard A. L. | 1918-'26 | 5 @6 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| Southern Pacific | 1918-'26 | 4½ | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Southern Ry. | 1918-'24 | 4½@5 | 6.75 | 6.00 |

### British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total reserve increased | £67,000 |
| Circulation decreased | 378,000 |
| Bullion decreased | 310,558 |
| Other securities increased | 1,617,000 |
| Public deposits increased | 1,617,000 |
| Other deposits decreased | 3,517,000 |
| Notes reserve increased | 1,944,000 |
| Government securities decreased | 95,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.57 per cent.; last week it was 19.71 per cent.

## MARKET AVERAGES.

### STOCKS.

**YESTERDAY'S RANGE.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 57.87 | 57.28 | 57.40 | + .11 |
| 25 industrials | 74.11 | 72.11 | 73.10 | — .33 |
| 50 stocks | 65.99 | 64.69 | 65.29 | — .11 |

**DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 17 | 65.99 | 64.69 | 65.29 | — .11 |
| Jan. 16 | 65.47 | 64.66 | 65.40 | + .78 |
| Jan. 15 | 64.96 | 64.12 | 64.62 | — .14 |
| Jan. 14 | 65.83 | 64.69 | 64.76 | — .96 |
| Jan. 12 | 66.01 | 65.42 | 65.72 | — .47 |
| Jan. 11 | 66.80 | 66.09 | 66.19 | — .68 |
| Jan. 10 | 67.15 | 66.16 | 66.87 | + .24 |

**MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.**

| Jan. | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 68.37 | Jan. 3 | 64.12 | Jan. 15 | 65.29 |
| 1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 84.71 | Jan. 31 | 85.21 |
| 1916 | 91.43 | Jan. 3 | 84.47 | Jan. 31 | 85.17 |
| 1915 | 64.68 | Jan. 22 | 60.07 | Jan. 2 | 62.27 |
| 1914 | 73.80 | Jan. 31 | 67.50 | Jan. 3 | 72.97 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 75.00 | Jan. 17 | 77.22 |
| 1912 | 78.68 | Jan. 3 | 75.66 | Jan. 31 | 76.62 |
| 1911 | 81.10 | Jan. 31 | 77.37 | Jan. 3 | 80.99 |

**YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.**

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 68.37 | Jan. 3 | 64.12 | Jan. 15 | 65.29 |
| †1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 85.99 | Jan. 11 | 87.65 |
| Full Years. | | | | | |
| 1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 57.43 | Dec. 20 | 65.88 |
| 1916 | 101.51 | Nov. 20 | 80.91 | Apr. 22 | 88.22 |
| 1915 | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 | 91.50 |
| 1914 | 73.80 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 | 60.20 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 68.09 | June 10 | 68.06 |
| 1912 | 85.82 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 78.20 |
| 1911 | 84.41 | June 26 | 69.57 | Sep. 25 | 77.60 |

### BONDS.

**DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 17 | 76.78 | —.03 | Jan. 9 | 76.98 | +.18 |
| Jan. 16 | 76.81 | +.01 | Jan. 8 | 76.80 | —.14 |
| Jan. 15 | 76.80 | —.22 | Jan. 7 | 76.94 | —.14 |
| Jan. 14 | 77.02 | —.11 | Jan. 5 | 77.08 | —.08 |
| Jan. 12 | 77.13 | —.03 | Jan. 4 | 77.16 | —.10 |
| Jan. 11 | 77.16 | +.18 | Jan. 3 | 77.26 | +.14 |
| Jan. 10 | 76.98 | | Jan. 2 | 77.12 | +.32 |

**YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.**

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 77.26 | Jan. 3 | 76.78 | Jan. 17 | 76.78 |
| †1917 | 89.47 | Jan. 18 | 88.63 | Jan. 2 | 89.47 |
| Full Years. | | | | | |
| 1917 | 89.48 | Jan. 20 | 74.24 | Dec. 20 | 76.80 |
| 1916 | 89.18 | Nov. 27 | 86.19 | Apr. 23 | 88.64 |
| 1915 | 87.62 | Mar. 24 | 81.52 | Jan. 2 | 86.67 |
| 1914 | 89.42 | Feb. 4 | 81.42 | Dec. 2 | 81.96 |
| 1913 | 92.81 | Jan. 10 | 83.45 | Dec. 18 | 86.84 |

*To date. †To corresponding date.

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### A Strange Market.

The peculiar conditions under which trading in securities was begun yesterday morning brought a host of market followers to brokerage offices early in the session, most of whom expected that prices would sell off sharply. After the strong recovery got under way, following the moderate decline at the start, many speculators acted as though they were mystified. The extraordinary order by the Fuel Administration was expected to cause declines in the earnings of corporations directly affected, but the stock market took small cognizance of this possibility. There were times when Mercantile Marine, Steel, Utah Copper, and certain other issues displayed the effect of substantial buying.

### Money Market Conditions.

With the view of relieving the pressure from the money market caused by the heavy withdrawal of Government funds, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York redeposited yesterday with the banks some of the money received by it in payment of the final Liberty Loan installment and sales of certificates of indebtedness. The notice of transfers to be made today was not withdrawn, however. Call money, which had ruled at 6 per cent. late Tuesday and all of Wednesday, eased off to 5½ per cent. yesterday, and closed at that figure. The so-called Money Committee held a meeting which lasted for more than an hour, and at its conclusion it was said that no definite action had been determined upon, but that the bankers had merely had "a general discussion" of the money market conditions.

### Liberty Loan Receipts.

Despite the fact that the final installment payment for the second Liberty Loan was due on Tuesday, some of the banks and trust companies in this district have not made their remittances. At the close of business yesterday about $1,400,000 was still outstanding. It was explained that some of the up-State institutions have delayed the payments to the Reserve Bank pending the receipt of payments from their customers. The irregularity of the mails has also operated against getting prompt returns from all banks.

### The Country's Money Stock.

According to figures compiled by the Treasury Department, the general stock of money in the United States on Jan. 1 this year amounted to $6,256,198,271, an increase of $1,244,152,754, compared with a year ago. The total of money in circulation on the first of the year was $5,120,424,908, an increase of $679,492,274 over Jan. 1, 1917. The per capita circulation, based on an estimated population of 105,006,000, is placed at $48.76. For the year the increase in population amounted to 1,719,000, while the per capita circulation figure increased $5.76.

### International Mercantile Marine Again

In the general uproar and confusion downtown yesterday a few people had time to keep their eyes on the remarkable behavior of the Marine stocks, which have been acting in a highly interesting manner lately. Marine preferred yesterday closed, after consistent strength all day, 5¾ points up from its lowest of the day, and with a net gain of 4¼ points. Rumors are increasing rather than diminishing with regard to Marine that "somebody knows something," and that something spectacular—nobody has yet definitely whispered just what—is going to come off before long. There was a similar crop of rumors last Fall before the Directors of the company decided to pay 10 per cent. on the preferred back dividend, and in that case they ran far ahead of the truth.

### Cosden & Co. Stock Dividend.

Cosden & Co., large producers and refiners of petroleum, have joined the ranks of corporations which have voted to conserve cash. The Directors yesterday announced that a stock dividend of 5 per cent. would be paid Feb. 1 in lieu of the usual quarterly disbursement of 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. extra. The statement issued after the meeting said that this action was taken "in view of the uncertainty of the present general situation in the whole country, interference with production and shipments of oil, due to cold weather and railroad congestion, and of the large and as yet unascertained excess profits tax to be paid within the first half of the year." The company's earnings, with December results estimated, were approximately $9,500,000 last year after interest and current debts had been met. The dividend will go to shareholders of record Jan. 23.

## CAN DELAY INCOME RETURNS

### Concerns Whose Accounting Methods Require It Will Get Extension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Extension of time for filing income tax returns after March 1 will be granted by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper in any case where it is demonstrated that the accounting difficulties of a business prevent completion before that time. This rule was disclosed today in regulations accompanying the tax return form for incomes of $3,000 or more. The forms will be ready for distribution by Saturday or Monday.

In making inventories, the regulations provide that returns may be made on the basis of cost or market value, whichever is lower, and requires an explanation of which basis is used. If real property or securities have been held since before March 1, 1913, the regulations require reporting of the estimated value on that date instead of the original cost, together with an explanation of the estimate.

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1918.

| | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | $4,090,000 | $5,703,500 | $4,712,500 |
| Year to date | 59,361,000 | 81,118,800 | 80,218,500 |

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid

| | |
|---|---|
| $40000 | 98.52 |
| 7000 | 98.54 |
| 26000 | 98.52 |
| 8000 | 98.56 |
| 10000 | 98.54 |
| 8000 | 98.52 |
| 20000 | 98.54 |
| 7000 | 98.52 |
| 46000c | 98.60 |
| 38000 | 98.52 |
| 8000 | 98.56 |
| 35000 | 98.54 |
| 4000 | 98.52 |
| 5000 | 98.54 |
| 34000 | 98.52 |
| 50000 | 98.56 |
| 6000 | 98.54 |
| 3000 | 98.56 |
| 6000 | 98.54 |
| 13000 | 98.52 |
| 1000 | 98.54 |
| 5000 | 98.52 |
| 2000 | 98.50 |
| 41000 | 98.52 |
| 2000 | 98.54 |
| 3000 | 98.52 |
| 4000 | 98.56 |
| 10000 | 98.58 |
| 75000 | 98.60 |
| 29000 | 98.52 |

$543000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s

| | |
|---|---|
| 16000 | 97.02 |
| 44000 | 97.00 |
| 12000 | 97.10 |
| 1000 | 97.12 |
| 10000 | 97.10 |
| 1000 | 97.12 |
| 5000 | 97.00 |

$89000

U S Liberty 2d 4s

| | |
|---|---|
| 15000 | 96.26 |
| 3000 | 96.24 |
| 1000 | 96.20 |
| 2000 | 96.22 |
| 20000 | 96.20 |
| 27000 | 96.14 |
| 10000 | 96.12 |
| 172000 | 96.10 |
| 1000 | 96.12 |
| 1000 | 96.14 |
| 20000 | 96.08 |
| 20000 | 96.12 |
| 33000 | 96.10 |
| 10000 | 96.12 |
| 10000 | 96.14 |
| 500 | 96.24 |
| 5000 | 96.14 |
| 10000 | 96.16 |
| 15000 | 96.18 |
| 1000 | 96.16 |
| 2000 | 96.18 |
| 10000 | 96.16 |
| 2000 | 96.18 |
| 10000 | 96.20 |
| 81000 | 96.18 |
| 5000 | 96.16 |
| 2000 | 96.14 |
| 2000 | 96.16 |
| 1000c | 96.10 |
| 1000 | 96.14 |
| 1000 | 96.20 |
| 5000 | 96.16 |
| 60000 | 96.20 |
| 9000 | 96.18 |
| 6000 | 96.20 |
| 10000 | 96.22 |
| 25000 | 96.20 |
| 500 | 96.24 |
| 6000 | 96.18 |
| 1000 | 96.20 |
| 12000 | 96.24 |
| 16000 | 96.22 |
| 11000 | 96.20 |
| 1000 | 96.24 |
| 43000 | 96.26 |
| 8000 | 96.22 |
| 2000 | 96.20 |
| 8000 | 96.24 |
| 5000 | 96.22 |
| 10000 | 96.24 |
| 25000 | 96.26 |
| 15000 | 96.24 |
| 16000 | 96.22 |
| 1000 | 96.20 |
| 5000 | 96.22 |
| 29000 | 96.20 |
| 2000 | 96.22 |
| 4000 | 96.24 |
| 4000 | 96.22 |
| 13000 | 96.20 |
| 1000 | 96.24 |
| 50000 | 96.26 |
| 1000 | 96.24 |
| 24000 | 96.26 |
| 8000 | 96.24 |
| 6000 | 96.22 |
| 2000 | 96.26 |
| 1000 | 96.24 |
| 39000 | 96.22 |
| 13000 | 96.20 |
| 51000 | 96.22 |
| 12000 | 96.20 |
| 11000 | 96.16 |
| 20000 | 96.18 |
| 25000 | 96.16 |
| 20000 | 96.14 |
| 1000 | 96.20 |
| 11000 | 96.18 |
| 66000 | 96.20 |

$1210000

### FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
18..... 95⅞
11..... 95⅝
Anglo-Fr 5s
13..... 88⅞
5..... 88¾
10..... 88⅞
3..... 88¾
16..... 88⅞
56..... 89
20..... 88⅞
10..... 89
CityofBord6s
6..... 85
10..... 85¼
18..... 85
1..... 85⅛
CityofLyons6s
15..... 85
CityofMars6s
20..... 85
6..... 85⅜
8..... 85
CityofParis6s
1..... 84
1..... 84¼
DomofCan5s, 1921
1..... 95¼
1931
1..... 92⅞
5..... 93
4..... 92⅝
French Govt temp 5½s
[illegible]
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
[illegible]
2d Ser, German stamp
[illegible]
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
[illegible]
5½s, 1918
[illegible]
5½s, 1919
[illegible]
new
21..... 99
10..... 98⅞
2..... 98¾
1..... 98⅞
4..... 98⅞
5..... 98⅞
5..... 98⅞
8..... 98⅞
1..... 98⅞
3..... 98⅞
5½s, 1921
43..... 93
6..... 93¼

N Y City 4½s, 1960
17..... 90
1964
1..... 90
1966
1..... 90
N Y City 4½s, Nov, 1957
1..... 96½
N Y City 4s, 1959
6..... 87
AlaskaGMines cvdeb6s,SerA
1..... 21
Alb&Susp3½s
3..... 74½
AmAgChdeb5s
2..... 91¼
10..... 91
5..... 91¼
AmSmelt&Ref temp 1st 5s
6..... 87
AmT&Tcoltr5s
9..... 91
2..... 91½
col 4s
2..... 82¼
conv 4½s
3..... 88½
Armour & Co 4½s
3..... 84½
5..... 84⅝
[illegible]
gold 4s
1..... 78
conv 4½s
5..... 78
5..... 78¾
2..... 78
ref 5s
1..... 80⅝
BethStlext5s
3..... 98¼
pur money 5s
1..... 80
6..... 80½
BRT5s,1918
1..... 96¼
2..... 96

CentLeather5s
10..... 95½
5..... 95¼
5..... 95⅜
Ches&Ohio gen 4½s
1..... 72
conv 4½s
8..... 66
1..... 65⅝
3..... 66
2..... 65⅞
8..... 65½
conv 5s
1..... 76½
5..... 76¼
Chi,Bur&Qy joint 4s
7..... 93
23..... 92⅞
Neb. ext 4s
5..... 91¼
C&Erie1st5s
1..... 92
Chi,M&StP4s, 1925
1..... 76½
1..... 77½
conv5s,SerB
1..... 80
ref 4½s
1..... 66½
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
11..... 65¼
[illegible]
1..... 83
Del&Hudcv5s
5..... 89
Den&RGcon4s
10..... 61
1..... 60½
81..... 61
1st & ref 5s
2..... 50⅝
DetUnitedRy con 4½s
1..... 70
Erie 1st gen 4s
25..... 50
conv4s,Ser A
4..... 43

conv4s,Ser B
11..... 43
2..... 42½
GenEl deb5s
9..... 98⅝
GranbyConsol conv 6, Ser A
25..... 91
stamped
50..... 91
GtNorref4½s
3..... 86¼
Hud&Man1st &ref5s,SerA
10..... 50½
10..... 50¾
adj inc 5s
9..... 15
IllCent4s,1953
2..... 74½
Ill Steel 4½s
1..... 82
Ind Steel 5s
1..... 96¼
Int R T 1st & ref 5s
22..... 80⅞
IntMerMar6s
45..... 93½
2..... 93⅝
1..... 94
50..... 93⅝
25..... 93⅞
41..... 94
[illegible]
1..... 56¼
4..... 56⅛
10..... 56
14..... 56¼
10..... 56⅛
2..... 56¼
NYCen deb6s
10..... 92⅞
2..... 93
gen 3½s
2..... 73
NY,Chi&StL deb 4s
4..... 61
NYG,EL,H&P pur money 4s
3..... 69¼

NY Ry ref 4s
1..... 49
adjust 5s
4..... 19
N Y Tel 4½s
2..... 86½
2..... 87
2..... 85⅞
3..... 86
No Pac 4s
9..... 83¾
12..... 84
Ore&Cal 1st 5s
10..... 93⅝
OrR&Ncon4s
3..... 80
Ore S L 1st 6s
5..... 104
1st con 5s
1..... 97
gtd ref 4s
6..... 82¼
OreWashRR& Nv1st&ref4s
7..... 71
PacGas&El 5s
3..... 79⅝
PRRgen4½s
14..... 91
7..... 91⅛
10..... 91
3..... 91¼
gtd3½s,Ser B
1..... 70
[illegible]
10..... 66⅝
62..... 66
8..... 66½
30..... 66
10..... 66¼
10..... 66½
10..... 66⅜
10..... 66⅝
adjust 6s
2..... 61
10..... 60⅝
income 6s
1..... 46⅝
SeabAirLref4s
1..... 54
adjust 5s
10..... 53

StP,M&M4½s
4..... 93¾
SinclairO&R 1stsf7s,w war
26..... 88
5..... 88¼
8..... 88⅞
So Pac col 4s
2..... 74
conv 4s
1..... 75½
conv 5s
16..... 86¼
11..... 86⅜
½..... 87½
1..... 86⅝
1..... 86¼
1st ref 4s
2..... 80¼
1..... 80⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
3..... 92½
gen 4s
13..... 59⅝
M&O col 4s
3..... 68¼
TennCopcv6s
5..... 90
TexCodeb6s
1..... 99⅞
3..... 99⅛
ThirdAvref4s
3..... 53
Un Pac 1st 4s
[illegible]
8..... 98⅞
5..... 98⅞
8..... 98⅞
1..... 99
1..... 98⅞
6..... 98⅞
VirgnRy1st5s
1..... 92¼
2..... 92⅛
1..... 92¼
1..... 92
1..... 92½
8..... 92
WnMaryland4s
5..... 60
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
4..... 93⅞

# BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r, 1930 | 96½ | 97½ |
| 2s, c, 1930 | 96½ | .. |
| 3s, r, 1918 | 99 | .. |
| 3s, c, 1918 | 99 | 99¾ |
| 3s, r, 1946 | 80 | .. |
| 3s, c, 1946 | 80 | .. |
| 4s, r, 1925 | 104¾ | 105½ |
| 4s, c, 1925 | 104¾ | 105½ |
| Pan 2s, r, 1936 | 96 | .. |
| Pan 2s, r, 1938 | 96 | .. |
| Pan 3s, r, 1961 | 80 | .. |
| Pan 3s, c, 1961 | 80 | .. |

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. | 75 | 85 |
| Ad Rumely | 11 | 12 |
| Do pf. | 25½ | 26½ |
| Ajax Rub. | 48 | 50 |
| Allis-Ch M pf. | 72½ | 74½ |
| Am Ag Ch. | 80 | 82 |
| Am B N. | 30 | 34½ |
| Do pf. | 42 | 45 |
| Am B Sug pf. | 82 | 88 |
| Am B S & Fdy | .. | 98 |
| Do pf. | 151 | 175 |
| Am C & F pf. | 106 | .. |
| Am Cit pf. | .. | 20 |
| Am Coal. | 41 | .. |
| Am Cot Oil. | 24⅞ | 26 |
| Do pf. | 71 | 81 |
| Am Exp. | 80 | 90 |
| Am H & L. | 11½ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 50½ | 53½ |
| Am Ice. | 10½ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 37⅞ | 41 |
| Am L pf. | 70 | 71 |
| Am Lo pf. | 96 | 97 |
| Am Malt. | 9 | 10¼ |
| Do 1st pf | 54 | 56 |
| Am S & R pf. | 105 | 105½ |
| Am Snuff. | 80 | 95 |
| Do pf. | 83 | 100 |
| Am Shipb. | 82⅞ | 94½ |
| Do pf. | .. | 93½ |
| Am Sug R. | 99⅞ | 102 |
| Do pf. | 108 | 111 |
| Am S Tob pf. | 86 | 88⅞ |
| Am T & C. | 50 | 60 |
| Am Tob pf | 96 | 97½ |
| Am W pf. | 92½ | 94 |
| Am Wr Pa pf. | 21¼ | 23 |
| Am Z pf. | 40¼ | 45 |
| Assets R. | ¾ | 1⅜ |
| Asso D G. | 10 | 15 |
| Do 1st pf. | .. | 54 |
| Do 2d pf. | 36 | 54⅞ |
| Assoc Oil. | 56 | 58 |
| Atl C L. | 89 | 91 |
| Bald L pf. | 96 | 98 |
| B & O pf. | 56½ | 57½ |
| Barrett Co. | 86 | 87¾ |
| B'ch Cr'k. | .. | 80 |
| Beth Steel. | 75¼ | 77 |
| Do pf. | 90 | 92 |
| B Un G. | 75 | 90 |
| Brown Sh. | 60 | 68 |
| Bruns Ter. | 6 | 7½ |
| B, R & P. | 80 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 110 |
| Burns Bros pf. | 105 | 110 |
| Bush Ter. | .. | 97 |
| But'k Co. | 10⅛ | 16 |
| Cal & Ar. | 64 | 68 |
| Can So. | .. | 54 |
| C, C & O. | .. | 26 |
| Do pf. | .. | 50 |
| Case (J I) pf. | 76 | 79 |
| C O & C. | .. | 60 |
| Cent Fdy. | 32 | 35 |
| Cent L pf. | 103 | 105 |
| C R R of N J. | 200 | 235 |
| Chi & Alt. | 8 | 10 |
| Do pf. | .. | 25 |
| C & E Ill pf. | .. | 5 |
| Chi Gt W. | 6 | 7 |
| C & N W. | 92½ | 93½ |
| Do pf. | 137 | 150 |
| Chi, St P, M & Om. | 70 | 80 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 130 |
| C, C, C & St L. | 26 | 29½ |
| Do pf. | .. | 80 |
| Cl & Pitts. | .. | 83⅞ |
| Clu-Peab. | 48½ | 50½ |
| Do pf. | 95 | 104 |
| Col & So. | 18 | 20 |
| Do 1st pf | 45 | 50 |
| Do 2d pf. | 40 | 51 |
| Comp T R. | 31 | 33 |
| Cons Coal. | 100 | .. |
| Cons Gas. | 87 | 88 |
| Con G, B. | 94 | 98 |
| C I C M. | 7½ | 10 |
| Cont Can. | 80 | 87 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 110 |
| Cont Ins. | 45 | 50 |
| Corn P R pf. | 90¼ | 91½ |
| Crex Carp. | 36 | 45 |
| Crip C C. | 20 | 30 |
| Do pf. | 20 | 30 |
| Cruc S pf. | 85½ | 87½ |
| C-Am Sug. | 147 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 94 | 100 |
| D & Co pf. | 95 | 97 |
| D, L & W. | 175 | 180 |
| D & R G. | 3½ | 6 |
| Det Ed. | 98 | 101 |
| Det U Ry. | .. | 90 |
| Dia Match. | 100 | 115 |
| D, S S & A. | 2½ | 3 |
| Do pf. | 5¼ | 7 |
| Elec S B. | 49½ | 53 |
| Elk H C. | 22 | 28⅞ |
| Do pf. | .. | 42 |
| Erie & P. | .. | 70 |
| F M & S. | 8⅞ | 13 |
| Do pf. | 29¼ | 30 |
| Fisher Bdy. | 20 | 34 |
| Do pf. | 71 | 80 |
| Gen Ch pf. | 102 | 104 |
| Gen Cigar. | 33 | 36 |
| Do pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Gen M pf. | 82¼ | 83 |
| G'drich pf. | 94 | 97⅞ |
| Gulf S S 1st pf. | 98 | .. |
| G, M & N. | 9 | 13 |
| Do pf. | 28 | 43 |
| Hartman. | 43 | 46 |
| Hask & B. | 34½ | 35 |
| Homestake. | 82 | 90 |
| Ill Cent. | 93 | 94 |
| Int-C pf. | 44¼ | 45 |
| Int Agric. | 11⅜ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 40 | 42½ |
| Int H Cor. | 60 | 65 |
| Do pf. | 95 | .. |
| Int N pf. | 90 | 99½ |
| Int Pa pf. | 75 | 95 |
| Do pf sta | 60 | 63 |
| Int Salt. | 54½ | 60 |
| Iowa Cent. | 2 | 5 |
| Isl C Coal. | .. | 75 |
| Jewel Tea. | 35 | 40 |
| Do pf. | 94 | 97 |
| K C, Ft S M pf. | .. | 68 |
| Kelly S T pf. | 75 | 79 |
| Kelsey Wh. | 26 | 30 |
| Do pf. | 80 | 89 |
| K & D M. | 2 | 7 |
| Do pf. | .. | 30 |
| K'gs Co El L & P. | 92 | 95 |
| Lacl Gas. | 80 | 90 |
| L E & W. | 8⅞ | 10½ |
| Do pf. | 17 | 25 |
| L R & T. | 14 | 14½ |
| Ligg & M. | 170 | 190 |
| Do pf. | 100½ | 102 |
| L-W Bisc. | 17 | 19⅞ |
| Do 1st pf | 80 | 84 |
| Do 2d pf. | 50 | 64 |
| Lorill'd Co pf. | 98 | .. |
| Louis & N. | 113 | 116 |
| M'kay Cos. | 70 | 75 |
| Do pf. | 57 | 59 |
| Man B'ch. | ½ | 2⅝ |
| Man Elev. | 95 | 100 |
| Max Mot. | 24¼ | 25 |
| M Dep Sts. | 46 | 52 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 111 |
| Mich Cent. | .. | 109 |
| M & St L. | 8½ | 9½ |
| M, St P & S S M. | 81 | 83 |
| Do pf. | 101 | 112 |
| Do l l. | 60 | 70 |
| Mo, K & T pf. | 8 | 9½ |
| Mon P pf. | 99 | .. |
| Mor & Es. | .. | 89 |
| N, C & St L. | 110 | 120 |
| N C & S. | 56⅞ | 68 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Nat En pf. | 93 | 98 |
| Nat Lead. | 43½ | 45 |
| Do pf. | 99 | 103 |
| Nat Rys of M 1st pf. | .. | 21 |
| Do 2d pf. | 4½ | 6½ |
| N O, T & Mex. | 18 | 20 |
| N Y, C & St L. | 14 | 18½ |
| Do 1st pf | 48 | 67 |
| Do 2d pf. | 42 | 46 |
| N Y Dock. | 12½ | 19 |
| Do pf. | 37 | 46 |
| N Y, L & West | .. | 123 |
| N Y, N H & H. | 29 | 30 |
| N Y, O & West. | 18 | 20 |
| Norf So. | 20 | 24 |
| Norf & Wn pf. | 76 | 85 |
| North Am. | 43 | 45 |
| N W Tel. | .. | 60 |
| Nova S S. | 65 | 68 |
| Owens B M pf. | 105 | .. |
| Pac Coast. | 40 | 45 |
| Do 1st pf | 68 | 90 |
| Do 2d pf. | 58 | 80 |
| Pac Mail. | 24 | 25 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 120 |
| P T & T. | 15 | 19 |
| Do pf. | .. | 96 |
| Peo & E. | 4 | 7 |
| Pere Marq. | 12 | 18 |
| Do pr pf. | 50 | 55 |
| Do pf. | 30 | 37 |
| Pierce-A, ex div. | 31 | 35 |
| Do pf. | 87 | 90 |
| Phila Co. | 25½ | 27 |
| Pett-Mull. | 28 | 32 |
| Do 1st pf | 95 | 100 |
| P, C, C & St L. | 50 | 65 |
| P, Ft W & C. | .. | 159½ |
| Pitts S pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Pond C C. | 17 | 19½ |
| Pr Stl Car pf. | 94 | 98 |
| P S, N J. | 99 | 100 |
| Ry Stl Spr pf. | 91 | 98 |
| Rdg 1st pf. | 35 | 40 |
| Do 2d pf. | 36 | 41 |
| St L S F pf. | 22 | 26½ |
| St L S F, C & E I ctfs. | .. | 5 |
| St L S W. | 20 | 25 |
| Do pf. | 30 | 39¾ |
| Sav Arms. | 55 | 60 |
| Saxon Mtr. | 7½ | 9 |
| Seab A L. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Sears-R pf. | 116 | 120 |
| Shat Ariz. | 16 | 17 |
| So P R S. | 150 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 103 | 112 |
| So Ry pf. | 56½ | 57 |
| St'd Mill. | 82 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 80 | 93 |
| Studeb Co pf. | 91 | 97 |
| Stutz Mtr. | 38 | 40½ |
| Sup Stl 1st pf. | 93 | 98½ |
| Tex Pac. | 13½ | 16 |
| T P L Tr. | 123 | 168 |
| Third Av. | 17 | 19 |
| Tide W O. | 175 | 180 |
| Tob P pf. | 88 | 91 |
| T, St L & West. | 2 | 10 |
| Do ctfs. | 4 | 7 |
| Do pf. | 5 | 11 |
| Do pf c. | 8 | 14 |
| Tran & W. | 38 | 40 |
| T C R T. | 62 | 67 |
| Do pf. | .. | 125 |
| Und Type. | 94¼ | 103 |
| Do pf. | 108⅞ | 112 |
| U B & P. | 65 | 73 |
| Un Pac pf. | 69½ | 73 |
| U Alloy S. | 36⅞ | 38 |
| Un Cig Sts pf. | 102 | 115 |
| Un Drug. | 68 | 70 |
| Do 1st pf | 47 | 48 |
| Do 2d pf. | 75 | 79 |
| Un Dyew'd | 58 | 61 |
| Un P'board. | 15 | 18 |
| U Rys Inv. | 5 | 6 |
| Do pf. | 12 | 14 |
| U S C I P. | 11½ | 13⅞ |
| Do pf. | 43 | 47⅞ |
| U S Exp. | 15 | 17½ |
| U S Ind A pf. | 92 | 97 |
| U S R & I. | 10 | 13 |
| U S Smelt. | 43 | 44 |
| Do pf. | 43 | 45 |
| Va-Car Ch pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Va I, C & Coke | 52 | 54 |
| W F Exp. | 81 | 85 |
| West Md. | 12⅛ | 13⅜ |
| Do 2d pf. | 20 | 30 |
| W E & M 1st pf. | 55 | 65 |
| W & L E pf. | 17 | 20 |
| W & Co pf. | 93 | 100 |
| Wis Cent. | 36 | 40 |
| W'w'th (F W) pf. | 114 | 121 |
| Wor Pump. | 35 | 35¼ |
| Do pf, A. | 86 | 88 |
| Do pf, B. | 58 | 61 |

# SHORT TERM NOTES

**Government and Municipal Loans.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. For. Sec. | 5 | Aug., 1919 | 96⅛ | 96⅝ | 7.90 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | May 15, '20 | 94 | 95 | 7.65 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | May, 1918 | 98¾ | 99½ | 6.50 |
| City of Que. | 5 | Aug., 1920 | 93 | 96 | 6.75 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1919 | 95 | 95¼ | 8.80 |
| Fr'chGov.con. | 5½ | Apr., 1919 | 96 | 96¼ | 8.20 |
| Gov. of N. F. | 5 | July, 1919 | 90 | 96 | 7.00 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 100 | 104 | 4.90 |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 92 | 96 | 6.50 |
| Russian Gov. | 6½ | July, 1919 | 47 | 50 | .. |
| Russian Gov. | 5½ | Dec., 1921 | 40 | 44 | .. |
| Do rubles | 5½ | Feb. 15, '26 | 86 | 89 | .. |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 99¼ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |

**Company Issues.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. P. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 90 | 96 | 7.00 |
| Am. T. & T. | 6 | Feb., 1919 | 99 | 99⅛ | 6.75 |
| Am. Thread | 4 | Jan., 1919 | 96½ | 97 | 5.65 |
| Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P. | 6 | July, 1919 | 95 | 98 | 7.00 |
| B. & O. R. R. | 5 | July, 1918 | 99¾ | 100 | 5.00 |
| B. & O. R. R. | 5 | July, 1919 | 98 | 98½ | 6.15 |
| Beth S. Corp. | 5 | Feb. 15, '19 | 97 | 97⅝ | 8.10 |
| B. R. T. | 5 | July, 1918 | 96⅞ | 97¼ | 10.50 |
| C. B. & Q. | 4 | July, 1921 | 93¼ | 93⅝ | 5.80 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 6 | Sep., 1918 | 98 | 98½ | 8.00 |
| Can. Northern | 6 | Sep. 2, '18 | 98 | 99¼ | 7.00 |
| Can. Pac. R. | 6 | Mar. 2, '24 | 97⅝ | 98¼ | 6.30 |
| Cub.-Am. Sug. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | 5.85 |
| Curt A. & M. | 6 | Jan. '18-22 | 90 | 96 | .. |
| Del. & Hud. | 5 | Aug., 1920 | 97¼ | 98 | 5.90 |
| East. P. & L. | 5 | Mar. 1, '18 | .. | 99½ | 5.50 |
| Erie R. R. | 5 | Apr., 1919 | 93½ | 94½ | .. |
| Fed. Sug. R. | 5 | Jan., 1920 | 93 | 96 | 7.10 |
| Gen. Elec. Co. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 99¼ | 99½ | 6.30 |
| Gen. Elec. Co. | 6 | July, 1920 | 99½ | 99¾ | 6.25 |
| Gen. Rubber | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 97½ | 97⅞ | 7.50 |
| Gt. A. & P. | 6 | June, 1921 | 96 | 100 | 6.00 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1918 | 95 | 98 | 7.00 |
| Gt. Nor. Ry. | 5 | Sep., 1920 | 97 | 97¼ | 6.00 |
| Hocking Val. | 6 | Nov., 1918 | 98½ | 99¼ | 6.80 |
| Int. Harvest. | | Feb. 15, '18 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 4.15 |
| Kan. C. Ry. | 5½ | July, 1918 | 97 | 99 | 7.50 |
| K. C. Ter. Ry. | 4½ | Nov. 15, '18 | 97¼ | 98⅝ | 5.80 |
| K. C. Ter. Ry. | 4½ | July 19, '21 | 94 | 98 | 5.00 |
| Louis. G. & E. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Mich. C. R. R. | 5 | May, 1918 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | 5.75 |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1919 | .. | 90 | .. |
| Morgan & W. | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 98½ | 100½ | 4.50 |
| N. Y. C. R. R. | 5 | Sep., 1919 | 96½ | 97¼ | 7.10 |
| N.Y., N.H. & H. | 5 | Apr. 15, '18 | 94½ | 95½ | .. |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 15, '21 | 95½ | 96½ | 6.10 |
| P. S. C., N.J. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 95½ | 97 | 8.70 |
| Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co. | 5 | Feb. 1, '19 | 90 | 92 | .. |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Mar. 2, '19 | 96⅝ | 97¼ | 8.10 |
| United Fruit | 5 | May, 1918 | 99⅝ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Utah Sec. Cor. | | Sep. 15, '22 | 83 | 85 | 10.50 |
| Win. R. Arms. | 5 | May, 1918 | 97⅝ | 98¾ | 13.50 |
| W. V. T. & E. | 6 | May, 1919 | 96½ | 98½ | 6.75 |
| Win. E. Ry. | 6 | Jan. 15, '18 | .. | 100 | 6.00 |

## DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Payable. | Holders of Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 2½ | SA | Mar. 1 | Jan. 19 |
| Do pf. | 2 | SA | Mar. 1 | Jan. 19 |
| Cities Service | ½ | M | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Do | ¾ | stock | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Do pf. | ½ | M | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Cosden & Co. | 5 | stock | Feb. 1 | Jan. 23 |
| Ft. W. P. & L. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| P'tland G. & C. pf. | 1½ | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 22 |
| Procter & Gamble | 5 | Q | Feb. 15 | Jan. 25 |
| Sinclair Oil & Ref. | $1.25 | Q | Feb. 28 | Jan. 31 |

### The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Gold in hand increased | 1,611,000 |
| Silver in hand decreased | 237,000 |
| Notes in circulation increased | 79,712,000 |
| Treasury deposits decreased | 108,449,000 |
| General deposits increased | 160,097,000 |
| Bills discounted decreased | 69,893,000 |
| Advances decreased | 11,879,000 |

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This issue is followed by the Preferred and Common Stock of the Wabash Railway Company, having a present market value of over $31,000,000.

Surplus earnings of the Wabash Railway for the twelve months ending October 31, 1917, over taxes, interest on bonds, equipment obligations and all charges (in spite of the increased cost of operation) are over $6,000,000.

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# BOTTOM ALMOST OUT OF COTTON MARKET

## Dramatic Recovery After $10 a Bale Loss Shows Inherent Strength.

## NET LOSS 64 TO 76 POINTS

### March Heaviest Sufferer—Trading Here Sees One of Wildest Days in Its History.

The order of the Fuel Administration declaring fourteen additional holidays in the industrial districts came very close to knocking the bottom out of the cotton market yesterday. The inherent strength of the market, however, asserted itself, and, in fact, no better demonstration could have been asked of how little prevailing high prices of cotton are due to speculation and how thoroughly they are the response to undeniable economic facts. None the less, the market went through one of the wildest days of its history.

Opening prices at the call were, in the case of January, 137 points, or nearly $7 a bale, and in the case of March 102 points, below Wednesday's close, with later months in proportion. This was due to scaling January and March, as a tentative bidding figure, down to 30 cents flat, and the moment the gong sounded it became clear that not even these drastic reductions were adequate to meet the panic of the speculators, who immediately began offering every delivery in huge blocks all down the line.

March was the heaviest sufferer, apparently on the theory that the full effects of the production restrictions would not be felt until that month. Before long that month was selling 202 points, or more than $10 a bale, below Wednesday's close. Later deliveries profited by the concentration on March, and scaled off only 53 to 85 points. Then the turn came as suddenly as the drop.

It was perfectly clear to the trade that this huge break in prices was not justified even by the most pessimistic interpretation of the coal order, and was, in fact, solely due to the panic of the speculative element. Consequently the trade buyers hung back until the selling rush had subsided, and promptly stepped in to avail themselves of an unexampled opportunity for bargains. It looked as though the fourteen days' compulsory restriction was in reality little, if any, worse than the restriction to which the trade had in any case reconciled itself as a result of the already existing shortage, and the demand for cotton was consequently as real as ever.

The market at once responded and came back with a whoop. Such a dramatic turn of events has seldom been seen on the floor. Before noon a great part of the early losses had been wiped out and the market was booming. The short sellers of the morning made haste to cover and supplemented the trade demand, so that all except about 30 or 40 points of the loss was regained. Still, so violent a change precluded an immediate return to equilibrium, and during the remainder of the day prices oscillated very uncertainly. Toward the last the tone weakened again, and the close was from 64 to 76 net points off, and barely steady.

It was noticed that Southern spot holders showed almost complete indifference to the break and Southern spot markets followed it but little, closing unchanged to 50 points lower. It is felt likely that mills on Government contracts are almost certain to win at least partial exemption from the closing order, and some observers feel that in the long run the Government's unexpected move may clear the air and the ultimate position of the industry be better than was expected three or four days ago. Exports yesterday were 100 bales, with a total of 2,247,027 bales for the season, against 3,487,997 a year ago.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 30.00 | 31.00 | 30.00 | 30.63@30.65 | 31.37 |
| February | 30.70 | 30.70 | 30.70 | 30.89 .. | 31.08 |
| March | 30.00 | 30.60 | 29.00 | 30.29@30.33 | 31.02 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 30.00 .. | 30.70 |
| May | 29.50 | 30.28 | 29.35 | 29.95@29.98 | 30.65 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | 29.79 .. | 30.43 |
| July | 29.55 | 29.95 | 29.55 | 29.66@29.70 | 30.30 |
| August | 29.50 | 29.50 | 29.45 | 29.44 .. | 30.08 |
| October | 28.50 | 28.51 | 28.15 | 28.18@28.20 | 28.90 |
| December | 28.26 | 28.26 | 28.18 | 28.01 .. | 28.77 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 75 points lower at 31.80c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 31.25c; Savannah, 31.25c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

| | Yesterday. Bales. | Last Wk. Bales. | Last Yr. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 15,548 | 15,578 | 24,074 |
| Exports | 100 | 18,867 | 2,207 |
| Exports, season | 2,247,027 | 2,174,038 | 3,487,997 |
| Port stocks | 1,390,128 | 1,355,489 | 1,460,377 |
| Interior receipts | 14,000 | 22,800 | 22,883 |
| Interior shipments | 17,000 | 20,121 | 23,986 |
| N. Y. arrivals | 8,832 | 2,063 | 40,780 |
| N. Y. stocks | 141,308 | 139,824 | 156,558 |

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 7 points lower at 23.44d; good middling 7 points lower at 22.82d. Sales 3,000. American 2,000. Imports 5,000; American 1,000. Futures opened quiet unchanged to 4 points lower. Closed easy at a net decline of 23 to 39 points. January, 23.33d; February, 23.17d; March, 22.80d; April, 22.60d; May, 22.39d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Wednesday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 7.00 | .. | 7.00 | .. |
| Spelter | .. | 8.25 | 8.00 | 8.25 |
| Antimony | 13.75 | 14.00 | 13.75 | 14.00 |
| Quicksilver | $115.00 | $125.00 | $115.00 | $125.00 |
| Aluminium | *36.00 | 38.00 | *36.00 | 38.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 X foundry | 33.00 | 34.00 | .. | 34.25 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s | d | Wednesday. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 295 | 0 | 0 | 295 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 291 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 29 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 0 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, Inc., is sending out to members of the association a circular letter on Government operation of the railroads.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., at its annual meeting yesterday, elected the following officers: President, George W. Lawrence; Vice President, Stephen H. Dorr; Treasurer, Furman T. Nutt, Jr. Members of the Board of Managers, to serve two years—Walter F. Blake, Edward F. Diercks, Manuel E. Rionda, Thorleif S. B. Nielsen, Leopold S. Bache, and Clarence J. Housman; to serve one year, Augustus M. Walbridge, John W. Edmonds, and Charles J. Walter.

Paul Armitage of Douglas, Armitage & McCann, and Harry F. Turtle of Turtle Brothers have been elected Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company.

Wallace L. Durant, manager of the statistical department of William Morris Imbrie & Co., has been elected Assistant Secretary of the National Thrift Bond Corporation.

Devitt, Tremble & Co. are offering $450,000 first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds of the Penelac Coal Company, due March 1, 1924.

Bonbright & Co. have issued a new edition of their booklet containing quotations as of March 1, 1913, of more than 600 public utility securities. These quotations are of value to those who owned prior to that date any of the securities in the list and sold them during 1917 in making out their income tax reports.

The Bellefonte Central Railroad and the De Long Hook and Eye Company have passed their regular dividends. The latter has been paying 2 per cent. quarterly, while the Bellefonte Central rate has been 50 cents half yearly.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company stockholders have voted to increase capital stock from $2,250,000 to $3,000,000 by issuance of $750,000 stock at par, stockholders to be entitled to subscribe to one new share for every three now held.

James Simpson, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, has been appointed Director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank for three years, and has also been made Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Directors of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company at a meeting yesterday elected Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, a Director and appointed H. P. Campbell a Vice President.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The Government snow map showed the most extensive snow covering of the Winter. Practically the entire Winter wheat crop is now protected by a great blanket of snow which extends from the Canadian border into the Southern States, including part of Texas. Advices from Canada indicated a fairly liberal surplus for export, and it is thought that shipments from Argentina will be enlarged. Receipts at Western points were again small, and traffic conditions have not been materially improved.

Rye market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.97, cost and freight, New York.

## CORN.

The impression prevailed in the corn trade that the sweeping regulations regarding the use of fuel will in the long run work out to the benefit of the corn market as far as moving corn from the country is concerned. At least, it was thought the drastic action on the part of the Fuel Administration will help to solve the traffic problem and should facilitate the handling of freight. Some concern was expressed regarding the operation of the leading Exchanges, but reports last night from the West said that there was no intention of closing, and that business would go on as usual with reduced heat in order to conserve the coal supply. The local cash market was steady; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.77; No. 3 mixed at $1.72, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn at $2, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1.27⅝ | 1.27⅛ | 1.27⅝ | 1.27⅝ | .. |
| March | 1.25⅛ | 1.25⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| May | 1.24⅝ | 1.24⅛ | 1.24½ | 1.24⅛ | 1.02⅛ |

## OATS.

The oats market was slightly easier early on further talk of prospective large receipts, but prices soon rallied and closed firm with net gains of ¼c to ⅝c. A good demand developed and prices were sustained by strength in Winnipeg and firmness in the cash position. Some doubt was expressed regarding the probability of farmers selling their oats freely until they have marketed their soft corn, especially if the loss of corn promises to be large. The local cash market was unsettled with a strong undertone; natural quoted at 98c to $1 and clipped white at 98c to $1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 79⅛ | 78½ | 78⅞ | 78⅝ | .. |
| March | 78 | 77⅝ | 77⅞ | 77⅝ | .. |
| May | 76¼ | 75¼ | 76 | 75⅝ | 59⅛ |

## PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but lard was distinctly firmer, while ribs and pork were steady. There was a somewhat better demand for lard, and advices from the West intimated that the buying was the result of expectations of further Government purchases. Hog receipts were again small and prices at the yards were higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Friday, 16,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 16,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 24.85 | 24.75 | 24.85 | 24.72 | 15.92 |
| May | 25.12 | 24.90 | 25.05 | 24.95 | 16.32 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 24.17 | 24.00 | 24.10 | 24.10 | 15.12 |
| May | 24.57 | 24.37 | 24.50 | 24.45 | 15.52 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 45.15 | 46.45 | 46.55 | 46.40 | 30.60 |
| May | 45.90 | 45.70 | 45.80 | 45.70 | 29.87 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was entirely nominal, but the undertone was steady to firm, and final bids were net unchanged to 10 points higher. The spot situation was comparatively strong, and there was a general absence of selling pressure. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 20.25 | 20.20 |
| January | .. | .. | 20.15@20.50 | 20.15 |
| February | .. | .. | 20.20 .. | 20.20 |
| March | .. | .. | 20.20 .. | 20.15 |
| April | .. | .. | 20.20 .. | 20.15 |
| May | .. | .. | 20.30 .. | 20.20 |

## COFFEE.

The local coffee market developed unexpected strength during yesterday's session. The Brazilian markets were easier, but offers here were small and readily taken. There was renewed buying for outside account, and the technical position of the market presented a firmer aspect. First prices were 3 to 5 points higher and values continued to work upward, closing slightly below the top but with net gains of 9 to 19 points. The local cash market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8½c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | .. | .. | 7.84@7.87 | 7.75 |
| February | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.94@7.97 | 7.85 |
| March | 8.17 | 8.00 | 8.14@8.16 | 7.97 |
| April | .. | .. | 8.24@8.26 | 8.06 |
| May | 8.38 | 8.20 | 8.34@8.36 | 8.15 |
| June | .. | .. | 8.44@8.46 | 8.25 |
| July | 8.57 | 8.47 | 8.54@8.55 | 8.35 |
| August | .. | .. | 8.62@8.64 | 8.44 |
| September | 8.75 | 8.55 | 8.71@8.73 | 8.54 |
| October | .. | .. | 8.78@8.80 | 8.61 |
| November | .. | .. | 8.85@8.87 | 8.69 |
| December | 8.94 | 8.80 | 8.92@8.94 | 8.76 |

## SUGAR.

The market for raw sugar was steady and unchanged at 4.985c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to 6.005 for centrifugal. Trading was considerably less active, only 5,000 bags of Porto Ricos and 3,000 bags of San Domingoes being reported by the committee, with no sales of Cubas at all.

In refined prices were listed at 7.45c for fine granulated, but very little business was going on, the lack of coal now being the principal disturbing factor. It was said there was enough sugar on hand for all refiners to work on, and that as soon as coal could be secured refineries would start up and the situation should show considerable improvement at the end of this month or the beginning of next. The announcement by the Fuel Administrator caused considerable comment in the trade, but it was generally believed that as sugar is a foodstuff, it would not be included in the plants that would be closed.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,076 packages. Prices held steady to firm on all grades of fresh creamery, with supply barely equal to current needs; in fact, secondary grades are hardening a little. Storage creamery offered sparingly and feeling strong. Renovated in sellers' favor. Ladles and packing stock firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 53½@54c; extras, 92 score, 53c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 49@52½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 45@48½c; thirds, 42@44c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, [illegible]c; extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 50@54c; seconds, 46@49½c; creamery, held, firsts, 46@46½c; seconds, 43½@45½c; thirds, 41@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 52@52½c; good to prime, 48@51c; common to fair, 41@47c; renovated, extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 41½@42½c; lower grades, 39@40½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38½@39c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 37½@38c; lower grades, 35@37c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 8,802 cases. There is an extreme scarcity of fresh gathered eggs; supply is lighter than experienced in this market for many years. Prices of choice stock are practically at holders' say-so. Where definite sales have been made at fixed prices some further advance has been realized. The market closed unsettled, with values not clearly defined, and dealers who were short of stock were obliged to pay whatever price holders asked. There is a continued fair movement in storage eggs. Values are irregular and unsettled, chiefly owing to the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Food Administration. The natural market is higher, and sales are being made at the further advance quoted, although some holders are hesitating about accepting as much money as buyers stand ready to pay. Nearby white eggs cleaning up better at firm prices. Some further sales of California whites at 72c, and another car expected this afternoon may bring more. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 70@71c; extra firsts, 69c; firsts, 67@68c; seconds and poorer, 60@66c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 50c; firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 46@47c; lower grades, 43@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 74@75c; ordinary to good, 70@73c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@73c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 68@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 71@73c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 66@71c.

# FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

**Chamberlain's Statement Jan. 12, 1918.**

| Cash action. | Corporate Stock and Tax Notes. | Revenue Bonds and Bills. | Special Revenue Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding Dec. 31, 1917 | $23,047,000.00 | $39,080,400.00 | $11,000,000.00 |
| Net increase | 750,000.00 | 9,250,000.00 | *250,000.00 |
| Outstanding Jan. 12, 1918 | $23,797,000.00 | $48,330,400.00 | $10,750,000.00 |
| Cash balance | 5,756,790.71 | | |
| Net obligation | $18,040,209.29 | | |

*Decrease.

To Assist Investors in the Preparation of Income Tax Reports

We have prepared a revised edition of

Quotations of Public Utility Securities as of March 1, 1913

The Income Tax Law provides in effect that the market price on March 1, 1913, shall be used as a basis for determining the profit or loss resulting from the sale of securities which were purchased prior to March 1, 1913.

*Copy of this book may be had on request*

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
London Paris

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CALL or write to-day for our January Investment List, describing a widely diversified variety of sound bonds, in $1,000 and $500 denominations, to net 6%. Ask for

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ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
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City of Louisville, Ky., issues
Offerings desired
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*Members New York Stock Exchange.*
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**Public Utility Bonds & Stocks**
Trading Department.
**John Nickerson, Jr.**
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

**Southern Pacific Railroad Company**
**First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL & ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1936:

Notice is hereby given that (in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company, and National Trust Company, Limited, Trustees) sealed tenders of bonds of the above described issue for account of the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-eight dollars and Twenty-three cents ($37,338.23) are hereby called for, and will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than January 23rd, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all tenders.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, January 2nd, 1918.

**MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY**
**First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.**

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Four Thousand Four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and 15 cents ($4,457.15) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, February 4, 1918, on and within thirty days, after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 11, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of MERMELSTEIN & MISCHEL was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Harry Mermelstein having sold his interest to Joseph Mischel, who assumes all firm obligations. Jan. 15, 1918. MERMELSTEIN & MISCHEL, 1,724 Amsterdam Av.

THE ST. CLAIR NATIONAL BANK, located at Freedom, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. R. ROSS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

**American Graphophone Company.**
Preferred Dividend No. 79.

A dividend (No. 70) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable February 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WOODROP, Treasurer.

**OIL**
The Kansas Fields have shown wonderful developments in 1917

We have prepared a booklet giving much information on this subject, with list of the principal companies operating in that State.

*If interested we shall be glad to send this on application.*

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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

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Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
**Metropolitan Trust Co.**
60 Wall Street

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**THE PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.**

New York, January 15, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

PHILLIP BEROLZHEIMER
JOSEPH J. BACH
JOHN C. EISELE
H. P. GOLDSCHMIDT
WALTER E. MEYER
HENRY L. MOSES
ALFRED S. ROSSIN
EDWARD S. ROTHCHILD
JACOB SPERBER
WILLIAM B. WALKER
EDWARD WISE

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Edward S. Rothchild was re-elected President and Mr. Joseph J. Bach was re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier.
WM. J. BROWN
L. B. PULLMAN
LOUIS K. HYDE
SAMUEL BERGSON
WALTER FERENS
HENRY C. SIEGEL
HAROLD W. ESTLER
} Assistant Cashiers.

**LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.**
NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Incorporated, called to be held at the office of the Corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and if two-thirds in amount of the stock of the corporation then outstanding should vote in favor of such proposition, to take such other and further action as might be necessary or proper to dissolve such corporation in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, was duly held, pursuant to such call, and was duly adjourned to the 19th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

ALFRED GREGORY, Secretary.

**INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

**Alabama Mineral Land Company.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held in the City of New York, at No. 22 William Street, Room 20, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at twelve o'clock M.

EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 9th day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Seal) (Signed) A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

*Now Ready*
**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN BLANKS**
*for*
**Incomes in Excess of $3,000**

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has just approved the blank form for Income Tax returns on individual incomes in excess of $3,000. A copy of this blank (Form 1040 revised) may be obtained at our offices.

A representative of the Internal Revenue Bureau is located in the office of The National City Company and is co-operating with the experts in our War Tax Department.

This Department will be glad to aid you in making your income tax return and in clearing up your income tax problems.

*There will be no charge for this service.*

The War Tax Department supplements the various departments in this Company which are making a study of specific classes of securities. Through these departments The National City Company will be glad to submit offerings of securities, or to make timely suggestions regarding investment problems.

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*Bonds* *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

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*New European Office*

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas has opened a branch in Barcelona which will handle collections, letters of credit, transfers of money and all other banking matters in Spain.

This new office, with the one already established in Paris, provides exceptional service in Europe for American business.

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| | | Price to Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| $122,000. | Beaumont, Texas, Wharf 5s, due Nov. 1, 1927 to 1956, inclusive | 5% |
| $69,000. | Dade County, Fla., Causeway 5s, due Oct. 1, 1947 to 1954, inclusive | 5% |
| $101,000. | Pinellas County, Fla., Road & Bridge 5s, due Jan. 1, 1946 | 5.15% |
| $36,000. | Miami, Fla., School Dist. 6s, due July 1, 1937 | 5.15% |
| $23,000. | Bolivar County, Miss., Road & Bridge 5¼s, due Sept. 1, 1934 to 1936 | 5.50% |
| $24,000. | Chase City, Va., Funding 5½s, Nov. 1, 1946 | 5.50% |
| $11,000. | Erwin, Tenn., Paving 6s, due April 10, 1926 and 1937 | 6% |

*Detailed descriptions on request. Write for our pamphlet*
"QUICK RECKONING INCOME TAX TABLE"

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK**
**130 EAST 15TH STREET**
**January 2, 1918**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

**BANKERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Bankers Commercial Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Wall St., New York City, on the 28th of January, 1918, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. A. BOWER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SAFETY MACHINERY CORPORATION, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 2-10 West 23rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, January 16th, 1918.
SAFETY MACHINERY CORPORATION.
By HARRY FRANKEL, Secretary.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of RUDOLPH & CO. was dissolved, Abraham Rems having sold his interest to M. RUDOLPH, who assumes all firm obligations.

M. RUDOLPH,
A. REMS.

**Wm. McDermott**
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
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CITY OF TORONTO 4s, 1922
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
SASKATCHEWAN 5s, 1932
SPOKANE & INLAND EMPIRE 5s, 1926
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS
WISCONSIN EDISON 6s, 1924
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## OWES $3,500 TO VANDERBILT

### Bankrupt Tailor Suggests That Debt Might Represent Loan to Inventor.

Robert Byars, a tailor, of 35 West Forty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court yesterday, naming as two of his creditors Cornelius Vanderbilt, to whom he confessed a debt of $3,500, and F. De Piles, who is really Baron Fritz von Piles, now interned on Ellis Island under suspicion of being a dangerous German spy, who is a confessed creditor for $133.

H. C. Farwell, Mr. Vanderbilt's private secretary, said last night that he could not understand how Byars could possibly owe so much money to Mr. Vanderbilt. Byars occupies a small part of the building in West Forty-fourth Street, which Mr. Vaderbilt owns, at a rental of something like $50 a month.

Byars, in a brief and guarded talk, suggested that perhaps Mr. Vanderbilt had loaned the money to him to advance the interests of an inventor of a machine gun. Byars would not enter into details. He said his assets were $488 and his liabilities $8,829.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; little change in temp.; gentle w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; little change in temp.; miderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; little change in temp.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. Light snow in n. e.; Sat. fair; little change in temp.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri.; snow near Lake Superior; Sat. fair; little change in temp.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Snow flurries in n. e.; Sat. fair; little change in temp.

Ark., Okla.—Fri. fair, continued cold; Sat. fair, warmer.

Texas—Fri. fair, not much change in temp.; Sat. fair, warmer in n.

Ill., Wis., Mo., and Kan.—Fair and continued cold Fri.; Sat. fair, with slowly rising temp.

Minn., Iowa, N. and S. Dak., Neb.—Fair and continued cold Fri.; Sat. increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temp.

## UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, registered, 1930 | 96½ | 97¼ | 3s, conversion, 1947 | 84 | 88 |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 96½ | 97¼ | 4s, registered, 1925 | 104½ | 105¼ |
| 2s, coupon, '38, reg | 96½ | 97¼ | 4s, coupon, 1925 | 104½ | 105¼ |
| 3s, registered, 1918 | 99 | 100 | 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 96 | 97 |
| 3s, coupon, 1918 | 99 | 100 | 3s, Panama, '61, reg | 82 | 86 |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | 84 | 88 | 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 82 | 86 |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | 84 | 88 | | | |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s July, 1967 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s Nov., 1954 | .. | 80 | .. |
| 4½s June, 1965 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s May, 1954 | 77 | 79 | .. |
| 4½s Mar., 1963 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s Nov., 1955 | .. | 80 | .. |
| 4½s Nov., 1957 | 96 | 96¼ | 96 | The following are quoted on a percentage basis: | | | |
| 4½s May, 1957 | 96 | 96¼ | 96 | 4½s 1918-1923 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4¼s Mar., 1960-30 | 89½ | 90½ | 89½ | 4½s 1924-1931 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s April, 1960 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ | 4¼s 1921-1923 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s Mar., 1964 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ | 4¼s April, 1920 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s May, 1962 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ | 4¼s 1918-1919 | 4.90 | | 4.90 |
| 4¼s Sept., 1960 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ | 3½s 1940-1953 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s May, 1959 | 86½ | 87¼ | 86¾ | 3½s 1930-1959 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1958 | 86½ | 87¼ | 86¾ | 3½s 1922-1929 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s May, 1957 | 86½ | 87¼ | 86¾ | 3½s 1919-1921 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1956 | 84½ | 86 | 84½ | 3s 1940-1953 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1955 | 84½ | 86 | 84½ | 3s 1926-1930 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1936 | 89 | .. | 89 | 3s 1918-1925 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s May, 1919 | 98½ | .. | 98½ | | | | |
| 4s Nov., 1918 | 99 | .. | 99 | | | | |

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

| Sales | | High. | Low. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Am. Light & Traction | 210 | 208½ | 208 | 212 |
| 250 | Cities Service pf | 74 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74¼ |

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power | 14 | 16 | Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Adiron. Elec. Power pf. | 68 | 70 | Miss. River Power | 9 | 12 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 88 | 91 | Miss. River Power pf. | 83 | 86 |
| Am. Gas & Electric pf. | 40 | 41 | Northern Ohio Electric | 25 | 30 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 88 | 93 | Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Am. Power & Light | 45 | 50 | North. Ont. L. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 70 | 75 | North. Ont. L. & P. pf. | 54 | 59 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 25 | 30 | Northern States Power | 60 | 63 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 58 | 63 | North. States Pow. pf. | 86 | 88 |
| Am. Water W. & Elec. | 4¾ | 5½ | Northern Texas Electric | 47 | 52 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 60 | 63 | Northern Tex. Elec. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Am. W. W. & E. partic. | 9 | 12 | Ozark Power & Water | 35 | 45 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 25 | 27 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 33¾ | 34½ |
| Carolina P. & L. pf. | 92 | 94 | Pacific Gas & Elec. pf. | 82¼ | 83¼ |
| Cities Service | 212 | 215 | Pine Bluff 7% pf. | 96 | 98 |
| Colorado Power | 22 | 24 | Pub. Service Sec. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 95 | 100 | Puget S. T., L. & P. | 9 | 12 |
| Columbus Electric pf. | 75 | 80 | Puget S. T., L. & P. pf | 40 | 45 |
| Com. Power, Ry. & L. | 31 | 33 | Ry. & L. Secur. pf. | 80 | 85 |
| Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf. | 62 | 65 | Republic Ry. & Light | 21 | 23 |
| Conn. Power pf. | 85 | 90 | Republic Ry. & L. pf. | 54 | 57 |
| Consumers' Power pf. | 80 | 90 | Sierra Pac. El. pf. | 59 | 64 |
| Dayton Power & Lt. pf. | 78 | 81 | Southern Cal. Edison | 80 | 82 |
| Duluth Edison | 75 | 80 | South. Cal. Edison pf. | 93 | 95 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 50 | 55 | Standard Gas & Elec. | 6 | 8 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. pf. | 75 | 80 | Stand. Gas & Elec. pf. | 22 | 23 |
| El Paso Electric | 94 | 97 | Tampa Electric | 102 | .. |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 87 | 92 | Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow. | 2 | 3 |
| Electric B. & S. pf. | 88 | 92 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 10 | 12 |
| Electric Properties | 55 | 60 | Texas Power & L. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Empire Dist. Elec. pf. | 84 | 89 | Tri-City Ry. & L. pf. | 82½ | 85 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 5 | 10 | U. G. Improvement | 80 | 89½ |
| Federal L. & Trac. pf. | 20 | 40 | United Light & Rys. | 27 | 30 |
| Galveston-Hous. Elec. | 18 | .. | United L. & Rys. pf. | 61½ | 63 |
| Galveston-Hous. El. pf. | .. | 68 | Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf | 82 | 84 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 280 | 300 | West. P. Ter. & W. P. | 10 | 15 |
| Gas & Elec. Secur. pf. | 93 | 98 | W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf. | 50 | 65 |
| Idaho Power 7% pf. | 98 | 100 | West. Penn. P. pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Int. M.-Ry., L. & P. pf. | 95 | 98 | Western Power | 9 | 11 |
| Interstate Electric | 35 | 40 | Western Power pf. | 40 | 45 |
| Interstate Electric pf. | 90 | 95 | Yadkin Riv. Power pf. | 98 | 100 |

Bonds.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Water 6s, '20 | 97 | 98½ | Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s | 67 | 69 |
| Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s | 61 | 65 | Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22 | 80 | 85 |
| Appalach. Power 5s, '41 | 70 | 75 | New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51 | 94 | 96 |
| Carolina P. & L. 5s | 89 | 92 | N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31 | 75 | 80 |
| Central P. & L. 1st 6s | 95 | 98 | Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26 | 90 | 94 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s | 95 | 98 | Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41 | 87 | 87½ |
| Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 90 | 95 | Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s | 82 | 87 |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 65 | 70 | Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939 | 100½ | 102 |
| Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 | 97 | 100 | Omaha & C. B. 5s | 80 | 90 |
| Conn. Power 5s, 1963 | 85 | 90 | P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31 | 95 | 100 |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942 | 90 | 98 | Portland Gen. Elec. 5s | 99 | 101 |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s | 100½ | 101½ | Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Power 6s, 1919 | 97 | 98½ |
| Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922 | 89 | 92 | Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19 | 95 | 96¾ |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s | 85 | 90 | Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45 | 94 | 96 |
| East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s | 95 | 100 | So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39 | 89 | 92 |
| East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s | 85 | 90 | Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953 | 85 | 92 |
| El Paso Elec. col. 5s | 87 | 93 | U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25 | 111 | 113 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46 | 74 | 76 | Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32 | 73 | 78 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25 | 85 | 95 | Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26 | 93 | 90 |
| Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s | 97 | 100 | United Util. cv. 6s, '43 | 93 | 98 |
| Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44 | 93 | 96 | Utah Securities 6s | 83½ | 84½ |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38 | 80 | 90 | Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s | 95 | 98 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946 | 97½ | 99 | Western Power 1st 5s | 96 | 98 |
| Middle W. U. 6s, '25 | .. | 99 | West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s | 91½ | 93½ |
| Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s | 99¼ | 100 | West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46 | 89 | 92 |
| | | | Wis. Edison 6s, 1924 | 90 | 93 |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Arun. S. & G. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 24 | Elkhorn | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 30 | Con. Coal | 105 | 105 | 105 | 183 | Houston Oil | 50¾ | 49½ | 50¾ |
| 142 | Con. Power | 97 | 96 | 97 | 42 | Do pf | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 8,460 | Cosden | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 33 | Mt. Ver. pf. | 72½ | 72 | 72 |
| 127 | Do pf | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | 102 | M. & M. Tr. | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 597 | Davidson | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 120 | W., B. & A. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |

Bonds.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 | Con. P. 6s. nts. | 96 | 95¾ | 96 | $1,000 | Ral. & G. 5s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1,000 | C. & Co. 6s, A. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 2,000 | Un. Ry. 4s | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1,000 | Do 6s, B. | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 8,000 | Do 6s, nts. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1,000 | Kirb. Lum. 6s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | | | | | |

BOSTON.

Mining.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | Am. Zinc | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | Mayflower-Old Colony | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Ahmeek | 81 | 78 | 81 | 45 | Mohawk | 59 | 58½ | 59 |
| 100 | Alaska | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 20 | Nipissing | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 50 | Allouez | 50 | 50 | 50 | 145 | North Butte | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 430 | Ariz. Com'l | 12⅝ | 12 | 12½ | 50 | Old Dom | 43½ | 43 | 43 |
| 10 | Anaconda | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 35 | Pond Creek | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 5 | Centennial | 14 | 14 | 14 | 62 | Quincy | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 240 | Cop. Range | 46 | 45 | 45½ | 25 | Shannon | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 360 | Davis-Daly | 5 | 5 | 5 | 200 | Super. & Bos. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | East Butte | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 10 | Trinity | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 25 | Franklin | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 150 | Tuolumne | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Granby | 76 | 76 | 76 | 135 | U. S. Smelt. | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 50 | Greene | 39 | 39 | 39 | 147 | Do pf | 44½ | 43½ | 44½ |
| 100 | Hedley Gold | 12 | 12 | 12 | 25 | Utah Con | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 100 | Indiana | 90c | 90c | 90c | 25 | Utah Cop | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 31 | *Isle Royale | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 151 | Utah Metals | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Lake | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | | | | | |

Railroads.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bos. & Alb. | 125 | 124 | 125 | 42 | Fitchb'g pf | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 10 | Bos. & Me. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 119 | New Haven | 29 | 28½ | 29 |
| 6 | Bos. & Prov. | 168½ | 168½ | 168½ | 10 | Old Colony | 96 | 95 | *95 |
| 13 | Chi. Jnctn. & S. Y. pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 | 44 | West End | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| | | | | | 10 | Do pf | 48 | 48 | 48 |

Miscellaneous.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | Am. Agr. Ch. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 10 | N. E. Tel | 98 | 96 | 96 |
| 52 | Do pf | 91 | 89 | 89 | 79 | Swift | 128 | 127 | 127 |
| 33 | Am. Sug. pf. | 108½ | 108 | 108½ | 26 | Torrington | 48½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 674 | Am. T. & T. | 104¾ | 103 | 104 | 10 | *United Drug 1st pf | 50 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | Am. Wool. pf. | 92¾ | 92 | 92¾ | 1 | Do 2d pf | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 250 | A., G. & W. I. | 101 | 99 | 100 | 380 | United Fruit | 118 | 115½ | 118 |
| 50 | Do pf | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 109 | United Shoe | 42⅝ | 42 | 42⅝ |
| 19 | *Edison | 137 | 137 | 137 | 25 | Do pf | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 61 | Gen. Elec., ex rights | 130⅝ | 129 | 130 | 8,870 | Ventura Oil | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 15 | Mass. Gas | 79 | 79 | 79 | 41 | West. Union | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 5 | NovaSco. Stl. | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | |

Bonds.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | A. T. & T. 4s | 83 | 83 | 83 | $6,000 | Lib. 3½s | 98.50 | 98.00 | 98.10 |
| 3,000 | Swift 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 3,500 | Do. 4s, cv. | 97.00 | 96.50 | 96.30 |
| 5,000 | U. Fruit 4½s | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 31,000 | Do 2d 4s | 96.50 | 96.00 | 96.20 |
| 1,000 | West. Tel. 5s | 89 | 89 | 89 | | | | | |

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | Am. Ship | 87 | 87 | 87 | 29 | Qu. Oats pf. | 98½ | 98 | 98½ |
| 160 | Booth Fish. | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | 60 | Sears-Roe | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 15 | Chi. Pn. Tool | 48 | 48 | 48 | 150 | Stewart-W. | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 75 | C. Rys., Ser. 2 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | 233 | Swift & Co. | 128 | 127 | 128 |
| 27 | Com. Edison | 104½ | 104 | 104 | 735 | Union Carb. | 51½ | 50 | 50½ |
| 160 | Dia. Match | 106 | 105 | 106 | 200 | U. Paper Bd. | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 10 | H., S. & M. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 1,015 | Wilson | 50¾ | 48 | 50 |
| 110 | Hartman | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 10 | Do pf | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 50 | Lindsay Lt. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 110 | Haskell & B. | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 25 | Mont. Wd. pf. | 106 | 106 | 106 | | | | | |

Bonds.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 | City Ry. 1st 5s | 86 | 85 | 86 | $2,000 | Met. Elev. Ry. ext. 4s | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 2,000 | Chi. Rys. 5s, B | 52 | 52 | 52 | 10,000 | Swift 1st 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2,000 | Chi. Tel. 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 1,500 | Lib. 3½s | 98.20 | 98.20 | 98.20 |
| 1,000 | Com. Ed. 1st 5s | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 6,500 | Do 1st 4s | 97.00 | 97.00 | 97.00 |

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | Am. Gas | 82 | 80 | 80 | 10 | Phila. Co | 27 | 26⅛ | 27 |
| 110 | Bald. Loco | 60⅛ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 167 | Phila. Elec | 26 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 65 | Gen. Asph. pf. | 50 | 47 | 47 | 874 | Phil. R. T. t. c. | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 90 | Ins. N. A. | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 50 | Phila. Trac. | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1,425 | L. Sup. Cor. | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | 495 | Ton. Belm't. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 56 | Lehigh Nav. | 62½ | 62 | 62 | 25 | Union Trac. | 41½ | 41 | 41 |
| 22 | Lehigh Val. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 11 | Un. Gas Im. | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 35 | North. Cent. | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 30 | York Ry. pf. | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 133 | Pa. R. R. | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 | | | | | |

Bonds.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | A. G. & E. 5s | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | $16,000 | Lib'ty 3½s | 98.50 | 98.50 | 98.50 |
| 1,000 | Bald. Loco. 1st 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 6,000 | Do 2d 4s | 96.22 | 96.22 | 96.22 |
| 5,000 | City 4s, '46 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 1,000 | Do 1st 4s | 96.90 | 96.90 | 96.90 |
| 6,000 | K. Tel. 1st 5s | 90 | 89½ | 89½ | 5,000 | Pa. con. 4½s | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2,000 | L. V. gen. 4s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 9,000 | Ph. El. 1st 5s | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5,000 | Do con. 4½s | 90 | 90 | 90 | | | | | |

## TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere: *

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 87 | 95 | 87 | MacAndrews & F. | 175 | 190 | 175 |
| Do pf. | 85 | 95 | 85 | Do pf. | 93 | 98 | 93 |
| Conley Foil | 200 | 250 | 200 | P. R.-Am. Tobacco | 155 | 175 | 155 |
| J. S. Young | 130 | 150 | 130 | Do scrip | 115 | 125 | 115 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 106 | 100 | R. J. Reynolds | 375 | 425 | 375 |
| | | | | Do pf. | 100 | 108 | 100 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Initial prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were generally the lowest. The sensational coal conservation order of National Fuel Administrator Garfield came upon Wall Street with dramatic suddenness and brought about an opening market decline, but a sharp recovery in prices ensued. The undertone of strength displayed, in fact, surprised many operators who had expected serious unsettlement on the news of a drastic curtailment of industry.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Allis-Chalm. | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 100 | Midvale Steel | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 310 | Am. Can | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 530 | Mo. Pacific | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21 |
| 30 | Am. C. & F. | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 30 | Nat. E. & S. | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| 30 | Am. Linseed | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 10 | N. Y. Cent. | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 280 | Am. Loco | 56⅛ | 55 | 55⅛ | 50 | North. Pac. | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 1,250 | Am. S. & R. | 81 | 79 | *80 | 20 | Pennsylvania | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 10 | Am. Woolen | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 90 | Ry. St'l Spgs. | 51⅛ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ |
| 900 | Anac. Cop | 62⅞ | 61 | 61⅞ | 50 | Ray Copper | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ |
| 680 | Bald. Loco | 61 | 58¼ | 59¾ | 1,450 | Reading | 73⅛ | 71⅛ | 72⅛ |
| 320 | Balt. & Ohio | 53⅝ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 410 | Rep. I. & S. | 75⅝ | 73⅞ | 74⅞ |
| 3,210 | Beth. St'l B. | 76⅛ | 74⅝ | 74⅛ | 100 | Sinclair Oil | 33⅛ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| 10 | Do pf. rcts. | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 330 | Studebaker | 48 | 46⅝ | 47⅛ |
| 20 | B'klyn R. T. | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 200 | Tob. Prod. | 51⅛ | 50 | 51⅛ |
| 10 | Butte & Sup. | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 530 | Union Pac. | 113 | 110⅞ | 111⅞ |
| 120 | Cal. Petrol. | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 50 | Un. Cig. St. | 93 | 92⅛ | 93 |
| 270 | Cent. Leather | 64⅞ | 62⅛ | 64⅛ | 50 | U. S. Ind. A. | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| 280 | C., M. & St. P. | 44 | 42⅛ | 43 | 10 | U. S. Rubber | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 10 | Col. F. & I. | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 28,060 | U. S. Steel | 92 | 89 | 90⅛ |
| 510 | Corn Prod. | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 570 | Utah Copper | 82 | 78⅝ | 80⅞ |
| 2,510 | Crucible St'l | 57 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 270 | Willys-Over. | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 10 | CubaCaneSu. | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | | BONDS. | | | |
| 460 | Dist. Secur. | 36⅝ | 35 | 36 | $1,400 | Liberty 3½s | 98.52 | 98.52 | 98.52 |
| 290 | Erie | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | 1,600 | Do 1st 4s | 97.12 | 97.00 | 97.10 |
| 10 | Do 1st pf. | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 2,700 | Do 2d 4s | 96.24 | 96.14 | 96.14 |
| 300 | Gen. Motors | 112 | 109⅝ | 111½ | | MINING STOCKS. | | | |
| 20 | Goodrich Co. | 39½ | 38¾ | 39½ | 1,875 | Atlanta | .11 | .10½ | .11 |
| 130 | Inspir. Cop. | 44⅛ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 400 | Florence | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ |
| 10 | Interb. Con. | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 300 | Gold. Con. | .43 | .43 | .43 |
| 20 | Do pf. | 45 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 250 | Iron Blos. | .45 | .45 | .45 |
| 1,420 | Int. Mer. M. | 24⅝ | 23 | 23⅞ | 1,100 | Jumbo Ex. | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| 5,550 | Do pf. | 94¼ | 88¾ | 93⅝ | 1,000 | Kewanas | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ |
| 10 | Kan. Cy. So. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 600 | Man. Con. | .12½ | .12 | .12½ |
| 140 | Kenne. Cop. | 32⅝ | 31¼ | 32¼ | 200 | Portland | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| 20 | Lack. Steel | 76 | 76 | 76 | 300 | Ton. Ext. | 1.87½ | 1.87½ | 1.87½ |
| 1,980 | Mex. Petrol. | 89 | 85⅝ | 87⅝ | 500 | Wh. Caps. | .57½ | .57½ | .57½ |
| 30 | Miami Cop. | 31⅜ | 31¼ | 31¼ | | | | | |

## CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 | ‡Aetna Expl. | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 200 | N. Y. Tran. | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17¼ |
| 300 | Br.-Am. Tob., coupon | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 1,800 | ‡Prud. Pict. | 6¼ | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| 100 | ‡Car L. & P. | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 7,000 | Smith M. T. | 1¼ | 1 1/16 | 1 1/16 |
| 3,500 | Chev. Motor | 112 | 106 | 112 | 500 | Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1,600 | ‡Cuprite Sul. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1,500 | Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs. | 13/16 | 13/16 | 13/16 |
| 725 | ‡Elec. Gun | 3/16 | 3/16 | 3/16 | 700 | U. S. S'ship. | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 170 | Emer. Phon. | *4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 3,000 | ‡Un. Motors. | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 400 | ‡Int. Trad. | 1⅛ | 15/16 | 1⅛ | 3,000 | ‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | Key. T. & R. | 13 | 13 | 13 | | | | | |
| 100 | Mar. of Am. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | | | | | |
| 300 | N. A. P. & P. | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | | | | |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Anglo-Am. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 51 | Std. Oil, N. J. | 545 | 535 | 535 |
| 1,000 | Do rights | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 170 | Std. Oil, N. Y. | 272 | 265 | 267 |
| 42 | Std. Oil, Cal. | 237 | 232 | 233 | | | | | |

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | †‡Am. Oil | 19 | 18 | 19 | 7,000 | †‡Midwest | 107 | 103 | 107 |
| 9,500 | †‡Am. Ventu. | 11 | 9 | 10 | 1,000 | ‡ Do pf | 1 1/16 | 1¼ | 1 1/16 |
| 1,200 | ‡Barn't O. & G. | 1 1/16 | 1 1/16 | 1 1/16 | 650 | ‡Midw. Ref. | 107 | 104½ | 105 |
| 100 | ‡Blk. Diam'd | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 1,200 | †Min. Wells | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 20,000 | †‡Bos.-Wyo. | 25 | 24 | 24 | 1,500 | †‡N. W. Oil | 60 | 58 | 60 |
| 15,000 | ‡Cos. & Co. | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7 | 2,300 | †‡Okla. Oil | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 500 | ‡ Do pf | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 2,000 | †‡ Do pf | 14 | 13½ | 14 |
| 7,800 | ‡Crown Oil | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 1/16 | 2,500 | Okla. P. & R. | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 4,200 | Cumb. P. & R. | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 300 | Okmulgee | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 500 | ‡Elk'd O. & G., (a pros.) | ¼ | ⅛ | ¼ | 2,000 | †Omar O. & G. | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| 400 | ‡Esmeralda | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | 2,200 | †‡Overland | 18½ | 17 | 18½ |
| 200 | ‡Federal Oil | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 800 | ‡Pan Am | 47 | 45 | 46 |
| 500 | ‡Glenrock | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 500 | ‡Penn.-Ky. | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 400 | ‡Hanover | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 173,000 | †‡Queen Oil | 76 | 69 | 76 |
| 5,800 | ‡Houston Oil | 51¼ | 49 | 49⅝ | 12,000 | ‡Red Rock | ⅞ | 13/16 | 13/16 |
| 100 | ‡Int. Petrol. | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 6,000 | ‡Rice Oil | 7/16 | ⅜ | 7/16 |
| 2,200 | ‡Isl'd O. & T. | 3⅝ | 2¾ | 3⅝ | 215 | Savoy Oil | *8½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 4,000 | Kenova Oil, (a pros.) | ⅛ | 3/32 | 3/32 | 1,000 | Sequoyah | 11/16 | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 3,500 | Met. Petrol. | 9/16 | ½ | 9/16 | 500 | ‡Victoria Oil, new stock | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Al.-Br. C. M. | 9/16 | ½ | 9/16 | 1,000 | †‡Kewanas | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 7,300 | †‡Atlanta | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 400 | ‡Kirk. Porph. G. M., Ltd. | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2,500 | Big L. Cop. | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1 | 1,000 | La Rose C. | 5/16 | 5/16 | 5/16 |
| 17,000 | †Bos. & M. | 46 | 41 | 46 | 700 | Mason Val. | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 300 | ‡Brad. Cop. | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | 4,000 | ‡Mon. Chief. | 5/16 | 3/16 | 3/16 |
| 600 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs. | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 2,000 | †‡Moth. Lode | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1,200 | Butte Det. | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 4,000 | †‡Nat. Leas. | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 4,600 | †‡Caledonia | 52 | 51 | 52 | 3,500 | †‡N. Z. & L. | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| 1,000 | ‡Cal. & Jer. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 20 | Nev. Ophir | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | Can. Cop. | 2 1/16 | 2 | 2 | 1,800 | ‡N. Cornelia | 16¾ | 16 | 16½ |
| 3,500 | †Cashboy | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 100 | N. Y. & H. Ros. | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 17,000 | †‡Cerb. Sil. M. & M., (a p.) | 97 | 88 | 96 | 1,200 | ‡Nicklas M. | 46 | 44 | 46 |
| 200 | ‡Coco R. M. | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 3,800 | ‡Nixon Nev. | 1 1/16 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 1,500 | C. Ariz. Sm. | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2,300 | †‡Pole St. C. | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 1,300 | ‡C.-Home | 28 | 27 | 27 | 1,900 | †Port. C. C. | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 300 | ‡Copp. Val. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,800 | †‡Prov. Min. | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| 500 | Cress. C. G. | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 200 | ‡Ray Her. M. | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 1,000 | Dun.-Ar. C., (a prosp.) | ¾ | 11/16 | ¾ | 200 | ‡Red. Warr. | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 7,000 | ‡Emma Con. | 5/16 | ¼ | 5/16 | 1,000 | †Rex C. M. | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 200 | †‡Fortuna C. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 3,500 | Sil. K. of Ar. | ⅝ | 9/16 | ⅝ |
| 1,275 | ‡Gibson Cop. | 2 1/16 | 2⅛ | 2 1/16 | 8,000 | †‡St. N. Zinc | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 2,000 | ‡Globe D. C. | 13/16 | ¾ | 13/16 | 2,500 | St. Sil.-Ld. | 7/16 | ⅜ | 13/16 |
| 3,000 | ‡Gr. Mon. M. | ⅝ | 9/16 | ⅝ | 1,000 | Stewart | 5/16 | 5/16 | 5/16 |
| 3,700 | Hecla Min. | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 1,000 | †Success M. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1,800 | †‡Int. Mines | 10 | 8 | 10 | 1,750 | Tono. Ext. | *1⅞ | 1¾ | 1 13/16 |
| 100 | ‡Iron Bloss. | 7/16 | 7/16 | 7/16 | 50 | Unit. East. | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 500 | ‡J. V., (a p.) | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | 2,000 | †‡Utica Min. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 700 | ‡Jer.-Pr. Cop. | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 350 | †W. E. Con. | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 700 | †‡Jim Butler | 72 | 71 | 71 | 4,500 | Wh. C. Min. | ⅞ | 13/16 | 13/16 |
| 500 | ‡Jumbo Ext. | 23 | 23 | 23 | 1,500 | †Wh. C. Ext., (prospect) | 13 | 12 | 13 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | ‡Am. T. & T. 1-y. 6s, w. i. | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | $12,000 | ‡Rus. G. 6½s | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| 20,000 | Can. G. 5s | 95⅛ | 94⅞ | 95 | 110,000 | ‡West. Elec. 1-y. 6s, w. i. | 98⅞ | 98¾ | 98⅞ |
| 8,000 | ‡G. El. 6s, 2-y. notes, '19 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | | | | | |

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

| INDUSTRIALS. | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed'sday Bid. | Wed'sday Ask. | INDUSTRIALS. Continued. | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed'sday Bid. | Wed'sday Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct'n. | 70 | 76 | 70 | 76 | Marlin Arms. | 74 | 78 | 70 | 75 |
| Am.-Brit. Mfg. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | Man. Transit. | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Do pf. | 25 | 35 | 25 | 35 | Mitchell Mot. | 35 | 40 | 35 | 40 |
| Am. Writ. P. | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | Maxim Mun. | ¾ | 13/16 | ¾ | 13/16 |
| Blumenthal | 90 | 102½ | 90 | 102½ | Nash Motors. | 75 | 85 | 75 | 85 |
| Do pf. | 90 | 95 | 90 | 95 | Nat. Motors. | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| Br.-Am. Tob., registered | 15½ | 16½ | 15½ | 16½ | N. Y. Ship | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 |
| But'w'th-Jul. | 42 | 45 | 42 | 45 | Peer. T. & M. | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Can. C. & Fy. | 15 | 25 | 15 | 25 | Poca. L. Coal | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Do pf. | 45 | 50 | 45 | 50 | Poole E. & M. | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Can. Nat. G. | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅜ | Rep. Truck. | 38 | 48 | 38 | 48 |
| Carbon Steel. | 78 | 82 | 78 | 82 | St. L., R. M. & P. | 31 | 35 | 31 | 35 |
| Carwen Steel. | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | Smith, (A. O.) | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
| Chalm. Motors | 3 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | Do pf. | 85 | 90 | 85 | 90 |
| Do pf. | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | St. Jos. Lead | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 15 |
| Char. Iron | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 8 | Stand. Mot. | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Do pf. | 5¾ | 6¼ | 5¾ | 6¼ | Todd Ship | 72 | 75 | 72 | 75 |
| Cities Service | 212 | 214 | 213 | 215 | Un. Zinc Sm. | 1½ | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Do pf. | 73 | 75 | 73 | 75 | U. S. L. & H. | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| Cramp Ship. | 69 | 72 | 69 | 72 | Do pf. | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Curtiss Aero. | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 | World Film. | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Do pf. | 50 | 75 | 50 | 75 | OIL STOCKS. | | | | |
| Everett-Hea. | 20½ | 21½ | 20½ | 21½ | Allen Oil | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Free. Texas. | 40 | 42 | 39 | 41 | Beth. O. & G. | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| Grant M. Car | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | Cos. & Co. pf. | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| Hall Signal. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | Elk B. Pet. | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| Do pf. | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | Friar Oil | 1/16 | 3/16 | 1/16 | 3/16 |
| Havana Tob. | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | Hous. Oil pf. | 65 | 70 | 65 | 70 |
| Do pf. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | Humble Goose | 4 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ |
| Holly Sugar. | 37 | 42 | 37 | 42 | Ky. Petrol | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| Do pf. | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | Merritt Oil. | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| Hupp. Motor. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | N. Y.-Okla. O. | 7/16 | 9/16 | 7/16 | 9/16 |
| Inter. Rubber | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | Pierce Oil | 9¾ | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| Int. Lube Ch. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | Pa. Gasoline. | ⅜ | 7/16 | ⅜ | 7/16 |
| Int. Mangan. | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 9 | Sapulpa Oil. | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| Int. Motors. | 10 | 14 | 10 | 14 | Sinclair Gulf. | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| Do 2d pf. | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | Stanton Oil. | 1 7/16 | 1 9/16 | 1 7/16 | 1 9/16 |
| Int. Trad. pf. | 55 | 75 | 55 | 75 | Un. West. Oil | ¼ | 5/16 | ¼ | 5/16 |
| Key. T. & R. | 11½ | 13½ | 11½ | 13½ | Ventura Con. | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Kirby Lumber | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | Victor Oil | 60 | 62 | 60 | 62 |
| Do pf. | 60 | 63 | 60 | 63 | Way. O. & G. | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Kresge | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 | MINING STOCKS. | | | | |
| Do pf. | 95 | 105 | 95 | 105 | Cerro Gordo. | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| Lake Tor. Bt. | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | Nip. Mines. | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| Do 1st pf. | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | Sup. & Bost. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ |
| L. Val. C. S. | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 | Unity G. M. | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| Lima Loco. | 44 | 50 | 44 | 50 | BOND. | | | | |
| Lukens Steel. | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | Pierce Oil 6s. | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 |
| Do 1st pf. | 101 | 105 | 101 | 105 | | | | | |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 13½ | 14 | 13½ | Penn.-Mex. Fuel | 43 | 48 | 43 |
| Atlantic Refining | 920 | 950 | 940 | Prairie Oil & Gas | 445 | 455 | 450 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 425 | 465 | 450 | Prairie Pipe Line | 250 | 260 | 255 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 95 | 98 | 95 | Solar Refining | 290 | 310 | 290 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 315 | 340 | 315 | Southern Pipe L. | 175 | 185 | 175 |
| Colonial Oil | 10 | 40 | 10 | South. Penn. Oil | 285 | 295 | 285 |
| Continental Oil | 480 | 510 | 480 | S. W. Penn | 95 | 105 | 95 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 30 | 35 | 30 | Stand. Oil of Cal. | 230 | 235 | 230 |
| Cumberland P. L. | 120 | 130 | 120 | Stand. Oil of Ind. | 640 | 660 | 640 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 200 | 210 | 200 | Stand. Oil of Kan. | 450 | 490 | 450 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 130 | 135 | 130 | Stand. Oil of Ky. | 300 | 320 | 300 |
| Galena Sig. Oil pf. | 120 | 130 | 120 | Stand. Oil of Neb. | 485 | 515 | 485 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 190 | 200 | 190 | Stand. Oil of N. J. | 535 | 545 | 540 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 103 | 100 | Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 265 | 270 | 265 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 13 | 13½ | 13 | Stand. Oil of Ohio | 420 | 440 | 420 |
| National Transit | 12½ | 13½ | 12½ | Swan & Finch | 100 | 110 | 100 |
| N. Y. Transit | 185 | 195 | 185 | Union Tank | 84 | 87 | 84 |
| Northern Pipe L. | 100 | 105 | 100 | Vacuum Oil | 355 | 365 | 355 |
| Ohio Oil | 330 | 340 | 337 | Washington Oil | 27 | 32 | 27 |

## MUNITIONS STOCKS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Wed's-day Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna pf. | 44 | 47 | 44 | Colt's Arms | 55 | 60 | 55 |
| American Brass | 220 | 226 | 220 | Du Pont | 238 | 245 | 240 |
| Atlas Powder | 157 | 163 | 158 | Hercules | 238 | 245 | 240 |
| Do pf. | 94½ | 96 | 94½ | Do pf. | 112 | 115 | 112 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 109 | 112 | 109 | Niles-Bem't-Pond | 112 | 117 | 112 |
| Bliss | .. | 450 | .. | Scovill Mfg. | 405 | 450 | 415 |
| Do pf. | 75 | 83 | 75 | Winchester Arms | .. | 100 | .. |
| Can. Found's F. | 125 | 150 | 125 | | | | |

## CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

### FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Frank M. Patterson of New York City was admitted to practice.

105—J. H. Sears, Trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Ferguson in that behalf.

575—The U. S., plain., v. E. Bathgate et al.; 576—Same v. J. J. Burckhauser et al.; 577—Same v. H. Coons et al.; 578—Same v. W. Farrell et al.; 579—Same v. O. Klayer et al.; and 580—Same v. R. Urichito et al.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

580—The U. S. et al. v. Woo Jan.—Argued for U. S. et al. and submitted for Woo.

534—The People of Porto Rico et al., aplts., v. C. Tapia; and 647—Same, plain., v. J. Muratti.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 18—Nos. 534, (and 647,) 685, 504, 391, 525, 202, 273, 476, 378, 105.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 483, P. O. Bldg.

Stodart<Mut Film Cor
Shredded Wheat Co<Humphrey Cornell.
Penn RR<Rosenfeld.
Carroll Co<Tug Broad.
Spencer<Babylon RR.
Pilsor<US.
Hardy<The Windrush.
Neilson<Rhine.
Marrell<The Washington Socy.
Northern RR<Lowe.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Lashstein<Newmark.
J C Stockyards<Tug Athens.
Federal Ins Co<Tug Hoffman.
Erie<Str Plymouth.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Schwertfeger<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Hardman<Reynolds.
Phila Shipping Co<Aldenham.
Compania<6387 Bbls Petroleum.
Same<7072 Bbls same.
Castriotis<Rafailovich.
Van Orden<Coleman.
Gorton<Bway Central Hotel Co.
Smith<Yates.
Schechter<Penn RR.
Life P S Co<National L P Co.
Re Sobel.
Hastings<D & C Co.
Napoli<Cunard SS Co.
Carver<Lowenstein.
Wilds<Cohen.
Arena<Mills.
McCarron<NY, N H & H RR.
McAllister<Ross.
Erb<Bettendorf.
Wilson<Tug Geo W. Elder.
Pa Steel Co<NY City Ry.
Howard<SS Satsuma.
Dailey<Tug Mahanoy.
Poissant<Lake Champlain Transp Co.
Deval<same.
Gandette<same.
Phalen<same.
Miner<same.
Rice<Mayer.
Dampsk<20029 Bags Sugar.
Same<Jamison.
McGuire<Penn RR.
NY Pat Exploitation Co<Mallory SS Co.
Simpson<Newport News S B Co.
Lewis<Eastman.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Stupel< Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Lederer<Kessler.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderaczak<N Y C & H R RR.
Bentham<Zell.
Carroll<US & Australasia SS Co.
Gavin<Moses.
Longo<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.
Wright<Clyde SS Co
Selden<CNY.
Thompson<NY C RR.
Dudik<Leh Val RR.
Bloomingdale<So Pac.
Maurer<Star Co.
Neumuller<Jenkins.
Tramer<Bonner.
Venturo<Carpenter.
Drastal<Penn RR.
US Merc Mar Corp<New England SS Co.
Rose<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
US<Shonniger Bros (2)
Morgan<US.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US<Tworger (on trial) (2.)
Same<Dondero.
Same<Kershaw.

Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Max Goodman,
V Focarrazzo and G Sevullo,
Samuel T Wright,
Samuel Browner,
David Novinsky.
James J Mead.
Hamilton Bank Note Eng & Prtg Co.
Wm Israel, doing business as New York Jobbing House,
John Gottesman,
George Neuman,
Fannie Swirsky,
Hyman Quartin,
Paul Albert.
Motions:
E B Jordan & Co (2.)
Ladislaus W Schwenk,
Joseph Vogel, Inc,

### STATE.

### Court of Appeals.

Dunn<Stand Gas Lgt Co of CNY.
Duffy<C T Willis et al.
Bloomquist<Farson et al.
Show<same.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Conlon< Hosmer.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.
Nitke<Pretzfeld.
Montgomery<Shear.
Davis<Perpall.
All Package, &c, Co<McAtamney.
Cohen<Mainthow.
Kingsbury<Coram (2.)
Burkwitt<NY Rys.
People<Kirchman.
Franco-Am Chem Co<Babbitt.
Wilke<Diel.
Paumels<Salvin.
Sacharowitz<Rickert Finlay Realty Co.
Pearl<Solomon.
Leschnick<NJ Fid, &c, Ins Co.
NY Central RR<City of NY.
Livingston Rad, &c, Co<Morton Truck, &c, Co.
Bloch<Marcus (2.)
Farmers L & T Co<Wagstaff.
Morgan M S Co<Studebaker Corp.
Re Schley.
Weill Co<Creveling.
Creighton<Comml Advertiser Assn.
Leona H Corp<Bigelow.
Gabriel & Bobrick<Mackenzie.
Ritzwoller<Lurie.
Re Pub Serv Comm, &c, CNY<Ill Surety.
Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co.
Re Jennings St (Cook) (2.)
Weinstein<Leibowitz.
Bloch<Marcus.
Nichols<Fear & Co.
ReLagarenne<Goff.
Re McGee<same.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Dembinsky<Fox.
Johnson<Purdy.
Hewitt<Gere.
Palefsky<Korbiner Benev Assn (2.)
Farenholtz<Meinhaysen.
Kelly & Sons<Jolson, (2.)
McKenzie<Lane.
Re Lodge Principle, &c, and New Salernitans, &c, for order of consolidation.
Robt Colin Co, Inc<Wolf, &c.
Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc<Kraft.
Horstmann<Barber et al, (2.)
Gershel et al<Hickson, Inc, et al.
Mishkind Feature Film Co, Inc<Lande.
Segall<Nicoll.
Siegel<Montgomery Ward & Co.
Ratkowsky<A Ratkowsky, Inc.
Valentino<Wilbraham, et al.
Elder Dempster & Co, Lim, et al<Muller, et al.
Bazan<Perez.
Jarvis, et al<Hutcheson.
Littauer<Philo Burt Mfg Co.
Re White's Pure Food Eating Place.
Soeurbee, Inc<Jatison Const Co, Inc.
Nichols<Fred Fear & Co.
Re Ero, deceased.
Havre Holding Co<Globe Indemnity Co.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kane<Mut Film Co.
Equit Trust Co<Sala.
Pollak<Pollak.
Simselevitz<NY Rys.
Ansorge<NY Rys.
Arkell Douglas, Inc<Santini.
Jennings<Foley.
Yokel<Yokel.
Studin<Shonniger Brothers.
Gevirts<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Quinlan<Carnegie Tr Co, (2.)
Levett Co<Franco-Am Chemical Co.
Sternfeld<Eisenstadt.
Wenig<Taylor.
Hoehn<Wachsman.
Kotler<Onyx Blouse.
Kottler<same.
Plasse<Plasse.
Guar Tr Co<Beaver (Weidle.)
Same<same, (Moran.)
Bamberger<Cooke.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
Silverman<NY Rys.
Rodgers<Rodgers.
Anderson<Schavrien.
Mueller<Mueller.
Worral<Brady, (2.)
McCormick<CNY.
Carbonari<De Mauro.
Re Cahn.
Nugent<Secor.
Schlitten<NY Rys. (2.)
O'Donnell<same.
Fordham<Fordham.
Re Keegan.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Stern<Kahrs.
Deppert<Brien.
J. H. & C. K. Eagle<Nirenberg.
Braun<Reilly, (2.)
Clausen-Flanagan Brew<McGovern.
Roth<MacRossie.
Mitchell<Loewy.
People ex rel Downs<McBride.
Economu Products Co<John Magee & Co.
N Y Life Ins Co<E W Martin Co.
Bernheimer Brew Co<Rosthal.
McGuire<Skelly.
Mosenko<Neuhaus & Thoman, (2.)
Gold<Murtha, (2.)
Posnik<Levine.
Wolk<Sherman, (2.)
Merrell<Merrell.
Sheinberg<Scheinberg.
Re Diss.
Hinerfeld<NY Rys.
Maloney<same.
Ossman<same.
Prahach<same.
Santangello<same.
Solon<same.
Silver<same.
Schwager<same.
Schekman<same.
Stolzenhain<same.
Sinica<same.
Schiller<same.
Stathis<same.
Troulman<same.
Timlin<same.
Wilson<same.
People ex rel Rofrano<Russell Iesman.
Burroughs<Massaro Macaroni Co.
Vlasko<Enossis Pub Co, (3.)
Mandelbaum<Hafter.
Douglas<Boston Transcript Co.
Flourney<same.
De Bearn<U S Fidelity & Guar.
Rabstejnek<Kalbach, (2.)
Murphy<Strauss.
Monte<Michael Bros.
Mitchell<Albany Sav Bank.
Koch<Cushman.
Kutner<Shults Bread.
Kantrowitz<Luckenbach.
Hesse<Y M C A.
Cent Tr Co<Kilger.
Campesina<Muller.
Benjamin<Moench, (2.)
N Y Trust Co<J K Estate Realty Co.
East River Sav Inst<Felman.
Tuffy<Masten Const.
Tcoucales<Tingue.
Sidoroff<Tinker Rty Co, (2.)
Platzky<Nat Biscuit.
Moriarty<same.
Kenter<Macombs-Nelson, Inc.
Kochman<Brown.
Held<Equitable Office Building Co.
Garber<Guttag.
Borowsky<Schoenfeld Realty Co.
Berenstein<Kanzer.
Gold<Kraus.
Atlantic Nat Bank<Am Sumatra Tob Co.
Weekes<C I Bldg Co.
Pines<Meredith.
Clark<Haskin.
Bernstein<Abrahams.
Krepela<Oldham, (2.)
Bird<May.
Flom<NY Rys.
Irving Trust Co<Breitung.
Biglo<Zelke.
Re Guaranty Tr Co, (Fuller.)
Niccolls<Kelly.
People<Millman.
Re Morgan.
Titus<Schenck.
Taliaferro<Taliaferro.
Pompan<Pompan.
Parterna<Riese.
Krepela<Oldham.
Herman<US Ss Co.
Lisnow<NY Rys.
Stanton<Beam.
Turner<Turner.
Casper<Henig.
Star Co<McManus.
Stern<Zimmerman.
Columbia Trust Co<Hamilton Holding.
NY Sav Bank<Schuenemann.
Siller<Grand Tool & Machine Works.
Halloway<Hebden.
Sivelli<New River Coal Co.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Hagopian<Hagopian.
Flechtheim<Graham.
Ludwig<Hermann.
Biglo<Zrike.
Nichols<Fred Fear Co.
Spitzer<Rigney & Co.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Solomon<Solomon.
Rudnick<Tsoukatos.
Man Ry<Duffy.
Droste<Benaim.
Carimstrom<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Levine<Aronowitz.
Hyde<Frohlich.
Steele<Hutcheson.
Re N Y W, A. Sunday Evangelistic Assn.
Landley<Camp.
NY Trust Co<J K Estate Rty Co.
Mautner<Thorn.
Remington Arms Co<Taft-Pierce Mfg Co.
Am Metal Co<Neuman
Re Tabor.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Hammerstein<Hammerstein.
Walker<Wechsler.
McCready<Tuxedo Dress Form Co.
Irving Silk Co<Lang.
Bowen<Bowen.
Ruger<Imperator.
Maraus<Rashall Piano
Negrin<Negrin.
Lightfoot<Lightfoot.
Ryder<Ryder.
Mendel<Mendel.
Undefended divorces:
Kaminsky<Kaminsky.
Clarke<Clarke.
Knauf<Knauf.
Morrishow<Morrishow.
Bradley<Bradley.
Nelson<Nelson.
Hertzberg<Hertzberg.
J Rice<N Rice.
B Jacobs<A Jacobs.
Greenberger<Greenberger.
M Jacobs<S Jacobs.
Kesner<Kesner.
Corrado<Corrado.
McCullough<McCullough.
Perch<Perch.
Taylor<Taylor.
Brady<Brady.
Woolsey<Woolsey.
Brassard<Brassard.
Marcus<Marcus.
Cohen, as gdn<Buskin.
Loveland<Loveland.
Fischer<Fischer.
Wiehl<Wiehl.
D'Ambrosi<D'Ambrosi
Alpern<Alpern.
Cohen<Cohen.
Tsokos<Tsokos.
Szabo<Szabo.
Grant<Grant.
Schreyer<Schreyer.
Fuss<Fuss.
Tramontano<Tramontano.
Prudente<Prudente.
Marks<Marks.
Rubens<Rubens.
Haber<Haber.
Platan<Platan.
Riese<Riese.
Glaue<Glaue.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Pezza<Pezza.
Briganti<Briganti.
Cinney<Cinney.
Halay<Halay.
Rome<Rome.
Relia<Relia.
Drayton<Drayton.
Carter<Carter.
Dooling<Dooling.
Dempsey<Dempsey.
Creamer<Creamer.
Preferred causes:
503 5th Av Co<Purdy.
Salomon<same.
Levy<Parisian R E Corp.
Ellinger<McElroy.
General calendar:
Moder<Moder.
Tiling, &c, Co<Leslie.
Stone<Town & Country Est.
Anteo<Friedman.
Saltzman<Ellman.
Bernshein<Bernshein.
Millar<Millar.
D'Alessio<Altoria Rty, &c, Co.
Forelle<Forelle.
Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Liebowitz<Watson.
Wormser<J & M Elec.
Gomes<Kuczor.
Schloss<Commercial Casualty.
Kelly Sons<Dorwin.
McDermott<Nassauer.
Holden<Cooke.
Stoltzman<Sheuerman Bros, Inc.
Lessler<Cohen
Wortham Bay<Ray Bell Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Cohen<Thaper.
Inq—Dorfman<Cons Holding.
Inq—Townsend<Rafferty Cont.
Inq—Fino<Gallagher.
Farrell<Cirsc.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman, (2.)
Murphy<McMahon.
Siegler<CNY.
Seal<Standard Arch.
Norwood<CNY.
Barry<Cons Gas.
Laurit<J. F. Tapley Co and Kahn.
Moore<CNY.
Mast<I R T Co.
Krotel<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Resnick<Beinstock.
B Ruane<Cons Gas Co of NY.
J Ruane<same.
Qualey<Dickinson.
Tedealdi<Heinz Co.
Armento<Bernard.
Tri-Bullion Smelting & Dev<Corliss.
White<Cent Un Gas.
Reichart<Jaffoni.
Twomey<Stand Arch.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Kelsey<Spalding Plaster Co.
Wecsler<Ringler & Co
Blum<J Meyer Co, Inc
Degan<CNY.
Ward<Ruland & W.
Knispel<NY Rys.
H Katz<Goldstein.
J Katz<same.
Tepedino<MacKenzie, Jr.
Biggs<Clapsatte.
McDermott<Hoffman.
Donaldson<Donaldson (2.)
McComb<Cannon.
Duckers<Reid.
Rose<Rosenstein.
Demaria<Whitridge.
Berkowsky<Fuchs.
Courture<Horton.
Shapiro<Grand-Delancey, (2.)
Bear<Lafayette Leasing.
Bear<Same.
Greenfeld<Neisner.
Schuster<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
McIlvaine<Goldberg. Furn & Carpet.
Byrnes<Loose Wiles Biscuit Co.
Porto<Vecchio.
Walsh<Bonner.
Pimenthal<Int R T. Co.
Weitzman<Chavis.
Infante<Leby.
S. Rothblatt<Guggenheimer & Hess, Inc.
M. Rothblatt<Guggenheimer & Hess, Inc.
Salmanoff<United China & Dec Co.
Rubenstein<Spektorsky.
Hayden<Klein.
Barrutta<Reynolds.
Quinn<NY Rys.
Bershansky<NY Rys.
Walsh<Loew.
Devincentis<Managhan.
R. Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
W. Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Quinn<NY Rys.
Ward<NY Rys.
Rubens<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
Lehan<Richmond L & RR Co.
Clark<Seagrist.
Sacks<Pechter, Inc.
Trombetta<Collier.
Vartabedian<P. Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Tobin<NY Rys.
King<Martha Bldg Corp.
Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
Morrison<Ernst.
Krapf<Jacob Ruppert Realty Corp.
Telefoos<Boocher.
Kreppel<J. Malone Milk & C Co, Inc.
Alvarez<Campe.
Brock<I R T Co.
Rapaport<Crosby.
Garber<Bealt.
Kunkel<Wokum.
Brodsky<Rubinger.
L. Rosenthal<Stampler.
P. Rosenthal<Stampler.
Czajka<Lampka.
Hensman<Martinson.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Creveling<D,L&W RR
Lane<Manley.
Perell<Berenstein.
Adler<Ajax Truck Co.
Cawley<NY Rys.
Feldman<Goldstein.
Greenburg<Ganum.
Norris<Shontal.
Poindexter<L. M. Blumstein, Inc.
Frei<Beaver.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Assoc Press, (5.)
Katz<Alson.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Lanshein Bauman<Blue Ridge Furn Co.
Krischer<Schwartz Herrman Steel Wks.
Maisch<Levin.
Swartz<Munger.
Rosen<Rosen.
Hollinger<Palmer.
Downes & Co<Thayer.
Greenberg<Saltzseider.
O'Sullivan<Russell.
Towne<Durkin.
Verdi<Michael Nocenti
Hoffman<Guddeck.
Cuomo<J Pratt Carroll, Inc.
St Regis Hotel<Hopkins.
Lawrence<Universal Film Mfg.
Rosenberg<Am Burlesque Assn.
Bresler<Koenig.
Fisher<Banadium Alloys Steel.
Collins<McWilliams.
Durham Realty Corp<Halperin.
Bunnell<Bklyn Realty Estates.
Fidelity & Dep<M & S Cont.
Frank<Ross Hogan Knitting Corp.
Higgins<Perlman.
Bellas Hess & Co<East Dist P D Wks.
Goebel<Schlank.
Lawrence<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Kohler<Kesch.
Capers<Clark.
Hart<Baym.
Warren Fdry & Mach Co<H E Fox Const.
By Prod Reclaim Corp<Tenn Copper Co.
Carroll<Lozier Motor.
Badt<Hunter.
Mirsky<Borden.
Wrapping Machine Co<Dillman Bakery.
Am Litho<Rucabado.
Klein<Phillips.
Long<Glasgow.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Miller<Tansky.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Motion calendar.

Henry B Sire,
John M Eastman,
Bridget Bowler,
Eva Rohr,
Charles J Phalen,
John O'Neil, &c,
Emile Gayot,
Albert Herzig,
Eliz M Coddington,
Augustin Daly,
Fred'k E Seward, (2.)
Emma J Richardson,
Louis Hirsh,
Mary C Hossack,
Muriel L R Conkling, infant,
Vivian E H Conkling,
Olga L G Conkling,
Peter Mullecker,
Henry Fennell,
Henry W Ranger,
Herman H F Fischer,
Seth Wilks,
Josephine Schwarz,
Lathrop G Warford,
Jerome G Spiegelberg,
Lippman Tannenbaum
Jesse W Powers,
Moritz Gerber,
Lillian Goldstein, &c,
James L Gladwin,
Sarah H Hudson,
Mary A McCarthy,
Francis J Hughes,
Hannah Geary,
Clarence L Crater,
Bella Fisher,
Samuel Goldblatt,
Simon Frankel,
Seth B Howes,
Herman Kroll,
Alexander Field,
Joseph Bock,
Albert Baumann,
James E Donegan,
Lizzie Kenny,
Louis Cheviowe,
Luigi G Sottini,
Maria M B y Marquez
Edward B Nitchie,
Nettie Plaut,
John McConnell,
Morgan O McMonegal,
Mary F Ronalds,
Jaques S Halle,
Milton J Falk,
William R Hamilton,
Loretta Steinhauer,
Wills for probate:
Eliza A Davis,
John Haber,
Samuel Rubin,
Oscar Lewinsohn,
Jacob J Vander Bengle
Mary E Cavanaugh,
Lillian R Law,
Jennie Cypress,
Joseph Benhardt,
Sarah E Jackson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Case on—William Marshall.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Poster<NY Cent RR.
Waldman<Katz.
Netter<Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.
Lief<Inflexible Co.
Lessler<Dolson Co.
Wurtzel<Fleischer.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros.
Pressner<Sing.
Glickstein<Elsner-Mendelson Co.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Moreton<Shenk.
Burns Bros<Greenfield.
Ladew Feed Co<Donovan.
Maguire<Acker.
J Butler, Inc<McCabe.
Studebaker Corp of Am<Aprecht.
Franklin Simon & Co<Morgan.
Brainson<Obermeyer.
Germania L I Co<Kossove.
Dear<Burnside.
Lazarus<Wolf.
Neuman<Converse.
Bessie<Ash.
Haas<Wolfe (2.)
Johnstone<J W Butler, Inc.
Salomon<Lieberman.
Levine<Lilly & Co.
Goldstein<Barnett.
Cohen & Son<Shecket.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Leoni<Bradley Cont.
Sohn<Horton Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Tager<NY Cons RR.
Seay<Strand Theatre.
Rothman<Lipps.
Kaiser<Clavman, (2.)
Jentzer<NY Rys.
Odea<Tribune Assn.
Thacker<Anderson.
Friedman<Neches.
Massimilla<Garibaldi Realty, &c, Co.
Lehrer<NY Rys.
Bush<Shef Farms S D.
Witcombe<Marcotte.
Safran<Sachs.
Penner<Westcott Exp.
Patterson<M S Trans.
Delott<Salisbury.
Starr<Halperin.
Lynch<Ginsberg.
Cordille<Scapellitt.
61st St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Rty Co.
Robinson<Royal.
Tiven<Weiss.
Ross<NY & NJ Real Estate Co.
Conabeer<Tursi.
Silver<Samson Mendelson Co.
Slendel<Md Mort Co.
Sillman<Shaff.
Birkenfeld<Wanamaker.
Barthold Michels Son Co<H E Stout Co.
Miranda<Winternitz.
Markowitz<Hollander.
Huber<Roberts.
Flaherty<Cloonan.
Alper<Melnick.
Laurie<Kirschner.
Maguire<Oberman.
Fishman<Miller.
Franz<Int R T Co.
Kolli<Westcott Expr.
Parkinson<Zeisler.
Nachman<Weiss.
Fleming<Weil.
Schering<Dresner.
Schechtman<Lesser.
Williams<Hoffman.
Tesser<Wadler.
Moreton<Shenk.
Mistofsky<Sheffield F-S-D Co.
Horowitz<Lieberman.
Richter<Blum.
Mulnick<Kalnitzky.
Spooner<Goodman.
Levine<Dorfman.
Hauptman<Weinberg.
Gangel<Int R T Co.
Kest<Bass.
Joyce<NY Rys.
Schaller<Lummis.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Silverberg<Weinstein.
De Salvo<Bernstein.
Clear.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Cohen<Kunstreich.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz, &c, Co.
Jacobson<Vogel.
Chapkewitz Fur Co<Markowitz.
Acorn Silk Co<Kohn.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Kornblum<Kornblum—Otto C. Sommerich.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Edward F. Cole<Lydia I. Burns—Bernhard Rabbino.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Albert Opdyke<Carrie S. Lyons—Joseph P. Morrissey. N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School<Elias Cohn—Charles Isaacs.

### BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Becker<NY Cons RR.
Silberstein<Goldstein.
Lippman<Liftin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Lazar<I R T.
Santoro<St C G O Ch.
Levy<Int R T.
Flood<CNY.
Smoleroff<City of NY.
Rishkin<So Blvd RR.
Friedlander<Bonnem.
Shandley<Colt Stratton Co.
Ferrara<Rex Baking.
Kaiser<City of NY.
Stern<Bing.
Lang<Gorman.
Frankel<I R T.
Mulligan<Union Ry.
Hornstein<Union Ry.
Oseasohn<L I RR.
Sacks<Adler.
Danzig<Litwin.
Baar<A J & S, Inc.
Ward<Dengler Bros.
Dunn<Reilly & SonCo.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Weyand-Steinberg.
Green< NY Rys.
Doyle<Conahan.

Highest number reached in regular order 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Cash<Clancy—James A Sullivan. Willis<Rosendorf—Michael N Delagi. City R E Co<same (3)—Herman B. Goodstein.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Levy<Carruthers—W W Niles.

### KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Chester Street, (Bklyn.)
People, &c, (Tappin)<A Woods, &c.
Queens Land & Title Co<Title G & T Co.
Randel Concrete Const Co<same.
Foulke<NY Cond Ry.
Bonsall<Shiverick.
Kuntzsch<Kuntzsch.
Appleby<McKenzie, &c.
Peterson<Hartog.
Non-enumerated day calendar.
Consumers Coal Co<CNY.
Re Gandorf.
Re Lander.
Re Mirkin.
Re Municipal Ry.
Re Schenectady Av.
Smith<Bartlett.
Hearle<Moskowitz.
Mangialetti<Harris.
DeBock<Seaman.
Hart<Collier.
People<Kings Co Lighting Co.
Goldfarb<Gargan.
Lunney<Altemeier.
Gerkin<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Durning Automatic Machine Co.
D'Hont, &c,<Natl Sugar Co of NJ.
Re application of People's Surety Co, (Frederick.)
Dooley<Seaman.
Levy<Packard Motor.
Peo, &c, (Glick, Soro, Normington et al)<A P Russell, &c, (5.)
Brown et al<Millspaugh, &c.
Vivirito<NYC & H R RR.
Hoye<Hipkins.
Kent<Fraser.
Ugerland<Ugerland.
De Forrest<De Forrest.
Empire Iron Works<Thomas.
Powers<Westchester RR.
Kantor<Cohn.
Maitland<Greenberg.
Lottig<Helfast.
Wells<Freeman.
People<Faggello.
Carr<Gottschaldt.
Barker<Barker.
Re Van Vliet.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roszczuk<3d Av RR.
Polites<Veltakys.
Friedlander<Potts.
Weissman<Heit.
Jaeger<B H RR.
Bacchiani<Bacchiani.
Bandholtz<The Fahys Watch Case Co.
Willett<B H RR.
De Lorme<Hearst.
Chelsea Rty Co<Simon, (2.)
Seldin<Erich.
Roszak<Fiscornia.
Richardson<Nassau Elec RR.
Bundick<Bundick.
Pressburger<Pressburger.
Re Atlantic Av, (Queens.)
Vasa Rty Co<Bogemann.
Wyckoff Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Re Kingsborough Dev Co,(M F Hickey Co)
O'Beirne<Moll.
Socy for Prev Cruelty to Children<Koons.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ferola<Ferola.
Kenyon<Komp.
Kenyon<Landsden Co.
Salaschin<Salaschin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Reil<N Y Cons RR.
Cassin<Stillman Delahanty Ferris Co.
Kitvani<Diamond Dairy Co.
Tobin<Kury.
Leighton<B H RR.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Finkelstein<Sudman.
Diahy<Saba & ano.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Monash<Rlty Assoc.
Klein<Williams et al.
Grothe, Eckhardt<Nassau RR.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Feiss<Stout.
Cahill<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Myer.
Bernstein<C I & B RR
Siskind<N Y Cons RR
Hiller<Shapiro.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bk of N Y.
Savarese<Bernstein & ano.
Wmbgs Scrap Plumbrs Co<McLaughlin.
Betzel<B H RR.
Zaola<Wood Co.
Mansfield<Cook & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Huisking<Rottenberg.
Aldinger<B H RR.
Ranz<Gerken.
William<Trans Dev.
Wegener<NY Con RR.
Rodgers<Nevin.
Curran<Gunderson.
Zukas<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Krivickas<Murphy.
Raubunas<Doyle.
Nelles<3d Av Ry.
McHugh<Int R T.
Bendarsy<Devoto.
Johnston<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Jurgensen<Derby Co.
McCarthy<Bridgette.
Shellhorn<Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick<Block et al.
Pleasants<Vause.
Cooney<Nas RR.
Nelson<Applebaum & ano.
Murray<B H RR.
Dyckman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Serle<Nas RR.
Regan<B H RR.
Krankewicz<Arkell Safety Bag Co.
Hauer<Edelstein.
Sherman<Sheehan.
Lipschitz<Loew's Amuse Co et al.
Hannigan<Beaumont Co.
Smith<Nas RR.
Kitzer<Piel Bros.
Meglaughlin<B H RR.
McCauley<McGowan.
Bayerlein<CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3340.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Roy, J.

Fredel<Blum (case on)
Carfagna<Benedittio,
Van Peet, Jr<Farnsworth.
Zeisler<Dandridge Co.
Voll<Davo Con Co.
Aragona<Greenberg Investing Co.

### QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.

Ridge<Plunkett et al.
Anderson<Kirkpatrick
Tichanski, as admr<Habicht.
Wright<Vogel.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Clifford<B H RR.
Beatty, as admx<Herold et al.
Morris<Smith.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Pasika<Knabbe.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
Friel, an inf<Pippitone
Hebeler<Froehlich.
Sliva<Lerion.
Hahl<B H RR.
Birdsall<Markoe.
Lowell<L I RR.
Hunt<Dam.
McTighe<NY & Q Co Ry.
Kelly<McIntyre.
Hall<Himmel.
Casello<NY Cons RR.
Betti<Manray Co, Inc, et al.
Ottmann<CNY.
Lawson<Strayhall.
Lamb<Morrise.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2145.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Lewis<The Connors Bros Co et al. (case on.) No day calendar.
Remainder of calendar passed to Jan. 21.
Highest number reached is 585.

### County Court.

EQUITY TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Edelman<Earl Const.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,677,900, were chartered today. They include:

Orean Co., Manhattan, realty, 6,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 common stock no par value, active capital $605,000; H. H. Nordlinger, W. A. Michaels, S. B. Jackson, 111 Broadway.

Fletcher-Mills Co., Manhattan, textiles, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; G. Mills, G. H. Fletcher Jr., J. F. Crater, 32 Liberty St.

The Price-Reinhard Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; A. L. Price, E. P. Reinhard, W. S. Cohen, 525 West End Av.

Old Forge Hardware and Furn Co., Old Forge, $50,000; L. C. Maxson, S. and M. Cohen, Old Forge.

The Rubwilie Bucking Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Willner, B. Rubin, M. M. Alpert, 447 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Dewitt - Tremper - Osterhoudt, Kingston, realty, $40,000; J. H. Tremper, R. S. Osterhoudt, W. C. Dewitt, Kingston.

R. Ivey Co., Buffalo, machine shop, $35,000; F. K. and E. F. Schutrum, R. Ivey, Buffalo.

Ridgewood Grafonola Shop, Brooklyn, $10,000; N. Friedberg, L. and F. Moskowitz, 2,196 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Ernest Westphal & Co., Manhattan, burlap, bagging, and chemicals, $50,000; E. Westphal, S. C. Congdon, L. A. Hunt, 26 Beaver St.

Eureka Export and Import Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Lapin, J. Shkirin, N. Pomerantz, 154 Nassau St.

Brazileira, Manhattan, coffee and other commodities from Brazil, $5,000; D. Freiberger, M. Breakstone, J. Bensaude, Jr., 631 West 135th St.

M. Turkeltaus & Son, Inc., Manhattan, buttons and small wares, $200,000; M. and N. and A. M. Turkeltaus, 730 Riverside Drive.

Taylors, Manhattan, mercantile business, $100,000; J. H. Burnell, A. J. Morgan, M. C. Taylor, 146 Fenimore St., Brooklyn.

Chaladowsky & Tushnett, Manhattan, jewelry, $24,000; M. and P. Tushnett, W. Chaladowsky, 1,880 Belmont Av.

D-B-L Products Corp., Manhattan, celluloid products, $150,000; C. H. Louis, A. W. Burke, I. L. Ernst, 151 West 86th St.

Berg Hat Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. and A. Weinstein, J. E. Berg, 934 East 181st St.

Herba Products Co., Manhattan, confectionery and drugs, $50,000; C. Pomarici, J. B. Coppola, D. Fienberg, 291 Broadway.

Perl Dress House, Manhattan, $20,000; I. Perlman, E. and W. Lefi, 37 West 36th St.

Providential Realty & Investing Co., Manhattan, $75,000; C. E. Grammels, F. C. Bornhard, J. J. Weiss, 888 East 165th St.

Seventy Hudson Street, Manhattan, real estate, $15,000; H. C. Mathews, J. J. Hearn, G. J. Gillespie, 146 East 42d St.

Acme Scow Corp., Roslyn, $200,000; J. A. Marden, P. J. Dobson, G. V. A. McCloskey, 64 Wall St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

N. H. Borenstein & Sons, Bronx, $150,000 to $250,000.

Reed Chocolate Co., Buffalo, $75,000 to $150,000.

Central Timber Export Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $250,000.

Paragon Metal Cap Co., Manhattan, $125,000 to $200,000.

Automatic Machine & Tool Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Niagara Insul-Bake Specialty Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $50,000.

Ell Bee Cie Tailors, Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Mount Morris Canning Co., Lancaster, $120,000 to $180,000.

Buffalo Weaving & Belting Co., Buffalo, $750,000 to $1,750,000.

National Bridge Works, Long Island City, $300,000 to $525,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Henry P. Booth Securities Corp., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $10,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Puritan Oil Co., Delaware, 1,000 shares, $10 each, active capital $1,000; representative, A. B. Cheadle, 141 Broadway.

Nicholas Power Co., Inc., Delaware, moving picture appliances, $10,000; representative, A. D. Bell, 90 Gold St.

REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL.

United Shoe Machinery Co., New Jersey.
National Recorder Co., Missouri.
Texas Star Flour Mills, Texas.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Copeland-Casterline Co., Manhattan.
Krisel-Levine Co., Brooklyn.
Sumatra Tobacco Co., import corp., Manhattan.
Medford Stores Co., Brookhaven.
Liberty Shirt Co., Brooklyn.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Charters filed: Belfeld Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; L. Shinefeld, M. Seidel, and S. Seidel, all of Paterson.

James McWilliams Blue Line, Jersey City, $1,000,000; O. J. McWilliams, C. H. McWilliams, and F. T. Kellers, all of Jersey City.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—Charters filed: Climax Nolybdenum Co., mining, $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington.

Kingsport Wood Reduction Co., $2,000,000; Harry H. Phillips, C. J. Horn, B. J. Cramer, all of Chicago, Ill.

Stern Burn Camp and Equipment Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, Wilmington.

The Zinc Lead Corp., $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.

The American Fire Proof Storage Co., warehouse and storage business, $1,000,000; H. Lindale Smith, C. E. Gallaway, C. S. Smith, W. S. Ferguson, E. Ball, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

### DIVIDENDS.

**The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.**
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., January 16, 1918.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 19, 1918.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 19, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

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**OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY**
Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business **January 22nd, 1918**; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

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**MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA,**
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, January 17th, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at its office, No. 1 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, January 17th, 1918, the regular dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of 2%, on the Capital stock of the Company, was declared, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 21st, 1918. Transfer books will be closed from January 22d, 1918, to January 31st, 1918, both days inclusive.

Checks will be mailed.

J. E. McGOWAN, Treasurer.

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**VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.**
149 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on January 21, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on December 31, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

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**Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.**
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of **three and one-half per cent.** (3½%) payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 21st, 1918. Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.

C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

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**PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.**
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22, 1918.

GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

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**FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY**

A dividend of Fifteen cents per share has been declared, payable February 25, 1918, to stock of record February 5, 1918.

WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

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**LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES,**
Boston, Mass.
Dividends Nos. 82 and 83.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on March 1, 1918, to shareholders of record February 1, 1918.

MALCOLM B. STONE, TREASURER.

### DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

To Whom It May Concern: Please take notice that BENJAMIN SILVERMAN and JOSEPH S. SICKERMAN, doing business under the name of EMPRESS UNDERGARMENT CO., at 67 Spring Street, New York City, have this day dissolved their copartnership, and that BENJAMIN SILVERMAN succeeds said copartnership and will continue said business at the same address under the same name. That no person other than said Benjamin Silverman has a right to incur any liability in his name or in the name of Empress Undergarment Co. Benjamin Silverman.—January 18th, 1918.

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Operator Buys Business Building on Canal Street—Downtown Garage in Deal.

The professional element, which has been more or less prominently identified with recent business, continues to be active in the acquisition of desirable real estate parcels.

Leonard Weill, the operator, added to his holdings by purchasing from the Savings Bank of Utica the five-story loft building at 368 Canal Street, on a lot 25 by 91 by irregular, between Church and West Streets.

The property was taken over at foreclosure recently by the bank. It is assessed at $29,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in the sale.

**Holding Company Buys Downtown Garage.**

The six-story garage 121 and 123 Sullivan Street has been sold by Theresa Stern to the Winton Holding Corporation, J. G. Abramson, President. The structure occupies a plot 41.10 by 75, located near Prince Street.

**Sale of Broad Street Leasehold.**

The United Wells Corporation sold its leasehold interest in the five-story building at 101 and 103 Broad Street, on a plot 34.11 by 69.8 by irregular. The lease was purchased for the remainder of the term by Theodore Crowell, Inc., tea importer, through Joseph P. Day. The property is owned by the Sons of the Revolution.

**Re-sale of Manhattan Ave. Dwelling.**

Max Langfan resold the three-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 106th Street, on a lot 17.6 by 70, to Rubin Solove, who will make extensive alterations for his own occupancy. Goodale, Perry & Dwight negotiated the sale.

The seller recently acquired the property from the Lawyers Mortgage Company through the same brokers.

**Private Dwelling Deals.**

The Billings Estate Corporation purchased from Mary M. H. Dayton 111 West 111th Street, a five-story private dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100.11.

Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, President of the National American and International Woman Suffrage Associations, acquired from Elizabeth Marks the three-story dwelling at 512 West 149th Street. The house is assessed at $9,500.

**Western Electric Company Makes $200,000 Leases.**

The Western Electric Company is about to establish its New York distributing office in the sixteen-story modern fireproof building which the Bradish Johnson estate has just completed on the north side of Twenty-first Street, from Broadway to Fifth Avenue.

The company will occupy the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth floors, comprising an area of about 45,000 square feet, leased for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $200,000. The lease was negotiated by M. & L. Hess, Inc., who took over the management of the new structure several weeks ago.

**Bronx Sales.**

Helen Trottner purchased from Charlotte Bergfield 531 East 150th Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

Peter Pinto bought from the Nod-a-Way Company 230 East 151st Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 118, located 98 feet east of Park Avenue. The buyer owns the abutting houses at 231 to 237 East 150th Street.

Frederick Brown, operator, acquired title yesterday from the Dulcet Holding Company, Adelstein & Avrutine, to the four five-story apartment houses at 1,220 to 1,244 Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Mr. Brown contracted to buy the houses, which were held at $420,000 last March.

**Assemble Brooklyn Waterfront Tract.**

The Sea Gold Improvement Company is the buyer of the waterfront tract on Gravesend Bay, in the Bensonhurst and Bath Beach sections of Brooklyn, which has been assembled from various owners, during the last week.

The tract is about 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet deep, from Cropsey Avenue to Gravesend Bay, between Bay Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Streets. The purchase includes the Shields, Furgueson and Nostrand estates, the Avon Beach, formerly Supper's Hotel; old Captain's Pier on the Shields estate, extending several hundred feet into the bay; Murphy's Baths at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street, and the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, owned by the Nostrand estate. William G. Morrissey was the broker in the sale of several of the parcels, others being purchased direct.

A representative of the buying company stated yesterday that no definite plans had been decided upon with reference to the future of the property, but that eventually a building project would be undertaken.

**Queens Borough Sales.**

The Steuben Heights Realty Company sold thirty-five lots in the Metropolitan Heights section of Ridgewood to E. Frank of Brooklyn, who resold them to the Middle Village Building Company of Manhattan.

The Bay View Heights Land Company sold to A. Huger the dwellings and plots 40 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Alden and Lefferts Avenues, on the east side of Lefferts Avenue, 820 feet north of Alden Avenue, and on the east side of Lefferts Avenue, 80 feet south of Arthur Avenue, Jamaica.

George E. Clay sold to W. B. Davis of Hempstead, L. I., the property 35 by 75 feet on the north corner of Payntar and Ely Avenues and 25 by 90 feet on the northwest corner of Harris Avenue and Hancock Street, Long Island City.

**Deal for Staten Island Lots.**

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a client of Cornelius G. Kolff 231 lots on the Richmond Turnpike, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. The plans of the purchaser could not be learned yesterday.

**$35,000 Purchase at White Plains.**

Mrs. Percy H. Goodsell has purchased from J. Guthrie Shaw, Jr., the country place known as Tenacre, on Purchase Road, near White Plains, Westchester County, containing ten acres, a large Colonial residence, and outbuildings. The property was held at $35,000. Kenneth Ives & Co. and Robert E. Farley negotiated the sale.

**One of the City's Smallest Buildings Re-Leased at 50 Per Cent. Increase.**

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, for a term of years, 52 Fulton Street, southeast corner of Cliff Street, a three-story and basement building, covering a lot 8.8 by 25, at an aggregate rental of about $15,000. The tenant is Robert Schwerter, who has been in the building for about thirty years.

The rental represents an increase of about 50 per cent. over the rental previously paid. The corner has the distinction of being the smallest downtown corner, and was recently purchased by clients of the Noyes Company from Henry G. Trevor. It is being held as an investment.

**Commercial Lease.**

Eugene J. Busher has leased for Elizabeth M. McIntyre the three stores at 2,975, 2,977, and 2,979 Third Avenue, at 153d Street, for a term of ten years from March 1, 1918, to George J. Shapiro, at a rental of $2,400 a year.

Henry Hof has leased for Frank J. Cassidy the entire building at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, for a long term of years, to Friedman Brothers, picture frame and mirror manufacturers, who will occupy after extensive alterations.

**Realty Notes.**

The Houghton Company negotiated the recently reported sale of the dwelling at 252 West Seventieth Street for the Ellay Realty Company to George L. Grub.

Frederick Fox & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale to Francis Bannerman & Sons of the half interest in the buildings 683 Broadway and 62 to 64 Duane Street, subject to one-half the mortgage [illegible]50,000 on 683 Broadway and one-[illegible] of $13,000 on 62 to 64 Duane Street.

[illegible]ooks & Momand have placed for the estate of Katherine E. Moore a first mortgage of $50,000 on the large plot at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue.

### RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

24th St, 115 East, n s, 184 ft e of 4th Av, 20x98.9, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Annie Hutchinson et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $18,093.75; taxes, &c., $585.80; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Madison Av, 1,659, e s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x95, five-story tenement and stores; M. M. Herrman, trustee, against Frances Bernstein et al.; Studin & S., attorneys; due, $22,449.14; taxes, &c., $619.70; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

Broome St, 19 and 21, s w corner of Mangin St, 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Spring Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $41,849.68; taxes, &c., $619.70; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

101st St, 309 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; E. Schulz against Andrew Brose et al.; McDonald, R. & M., attorneys; due, $28,536.30; taxes, &c., $1,470; to Matilda Schmandt, a party in interest, for $30,300.

Amsterdam Av, 1,967, e s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 24.5x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. A. Briggs, Jr., executor, against Maxwell Kalish et al.; F. L. Mayham, attorney; due, $26,455.87; taxes, &c., $707.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Valentine Av, n w corner of 181st St, 185x62.10x185x63.2, five-story apartment house, with stores; Broadway Holding Corporation against Ensign Improvement Co. et al.; M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $54,245.06; taxes, &c., $239.51; to John B. Chambers for $65,900.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 415 to 419, s w corner of 31st St, 49.4x100, five four-story tenements and stores on avenue; H. C. Warren et al. against Fay Realty Co. et al.; C. D. Ridgway, attorney; due, $82,011.90; taxes, &c., $5,523.64; prior mtg, $60,000; to the plaintiff for $68,700.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**Alterations.**

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 18, to a nine-story office building; E. Smathers, 304 West 75th St, owner; Severance & Van Alen, 4 West 37th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

66th St, 49 and 51 West, to a six-story garage; A. B. Nevington, owner; B. Ascher, 280 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

BEDFORD ST, 71, w s, 80 ft n of Morton St, 20x80; foreclos Dec. 3, 1917; Rev. M. Rehle, referee, to Meister Builders, Inc., 220 B'way, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way........$4,200

SAME PROPERTY; Meister Builders, Inc., to Vincenzo Germino, 218 Spring St, Jan. 17; attorney, same........$100

MADISON AV, 875, s e corner 73d St, 27x63; Samuel W. Andrews to Harriet H. Andrews, South Kortright, Del. Co., N. Y., Jan. 15; attorney, William I. Washburn, 149 B'way........$100

NAGLE AV, 112, n w s, 90 ft s w of Arden St, 40x29.6; The W. S. Hill Realty Corporation to Penzance Realty Co., on the premises, mtg $32,500, Jan. 15; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St........$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner 177th St, 125x92.2x125.1x98; Edward G. Schroeder to Aroco Realty Corp., 46 Lawton St, New Rochelle, N. Y.; mtg $180,000........$100

SULLIVAN ST, 121-3, e s, 59.6 ft s of Prince St, 41.10x75; Theresa Stern to Winton Holding Corp., 30 Church St, mtg $38,000, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Jos. G. Abramson, 30 Church St........$100

WATER ST, 655, s s, 350 ft w of Jackson St, 25x70; Eliz. A. Mandel to Bertha Frieder, 60 Jewell St, Forest Hills, L. I., a. t. q. c., Jan. 15; address 316 East 50th St........$1

1ST AV, 1,693, w s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 20.4x100; Chas. Hatlak to Chas. Belsky, 358 East 72d St, mtg $18,000, Jan. 11; attorney, Jos. Hlavac, Jr., 1,511 3d Av.....$1

1ST AV, 1,693, w s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 20.4x100; Anna Cinyburg to Charles Hatlak, 330 East 75th St, all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,511 3d Av........$1

2D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 85th St, 25x88; Louis Wolf to Hy Nembach, 282 East 137th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av........$100

12TH ST, 2 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x206.6 x to n s 11th St; Cornelius Doremus, trustee in bankruptcy of Edw. L. Taller, to John L. Fogliasso, Fort Lee, N. J., ¼ part, a. t., b. and s., Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $8,000

12TH ST, 2 East, and 11th St, 11 East; James B. Taller and others, heirs, &c., Hy. A. Taller, to same, all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, same........$100

53D ST, 407 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x131.4x25.11x127.1; Latham G. Reed to Fremont M. Jackson, 135 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway........$1

53D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 24.6x100.5; Helene Ahrens to Adele S. Ramine, 755 West End Av, all liens, Jan. 14; attorneys, Salter & Co., 140 Nassau St........$100

111TH ST, 111 West, n s, 485 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Mary M. H. Dayton to Billings Estate Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $11,000, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, Lawyers T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway........$1

111TH ST, 113 West, n s, 470 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11; same to same, mtg, $11,000, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, same........$1

138TH ST, 614 West, s s, 202 ft w of Broadway, 16x99.11; Edw. F. Rush to Grace D. H. Rice, 74 State St, Flushing, L. I., mtg $7,500, Dec. 28, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

149TH ST, 512 West, s s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Eliz. Marks to Carrie C. Catt, 2 West 86th St, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Horace E. Parker, 100 Broadway..$1

165TH ST, 554 West, s s, 116.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x107.11; William J. Magee to Herbert R. Limburg, 11 East 45th St, mtg $6,000 all liens, Nov. 22, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

**Bronx.**

ANTHONY AV, w s, 42.1 ft n of 174th St, 25.8x73.3x25x67.4; Esther Chaves to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $6,500, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining Baptist Church, lot runs w 149 ft to Vyse Av x n e 130.7x s e 68.9x s w 28x s e 58.9; Colonial Import and Export Co. to Marcus Danere and another, 685 Dawson St, Jan. 16; attorney, Pauline Danere, 685 Dawson St........$1

ELTON AV, w s, 66.6 ft s of Prospect St, on map of Melrose, 33.6x100; Jacob Klippel, Jr., to Jacob Klippel and another, 761 Elton Av, mtg $3,500, April 26, 1917; attorney, G. Hoffman, 38 Nassau St........$1

FOREST AV, 1,111, w s, 20x87.6; Isaac Lowenteld to E. Loewenthal & Sons, Inc., 1,321 Boston Road, mtg $8,000, Jan. 16; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av........$100

SAME PROPERTY; E. Loewenthal & Sons, Inc., to Sarah Bloch, 312 West 99th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 11; attorney, same..$100

INTERVALE AV, n w corner of 165th St, runs n 104x w 54.7 to 165th St x s 133; Loeb Real Estate Co., Inc., to Tozier Realty Co., Inc., Dec. 5, 1917; attorney, A. Bangser, 55 Liberty St........$1

JEROME AV, n e corner of 170th St, 113x100x116.2x100; Rahway Land Improvement Co. to Pearl Niles, Union, N. J., mtg $50,000, Nov. 26, 1917; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union, N. J........$1

JOHNSON AV, w s, 431.6 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 60x85.10x60x86.2; Anna M. McCullough to Sarah Berry, 211 East 8th St, Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, Charles Burstein, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn........Exchange

LOTS 16 to 19, Block 60A, map of Morris Park; Frank Hellmerich to Bertha Zoller, 725 Cauldwell Av, Jan. 14; attorney, Bertha Zoller, 725 Cauldwell Av........$100

LOTS 524 to 533, 536 to 546, 548 to 552, 555 to 558, and R to Y, on map of Unionport; Josephine B. White, heir, and another to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, Nov. 17, 1917; attorney, L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway........$1

PROSPECT ST, n s, at s e corner of land of Cornelius Banta, runs n 100x — 80x s 100 to street x — 79.6; Margaret R. Reim to Annie E. Cook, 171 Carroll St, City Island, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, F. L. Cook, 171 Carroll St, City Island........$1

3D AV, 3,621, w s, 24.10x104.6x25x104.3; Sparta Realty Co., Inc., to Esther Chaves, 486 East 165th St, mtg $6,000, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

217TH ST, 741 East; Park Av, 4,316, and Westchester Av, 750; Nellie Heppert to T. Frank Kelly, 111 West 77th St, June 18, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1

137TH ST, 413 East, n s, 25x100; Mary M. Fischer to Hy. Eggert, ½ part, 411 East 137th St, mtg $18,000, Feb. 10, 1915; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.$100

150TH ST, 531 East, n s, 25x100; Charlotte Bergfield to Helena Chattner, 458 East 138th St, mtg $15,750, Dec. 18, 1917; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av........$100

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Nod-A-Way Co. to Mary Pinto, 233 East 151st St, Jan. 16; attorney, Peter Pinto, 233 East 151st St........$3,000

152D ST, 737 East, n s, 25x138x27.11x120.8; Colonial Impt. and Export Co. to Pauline Danere and another, 685 Dawson St, mtg $11,000, Jan. 16; attorney, Pauline Danere, 685 Dawson St........$100

179TH ST, 1,027, n e s, 25.7x73x26.6x72.2; Vincenzo Arienzo to Lauretta Bruscino, 1,027 East 179th St, mtg $3,000, Oct. 16; attorney, M. J. Dix, 529 Courtlandt Av...$1

### RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

BEDFORD ST, 71, w s, 80 ft n of Morton St, 20x80, Jan. 17; Vincenzo Germino to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$3,000

BROADWAY, 2,180, n e corner of 77th St, 25.6x65.8, leasehold, Dec. 12, 1917; Peter J. Finnerty to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 55th St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St........$500

NAGLE AV, 112, n w s, 90 ft s w of Arden St, 40x129.6, Jan. 15; Penzance Realty Co. to the W. S. Hill Realty Corp., 216 West 14th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $32,500; attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St, $4,000

SULLIVAN ST, 121 and 123, e s, 59.6 ft s of Prince St, 41.10x75, Jan. 8; Winton Holding Corp. to Theresa Stern, Pacific St, Cedarhurst, L. I., due Jan. 10, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $33,000; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St........$5,000

2D AV, s w corner of 79th St, 51.1x100.5, Jan. 16; the F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, $20,000

6TH ST, 421 East, n e s, 244.8 ft s e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, Dec. 19, 1917; Marie E. Schleiermacher, executrix, to Hy. Waldeck, 656 Macon St, Brooklyn, 3 years; attorneys, MacLean & McL., 27 Cedar St........$9,000

7TH AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 49th St, 100.8x138.11x irregular, Jan. 14; Barney Estate Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due Feb. 15, 1922, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $400,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway........$100,000

11TH ST, 11 East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, Jan. 17; John L. Fogliasso to Charlotte Monza, 104 West 43d St, due Jan. 1, 1928; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 196 Broadway........$10,000

12TH ST, 2 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, Jan. 17; John L. Fogliasso to Charlotte Monza, 104 West 43d St, due Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$12,000

47TH ST, 604 West, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100, Jan. 1; George J. Schuster to Emma Richtberg, 2,305 Andrews Av., Bronx, 5 years; attorneys, Satter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St........$5,000

**Bronx.**

MANIDA ST, 831, s w s, 25x100; Leah Samuels to Lawrence G. Franklin, 502 West 144th St, prior mtg $7,000, Jan. 3, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway........$1,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,382, e s, 25x105; Nathan Sacks to Abraham Orenstein, 1,382 Stebbins Av, Dec. 4, 1917, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Abraham Orenstein, 1,382 Stebbins Av........$1,000

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, 70, 71, and 72, 72.8x irregular; Sarah A. Gallagher to Grace Fraser, on s s of Van Cortlandt Av, near Gun Hill Road, Jan. 2, 5 years; attorneys, Mapes & R., 370 East 149th St.....$3,000

2D AV, e s, 124.4 ft n of 152d St, 25x186.5; Adalena Bachmann to John F. Cavanagh, 800 East 168th St, mtg $26,500, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$2,000

3D AV, 3,621, w s, 25x110; Esther Chaves to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, prior mtg $6,000, Jan. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$750

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Mary Pinto, 233 East 151st St, to Nod-a-Way Co., Inc., 299 Madison Av, prior mtg, Jan. 16, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, John Pfluger, 153 Jerome Av........$2,500

### ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

**Manhattan.**

BROADWAY, 779, leasehold, mtg $4,000; Mary Wolpin to Louis Shulsky, 106 Keap St, Brooklyn; attorney, I. Frey, 49 Wall St........$1

CHERRY ST, 108 and 110, mtg $14,000, now due $5,000; Michael A. Rofrano to Giovanni Lacerra, 35 Oak St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

FRONT ST, 66, mtg $20,000; Charlotte A. Van Cortlandt and another, guardians, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$15,000

RIVINGTON ST, 291 and 293; Oceanic Investing Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$70,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to George R. Smith, 154 Greenwich St; attorney, same........$70,000

6TH AV, s w corner of Central Park South, (59th St,) mtg $750,000; City Mortgage Co. to Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad St, Newark, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........Amount advanced, $525,000

11TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, mtg $75,000; American Mortgage Co. to Mary D. Gerard, New York City; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$75,140.97

SAME PROPERTY; Mary D. Gerard to Martin Taylor, St. James, L. I., trustee; attorney, same........$50,000

69TH ST, s s, 441.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4, mtg $4,000; Emma J. Keisch to Carrie L. Keenan, 751 East 19th St, Brooklyn; attorney, James C. Warren, 30 East 42d St...$1

72D ST, 115 East; James D. Smith to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St; attorneys, Emmet & Parrish, 52 Wall St........$1

78TH ST, 101 West, mtg $25,000; Otto R. Hartmann to North Castle Realty Corp., 80 Pine St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1

SAME PROPERTY; North Castle Realty Corp. to Hobart Realties Corp., 217 Broadway; attorney, same........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hobart Realties Corp. to Simon J. Schwartz, 362 Riverside Drive; attorney, same........$1

87TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue B, 18x60.2, mtg $2,000; Katharina Peter to Anna Schwartz, 908 East 181st St........$1

97TH ST, 129 East, mtg $26,000; Solomon A. Fatman to Bernard L. Tim, 209 West 79th St, and another, trustees; attorney, Samuel H. Guggenheim, 50 Broad St........$22,000

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x71.10, mtg $58,500; Hy. C. Rosenbaum and another, trustees, to Nellie A. Kaliske, 2 West 72d St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$57,750

123D ST, 405-407 West, mtg $30,000; John E. Stillwell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$20,000

124TH ST, 534 West, mtg $15,000; Israel Sussman to Emeline A. Owen, 2,111 5th Av; attorney, Arthur M. Silber, 18 Broadway........$1,600

**Bronx.**

BRYANT AV, w s, 60 ft s of Jennings St; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to William G. Scheerer, 352 West 117th St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$5,000

LOTS 539 and 540, map of Wakefield; Maria A. D'Angelo to Antonio Marrone, 665 61st St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Remsen & P., 60 Wall St........$4,000

PERRY AV, 3,202; Samuel Emery to Joseph C. Mori, 116 Oak St, Jersey City, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$5,500

PERRY AV, n s, 406.10 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard; Daniel C. Adams and another, executors, to John Monsees, 530 West 157th St; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$6,000

ST. PETER'S AV, s w s, 83.5 ft n w of 4th St, 75x100; United States Title Guarantee Co. to Charles E. Teale, 100 Greene Av, Brooklyn, as comm.; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., Brooklyn, N. Y..$1,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 322.8 ft s of 175th St; Max Cohen to Principals Holding Co., 55 Liberty St; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway........$100

### RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

**Manhattan.**

BROADWAY, 2,180, n e corner of 77th St, 25.6x65.8, all, Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Peter J. Finnerty, 2,180 Broadway, 7 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.$6,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 67th St, store and cellar; Conrad Michaels to William Michaels, 135 Columbus Av, 5 years from June 1, 1918, 5-year renewal........$2,800

WATER ST, 150, all; John J. White, Jr., et al., to Charles H. Demarest, Bloomfield, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1916; address 150 Water St........$1,800

5TH AV, s w corner of 14th St, corner store and part basement; Charles S. Brown, trustee, to Schulte Realty Co., 386 Broadway, 9 11-12 years from March 1, 1918. $6,500

10TH AV, 683, store and basement; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to John J. Cunningham, 781 9th Av., 2 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St........$1,200

**Bronx.**

3D AV, 3,409, store, &c.; Helen Bell and others to A. V. Schouler, Inc., 3,461 3d Av, 9 11-12 years, from June 1, 1917, May 2, 1917; attorney, A. V. Schouler, Inc., 3,409 3d Av........$1,200

3D AV, 4,199 and 4,201, two-story brick building; Howard M. Canoune to Robert H. Gans, 518 West 151st St, 8 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1918, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, F. E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av........$3,720

### LIS PENDENS.

**Manhattan.**

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 151; Malex Realty Corp. against Kenilworth Holding Co., specific performance; attorney, A. S. Patenson.

ELIZABETH ST, 258; Mary L. Sherman against Rachel L. Pasinsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. M. Gilpin.

JANE ST, 74; Lockwood Estate, Inc., against Hugh Reilly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

MONROE ST, 280; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, against David Lasky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Powell.

PARK AV, 1,672; New York Protestant Episcopal Public School against Eliza Cohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. P. Nash.

8TH AV, 2,303; George L. Knowlton against Harold R. Evans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Kelly.

92D ST, n s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.8; Henry Kroger against Harry D. Colladay et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Lang, Jr.

132D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Clara Kinkeldey, executrix, against Walkers Memorial Baptist Church et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Nicholson.

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Louis Silverstein against Frederick West et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

**Bronx.**

FREEMAN ST, s w corner Stebbins Av, 65x60; Annie L. Demorest against John H. Fraser et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

GRAND AV, n e corner Buchanan Place, 25x100; Christian Wieland against Agnes Douglas et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H. Hyde.

LOTS 31 and 32, Parcel 26, map showing subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden, at High Bridge; Lizzie M. Kaiser against John F. Kaiser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Squires.

LOT 15, Block 2,848, Section 9, tax map; City of New York against Frederick B. Pinkus et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, W. P. Burr.

LOT 51, Block 2,889, Section 11, tax map; City of New York against Patrick F. Glennen et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, W. P. Burr.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 48.8 ft n of 146th St, 24.9x99.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against James Bunt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

147TH ST, s s, 98.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.7; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against James Bunt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

### MECHANICS' LIENS

**Manhattan.**

AV A, 361 to 375; Frank Pierschalski et al. against Mid-Crosstown Ry. Co. and Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co., owners, (renewal)........$1,965.81

BROADWAY, n e corner of 54th St; White Excavating Co., Inc., against Ford Motor Co., Inc., owner; James Dempsey, contractor........$266.25

2D ST, 274 to 280; Callahan, Kingsley Co., Inc. against Israel Orphan Asylum, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors......$464.00

5TH AV, 47; H. & I. Levine Construction Co., Inc. against Salmagundi Club, owner; Siegel Building Corp., contractor..$1,[illegible]0.00

5TH AV, 1067; Arthur Todhunter against Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Av. Co., Inc., owner and contractor........$738.60

44TH St, 2 and 4 East; Samuel Karp against Wetzel Building Co., owner; Edw. W. Blanchard, contractor........$230.00

89TH ST, 529 to 533 East; Colonial Sand & Stone Co. against Fleischmann Vehicle Co., owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors, $281.00

84TH ST, 167 to 175 East; White Excavating Co. against Onyx Garage, Inc., owner; Marcus Contracting Co. and Philip Repatsky, contractors........$110.00

**Bronx.**

COMMONWEALTH AV, 1,240; Louis Bergson against Margaret A. Brower and John Doe, owners; Margaret Brower, contractor, $73.00

GLOVER ST, 1628; Morris Sobel against Katy Marconi Tretta, owner; Felix DeCunio, contractor........$20.00

WEBSTER AV, w of existing 3d Av Line of the Manhattan Elevated R. R., opposite Bend 635, 117.7 ft n of East 194th St; Nicholas Engel against Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and John Doe, owners; M. J. Leahy, contractor........$6,287.14

138TH ST, 410 to 412 East; Berger Mfg. Co. against Mary J. McNamara, owner; William H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractors........$53.00

### LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAURICE MANDELBAUM and others, Defendants.

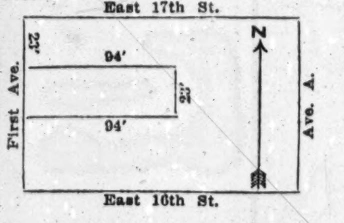
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished by the number one hundred and eighty-eight upon a map showing the subdivision of block number five into lots and the numbers of the lots in said block number five as laid down upon a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, dated October, 1829, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered two hundred and ten. The above mentioned map of the subdivision and numbers of the lots in said block number five is also drawn by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated April 6, 1844, and signed by Thomas Addis Emmett, Master in Chancery, and filed in the office of the Register of said City and County of New York, and which said lot number one hundred and eighty-eight is situate on the easterly side of First Avenue and bounded, westerly in front by First Avenue, easterly in rear by lot number one hundred and ninety on said map, northerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-nine on said map, southerly by lot number one hundred and eighty-seven on said map.

Containing in width in front and rear twenty-three feet and in length on each side ninety-four feet as laid down on said map. The northerly and southerly walls being party walls.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck by Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt, trustee, by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith and this mortgage is is given to secure a part of the purchase price of said premises.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 286 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Eleven thousand three hundred dollars and ninety-eight cents, ($11,300.98,) with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1917, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from December 19, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $150.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1917.

(Signed) GEORGE A. McLAUGHLIN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WALTER A. BURKE, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of MATILDA B. BROWN, deceased, plaintiff, against GIBRALTAR REALTY CO. and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Arden Street distant 125 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Arden Street and the westerly line of Sherman Avenue, running thence westerly along the south line of Arden Street 225 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Arden Street 225 feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less.

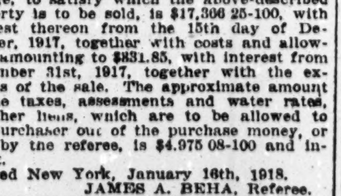
The said premises hereby described being a portion of that certain plot of land designated as Plot Number 55 on a certain map entitled "Map of 128 acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated Sept. 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 7th, 1868, as Map Number 697.

Dated New York, January 17, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,366 25-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to $831.85, with interest from December 31st, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4.975 08-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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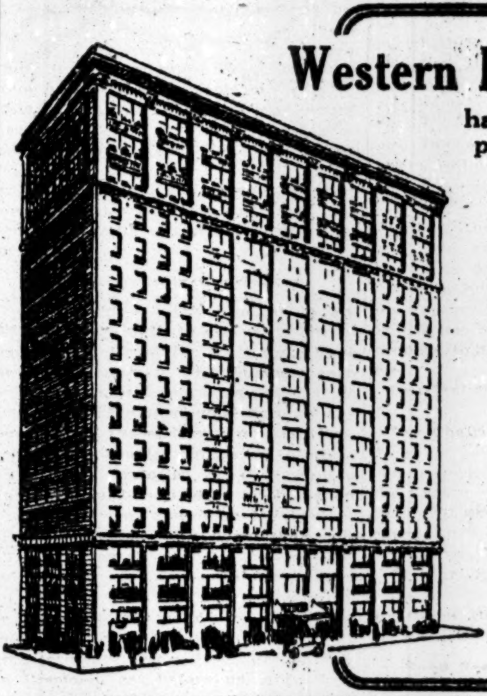

**Western Electric Co.**
have leased, for office purposes, the four upper Floors in the new
**Broadway Fifth Ave Building**
Cor. 21st St.
**Store and FLOORS To Lease**
HESS
907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Gramercy—6052.

---

**WANTED** —AT— ONCE
WITHIN EASY ACCESS TO SHIPPING FACILITIES
Substantial Ground Floor Containing
10,000 to 15,000 Square Feet
FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY TO BE AT LEAST 500 LBS.
HEIGHT OF CEILING NOT UNDER 20 FEET.
Floor to be used as a Warehouse for Steel and Iron.
BOX H 453 TIMES ANNEX.

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**REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

**CHOICE PLOT AT AUCTION**
Five Dwellings in Pennsylvania Zone
FRIDAY, JAN. 18TH, AT 12 NOON,
SALESROOM, 18 VESEY STREET,
Nos. 223 to 231 West 38th Street,
102.11x98.9. Desirable for modern loft structure, etc. Somebody's Bargain.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

**11th Avenue Corner**
**100 x 100 in the Forties**
Can be purchased at less than value of inside lots. Little cash required. Good location for warehouse or garage.
**Wm. A White & Sons**
46 Cedar Street

**REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.**

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**
FAIR TENEMENT,
52D-53D STREET, NEAR 9TH AV.,
with or without
a Ten Year Tenant, at
$6,000 NET or
Present Gross Rent........$12,000
First Mortgages........$51,000
GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

**BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

**Pretty Brick Houses**
**$35—For Rent—$60**
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

**OUR NEW STYLE** Comfort Homes, with garage, open fireplaces, etc., are little gems; only two left; open daily; $7,750; easy terms. J. F. CHURLO, 1779 West 11th St., Brooklyn (3 blocks west of Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach Subway). 'Phone Bath Beach—8.

**WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

SPECIALISTS IN
**WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT**
PROPERTIES.
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Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted and gone to war; 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000.
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**LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

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Beautiful 3-acre country place, South Shore, lawns, drives, magnificent views of Bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $7500; worth double.
HAROLD B. NEWINS,
347 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

**CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.**

**BROOKLYN.**

**Dean St. near New York Ave.**
Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply
**EDWARD LYONS,**
531 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Bedford 3000.

**TO LET FOR BUSINESS.**

**LOFTS**
**LOFTS**
**9-11 East 37th St.**
Opp. Tiffany's.
Light on three sides,
3,776 net sq. ft. Rent: $4,000.
10th floor.
**4 East 43rd St.**
Adj. Postal Life Ins. Co. Bldg.
Light on three sides,
3d-4th-5th floors.
1,230 net sq. ft. Rent: $3,000.
**12 East 46th St.**
Opp. Ritz-Carlton.
4th floor—25 x 100.
Rent: $2,750.
**570 5th Ave.**
Suitable for Art Exhibits, Etc.
5th floor front—18 x 55.
Rent: $2,000.
**DOUGLAS L ELLIMAN & Co**
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

**30,000 Ft. on Floor**
For Rent, Long Term, Early Possession.
Centrally located. 100% sprinkler. Low rent.
**HEAT AND POWER GUARANTEED**
CHAS. E. WILLIAMS, 500 5TH AVE.
Phone Vanderbilt 1551.

**TOP LOFT.**
PERMANENT LIGHT, 3 SIDES
100% SPRINKLERS—75x100
**118-124 W. 22nd St.**
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

**Store, Basement & Lofts**
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
**27 to 35 West 24th St.**
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

**TO SUBLET**
**Desirable Office,**
Brunswick Building, 5th Av., 26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
Tel. 784 Madison Square.

**APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.**

**MANHATTAN—West Side.**

**WILBRAHAM,** N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540

MOST COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS IN CITY.
**NINE ROOMS—3 BATHS**
Every modern improvement. Inquire Supt.
**270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE**

**MANHATTAN—East Side.**

**104 East 40th St.**
**One Door From Park Ave.**
ONE APARTMENT
**2 Large Rooms & Bath**
Ground Floor, $1100.
Bachelor or Doctor.
Apply to Supt. on premises, or
The Park Ave. Operating Co. Inc.
527 FIFTH AVENUE.

**NEW, WARM, LIGHT**
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
**42 E. 78TH ST.**
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

**APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.**

**166 West 72d St.**
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid Service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

JUST COMPLETED,
**The Nouvelle**
APARTMENTS
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

### REAL ESTATE.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

Bargain.—60 Cortlandt St.; this property for sale at low price; four stories and basement; about 4,500 square feet; next to new subway entrance and 9th Av. elevated station. Harry H. Honigbaum, Five Cortlandt St. Cortlandt 4929.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

WANT Florida Land in exchange for private residence 20 miles out. Y 388 Times Annex.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains; also $150,000 unencumbered centrally located Brooklyn income property for $200,000 equity. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

### FARMS.

**Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.**

14,000 ACRES NORTHERN MINNESOTA. Lightly timbered; no swamp; 75% A1 farm land; $50,000 all cash. Lambert Fairchild, St. Paul, Minn.

### MORTGAGE LOANS.

$300,000 AT 5% TO LOAN.
Amounts to suit. Prompt decisions.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

### HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Manhattan.**

Furnished-room house for sale; electricity, parquet floor; net profit $165. 54 West 75th St.

**New Jersey.**

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling; half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

### HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

**Manhattan.**

71ST, 250 WEST.—DOCTOR'S HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

### HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

**Manhattan.**

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

**Unfurnished Houses Wanted.**

One-family house, in Kew Gardens or Forest Hills. T 163 Times.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SMART SPECIALTY SHOP
in best retail section of the city. Will rent part of store to a well-established business in any of the four following lines: MILLINER, CORSETIERE, FURRIER, LADIES' TAILOR. Splendid opportunity for a growing business to secure an excellent business location at a moderate price. MEULLER-GRAVES, 1a East 46th St., New York.

6th Av., 266, (Southeast Corner 17th St.)—Three lofts, 3,300 to 6,300 feet on each floor, and corner store, 37x90, large show windows (and basement) for rent; fixtures can be procured at low figure if wanted. C. Jacobs, 30 East 42d St.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Will sublet part of high-class millinery shop on West 46th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, waists, or ready-to-wear gowns. O 197 Times.

Loft, 75x75; excellent location; freight and passenger elevator; steam heat and electric. Apply premises, 50 Park Place, or your own broker.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Four light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., New York City. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

PLOT, 50x100, on West 42d St., 4-story front and rear building, with driveway; possession May 1; can be altered to suit, garage or any business. P 27 Times.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office with or without service; wonderful location. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

One-half of small office to rent, sharing stenographer. Apply by letter for appointment; reference wanted. Room 228, 25 West 42d St.

Very desirable office to let, unfurnished; 19x33; very light; excellent service; immediate possession. Call Room 1116, 34 W. 33d.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Doniger, 73 5th Av., or your own broker.

Loft space south of Canal St., storage only, 800 to 1,000 square feet; must have elevator. R 272 Times Downtown.

Loft, 25x100; elevator, steam heat. 505 West Broadway, near Bleecker. Rent reduced, $57.50.

Physician's Office. — Very large, handsome room; first floor; every convenience. 8 East 10th.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

**Wanted for Business Purposes.**

Advertiser, retired from business, wants permanent desk room or to share comfortable office located vicinity 5th Av. and 42d St.; references given; state exactly what you have. M. S., E 167 Times.

Want about 30,000 feet, west side below 42d; possession; street floor preferred. Adams Brien Company, 505 5th Av.

WANTED a private office with telephone, stenographer convenient, vicinity lower downtown. Call Franklin 2359.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

45TH ST., 2 EAST, (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet, small furnished apartment, very attractive.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor,) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST, 75 EAST, corner Park Av.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished, 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished three-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

**Furnished—West Side.**

43 WEST 52D ST.
Large rooms, bathroom, electricity, steam heat.

8TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—8 large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only 4 families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

5[illegible]TH ST.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment sublet, $100. Columbus 6186.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $35 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three large, magnificently furnished rooms; fireplaces; sleeping porch; needle, electric, and Sitz bath; unusual; breakfast optional.

72D.—Seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

72D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautiful one or two room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred; references. Columbus 368

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

70TH ST., 345 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, all outside, rear, elevator, piano, a real home, $65 to Oct. 1. Moore.

73D, near Riverside.—Two rooms, private bath, single rooms, heat. Columbus 3764.

74TH, 237 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Furnished apartment for rent; seven exceptionally large, all light rooms and two baths; very handsomely furnished, pianola, twin beds in two rooms; will rent for two months or more at $250 per month.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Room and bath; gentleman only; elegant private house; references

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath; Jap service; suitable two or more bachelors.

80'S, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside 6068.

81ST, 203 WEST (Barrington)—Handsomely furnished three rooms, lease. Schuyler 5520.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

90'S, (West End Section.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

92D ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment; five rooms, bath; all light; piano; sacrifice $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

[illegible]TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—Beautiful large room and kitchen; also large front room with kitchen privilege; electricity; telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, bath; running water in bedrooms; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola. Apt. 9.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Sublet for five months or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished. 9185 Riverside. Apartment 4F.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.) —Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

106TH ST., 238 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—A very beautiful 7-room apartment in high-class elevator house. Inquire Larkin, on premises.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Seven room light front apartment, one door from Riverside, $140 per month for four months, $125 for eight months. Apt. 54.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; front, south; opposite Columbia. 9E. Whitlock.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Three-room elevator apartment; blue living room; furniture antique mahogany; pink bedroom; large kitchen; bath and shower. Apt. 41.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN exquisitely appointed five-room apartment, complete in detail, 72d St., near West End Av. Telephone Columbus 5325.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—West Side.**

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

BROADWAY, (91ST.)—Four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely and completely furnished; $200. Apt. 87, 215 West 91st St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 271, (Corner 87th.) —To sublet, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, ([illegible]0th.)—Six rooms, corner, $125; October. Schuyler 1965.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable two room apartments; bath, steam, electricity; $45-$60 monthly. Telephone Schuyler 4241.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH. INQUIRE AT 238 WEST 106TH ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

Handsomely furnished corner apartment to sublet cheap; Madison Av., in the 80s; eight sunny rooms, perfectly heated, 6 months, $1,000; $1,500 per year. Telephone Lenox 3223.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or [illegible] Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131, (Cor. 85th St.)— Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 532.—Four rooms and bath; mahogany furnishings, piano; all outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; reasonable to Oct. 1. Apartment 5-E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano, Victrola; immediate possession. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, light apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet. Cardoza.

West End Av., 322, (75th St.)
EXCEPTIONAL GROUND FLOOR SUITE, exclusive residence; two large, well furnished rooms and bath; suitable doctor; modern.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

**Yonkers.**

HANDSOMELY furnished eight-room corner apartment, elevator service; immediate possession; moderate rental; situated 96 Hamilton Av., corner Post St., Yonkers; 10 min. from Van Cortlandt Park. Inquire Mrs. Johnson, third floor.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

198TH, 340 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th St.)—Two rooms and bath, parlor floor; $65 a month. Plaza 6148.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.) — Three large rooms, all modern, $75.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive 7-room front apartment.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 271, (Corner 87th.) —To sublet, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 per year. Telephone Morningside 9080. Superintendent on premises.

Will sublease new exclusive studio apartment, near N. Y. Athletic Club, overlooking Central Park, 3 rooms, kitchenette, restaurant service; annual rent $2,100. O 193 Times.

### APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.— Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BY responsible couple, small furnished housekeeping apartment, south of 65th St.; price not over $[illegible]. T 148 Times.

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION.—Want a furnished 3-room, bath apartment for about three months; give details. E 176 Times.

WANTED—By couple, four or five room furnished apartment; must be modern. Phone Gramercy 2953.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

**Unfurnished.**

WANTED for refined young couple without children for balance of Winter, a small furnished apartment on west side; prefer something located in vicinity of 72d St. subway station. Address Post Office Box 1431.

MARRIED couple, without children, want two rooms, kitchenette, and bath on monthly lease of not more than $50; possession at once. T 160 Times.

To lease or sublet, five rooms, unfurnished, located 91st to 116th St., west side, or 137th to 150th, west side, elevator apartment. O 179 Times.

To lease or sublet from March 1, 4 rooms, unfurnished, about $35 per month, near 6th Av. elevated railroad, above 70th St. A. M., Box 26, Station A, N. Y. C.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

17TH, 112 EAST, (2d floor east).—Two furnished rooms; hot, cold water; private family; breakfast optional. Phone Stuyvesant 7029.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share small furnished apartment; college graduate desired; $7 per week. Stuyvesant 2462. Couch.

37TH ST., 143 EAST, (near Lexington Av.) —Large room for couple; also single room; all conveniences.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large single rooms; bath; private floor; gentlemen only. French.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

**West Side.**

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bathroom, steam, electricity; private house; references.

12TH, 109 WEST. — Small rooms; select house; phone.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Back parlor, heated, sunny, private bath, gas, electricity, kitchenette.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

56TH, 45 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. H. HAYES, 900 CIRCLE, OR INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water; suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace; piano; references.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; hot, cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, running water, board optional; telephone.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, private apartment, bath; steam heat, electricity; no other roomers. Columbus 8843.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

71ST, 340 WEST. — Large, sunny, warm room; $8 weekly; private family.

72D, 302 WEST.—Warm, beautifully furnished front room, bath, electricity, private house; reasonable.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, comfortably furnished parlor bedroom, kitchenette; electricity; exclusive house.

73D, 158 West.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated express.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM, ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; very comfortable; phone; references; $8-$10.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone; desirable location.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 325 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large double room with private bath; private family; $15.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Second-floor suite, private bath; reference; private home.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; $4 per week. Schuyler 8249.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room, electricity; comfortable; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Flato.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm front room; smaller rooms; breakfast; high class.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; room $5 to $15; references.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Superior suite for refined gentleman; accessible; board optional; moderate.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; single, en suite; baths, every convenience; private house.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Corner suite; Hudson view; electricity; $10. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Desirable sleeping room, living room; high class; after 7 P. M.

101ST, 809 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, sunny suite, (or single;) every modern convenience; a real home; gentlemen, couple. Simmons.

102D 216 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large room, elevator apartment; all conveniences. Kelly.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 2 WEST.—Front room, opposite park, $5; court room, breakfast, $4. Phone Robinson, 1319 River.

103D SUBWAY.—Large, sunny room, private bath; suitable gentleman. Phone Riverside 902.

103D, 2 WEST.—Room facing park; $4.50. Telephone Burpee.

105TH, 248 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive front rooms; home comforts; elevator; investigate. Kinnear.

106TH 238 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; all conveniences; homelike. Apartment 2.

106TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 3 windows; elevator telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Large outside room; superior furnishings; running water; in modern elevator apartment. 5-B. Academy 3238.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, in private family. Apt. 1A.

[illegible], 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, in private family. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 320 WEST.—For gentleman, in family of two; room, two windows overlooking park. Call evening and Sunday.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Warm, sunny front room, overlooking Columbia. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 63.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

136TH, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway, bus, surface; two in family; no roomers; gentleman only. By appointment, Morningside 4501. Apt. 52.

136TH, 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very nice room refined business man; conveniences; private family; references required. Apt. 3.

150TH, 408 WEST.—Light, comfortably furnished single room, steam heated, $3 weekly; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 73.

159TH, 575 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; elevator. Audubon 741.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, single rooms; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

ATTENTION, BACHELORS!—American couple, occupying handsomely furnished home, West End Av., near Belleclaire, offer suite, consisting library, bedroom, private bath; moderate for accommodations accorded. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Mayer.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Apartment 3.)—Large room, running water; elevator apartment; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Two large, front rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (181st St.)—Large, well-furnished room; private lavatory; elevator building. Telephone St. Nicholas 9995. Apartment 34.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two sunny rooms, southwest outlook; elevator service; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apartment 2. Morningside 4334.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 114th, 115th.—Elegantly furnished room, overlooking drive; 12th floor; $40 month. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 73.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two small rooms in elegant house; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 3-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

WEST END AV., 433, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

### Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 755.

## ROOMS WANTED.

### Furnished.

Wanted, by sailor doing shore duty, room, near Battery, if possible. Ray Thurston, Merchant Auxiliary Service, South and Whitehall Sts.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted by young English girl in refined home, between 28th-38th Sts. preferred. R 282 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants two adjoining rooms, kitchen privileges, between West 70th and 90th Sts. N 206 Times Downtown.

BROTHER AND SISTER, business people, desire two rooms, private family. R 280 Times Downtown.

BY ENGLISH NURSE, Protestant, with private family, central; references; permanent. Y 385 Times Annex.

Gentleman wants room, west side, 72d to 92d, with running water; state terms. T 159 Times.

Business woman wants comfortable room, with or without board, between 36th and 59th Sts. P 41 Times.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

51ST ST., 58 WEST,
Desirable small rooms; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished; private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; southern exposure.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; private bath; small room; excellent table.

72D, 260 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, warm rooms; excellent Southern meals; references.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### West Side.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath, steam heat; small room; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive, medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST, (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished second floor room; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room; steam heated; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one large, one small room; steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 West.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, business people preferred; excellent cuisine.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals, correctly served; homelike; moderate.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, also one large room; private bath; refined, small boarding house; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms for 2 or 3 persons; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, connecting dressing room; electricity; English cooking. Riverside 2511.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

113TH, 530 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

COMFORTABLE home for gentleman in private family; near 72d St. subway; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 2086.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

PRIVATE family wishes to board one or two school children; home near public school; excellent accommodations. Y 366 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.
Large, attractive, well-heated room; twin mahogany beds; hot and cold water; home cooking. Morningside 6600, Apt. 3-N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Suite for three; overlooking Drive; excellent board. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

## BOARD WANTED.

room and care for baby in refined family; references wanted and given; west side preferred. Write full particulars. Address Christian, T 162 Times.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BRISCOE cabriolet, $450; electric starter; used one season; demonstration. 170 E. 73d.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1760 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, OVERHAULED.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC.—$500 buys my beautiful landaulet, 4 new tires, 2 extras. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35C, same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 5121.

CHALMERS light 6, 5-passenger; in good condition. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter, light demountable rims, extra tire; light and economical. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, repainted and overhauled; an exceptionally nice looking car at very low figure.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, 7-PASSENGER.
SUPER-SIX TOURING, NEW, $1,400.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62D ST. AND BROADWAY.

HUDSON, LATE 6-54, $250; BEAUTIFUL PRIVATELY USED AUTOMOBILE; GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY DEMONSTRATION. CLAREMONT GARAGE, 181ST AND BROADWAY. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 2562.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six touring; run 5,000 miles; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

KISSEL-KAR, 5-passenger; lots of extras; A1 mechanical condition. Harlem 2683.

LANCIA Springfield Sedan; elegant condition; powerful motor; sell reasonable; also two elegant automobile robes. 170 East 73d.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA, five-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th St.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. P 23 Times.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 landau brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Touring; also Roadster and Limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once my 1917 7-passenger touring car, run only 2,800 miles; reasonable. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles; price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first-class condition, $350. Malone, Barclay 9937.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW (1916) landaulet, 38 h. p.
PIERCE-ARROW (1915) touring, 38 h. p.
CADILLAC (1917) touring, like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, in exceptionally fine condition; suitable for taxi. Standard, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO, 1916, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151. Martin Peyser.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once my 38 H. P. touring, shaft drive, Holbrook body, mechanically perfect; sell reasonable or trade for smaller car. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT Sedan, "Light 4"; the finest investment; more desirable than most new cars; roomy, aluminum body; newly painted gray and black; sold with binding guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STUDEBAKER cabriolet, 1917 model, 3 passenger; perfect condition; demonstration given. Columbus 9415.

STUTZ 1915 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT,
late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

WILLYS KNIGHT 5-passenger touring; new paint; exceptional value. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

### Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine; new.
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

LIGHT 5-passenger touring car; up to the minute in every detail; $225 cash, balance $33 monthly. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

TOURING CARS.—Several 5 and 7 passenger cars, completely equipped; fine conditions; big values. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

SEDANS.—We have numerous models of closed cars, all weather Sedans and coupes, that we will sell guaranteed and at sacrificing prices; no reasonable offer refused. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

### Motor Trucks.

FOR HIRE, one-ton auto truck by day or week; $10 per day; good reference. F. Flad, Jr., 1,216 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

AUTO trucking; trucks to hire, day and night. Telephone Canal—3920.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway, (Circle 3249.)

### Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 1916, or 1917 wanted, limousine, 38 horsepower. Write B 303 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

### Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine, $2.50 per hour; beautiful private automobile; expert chauffeur, 6501 Morningside.

CADILLAC, 1916, landaulet; beautiful condition; will rent. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

LADY going South will rent foreign limousine with chauffeur to responsible private party. Bernard, Columbus 2650.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

### Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE painting, trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

### Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th St. Audubon 1540-1.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 month up. West Side Storage, 310 West 143d. Audubon 3575.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Automobile Supplies.

FORD, FORD, FORD.
FENDERS, TOOL BOXES, BUMPERS, DEMOUNTABLE RIM WHEELS; COMMERCIAL BODIES.
H. HETT & SON.
288 EAST 113TH ST. PHONE HARLEM 1384.

### Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL,
235 West 50th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, comptometer operator, typist, Christian young lady; three years' college; business experience; $16-$18. Y 382 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPING-STENO., (20,) reliable, capable taking entire charge; most desirable reference and personality. Apply E. M. L., 1,450 Wilkins Av. Phone Canal 9059; after 6 P. M., Intervale 1870.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 12 years of varied experience, to take charge of office; able assistant to busy executive. J. B., 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; thorough knowledge double entry, controlling accounts; $16; reliable. T 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; familiar office routine; $16. T 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; full charge; double entry set; knowledge of stenography. R 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experience at all office work. E 194 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Experience, day, evening, dresses, children's clothing, alterations; $2.50 day. Academy 2768.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, 7 years' experience in all details; salary expected, $13. H. H., T 155 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, two Finnish girls. Saari, 115 East 127th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By educated woman, 34 years of age, quick, reliable, and accurate, not trained for special work but glad to start in. P 36 Times.

REFINED WOMAN, middle age, afternoons, evenings free, to entertain or care for children or invalid; invaluable to high-class family. E 179 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, EDUCATED, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, CONSCIENTIOUS, $18. R 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young lady, 7 years' publishing and commercial experience; salary $17-$18. G. T., Apt. 33, 600 West 174th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, energetic; familiar with all office details; can handle correspondence personally; salary, $16. E 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; possessing ability, intelligence, and initiative; references; $18-$20. R 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; competent; also technical dictation; $18-$20. C 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, understands office work, references, $12. B 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. B 378 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

WOMAN, intelligent, A1 references, desires salaried position. H. E. R., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, wishes afternoon employment as typist and general office worker. R 255 Times Downtown.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE. 37, American, exceptional ability, financial statements, statistics, securities, reports, etc., familiar with corporations and tax laws, at present with international firm of accountants and auditors, desires responsible connection, heavily bonded, salary $3,000. R 292 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, 32, married, 16 years' experience; expert electrician; references. E 197, Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, seeks connection with reliable house; high school graduate; five years' experience; $20 start; knowledge stenography; references. Max Seiff, 496 East Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER.—German, thoroughly neutral, exempt, experienced double entry trial balances, controlling; $20, $25. R. Seeden, 157 Fifth Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; thoroughly experienced cost systems, controlling accounts; $25. A 517 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced, trial balances; good references. R 282 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, double entry, controlling accounts; exempt. M. Friedman, 667 East 164th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $25. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR wants good position; vast experience; unquestionable references. H. Mayer, 1,160 Bryant Av., Bronx. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, AMERICAN, 36, MARRIED, FOREIGN OR HIGH-GRADE CARS; FOUR YEARS LAST POSITION; PERSONAL REFERENCES. T 146 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, 27, just out of U. S. army, wishes position with private family; 8 years' experience; best recommendation. Herman Larson, 508 East 78th St.

CONTRACTOR'S ENGINEER.—Exceedingly energetic, graduate civil engineer, technical and business training, 7 years' experience estimating and supervising construction, subways, elevated stations, buildings; live wire, trustworthy, sincere; would be willing to go abroad. Y 384 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, structural, (28,) American, technical graduate, 10 years' practical experience general machinery and mill engineering. E 193 Times.

MACHINE DESIGNER.—Varied and thorough experience in high positions, will devote spare time designing and drafting for responsible parties. R 285 Times Downtown.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. B 203 Times Downtown.

MAN, 36, with business ability, wants position anything. C. 2,197 8th av.

MANAGER.—Man, 25, exempt, now managing printery, wants position as supply manager, (printing paper, etc.;) has 6 years' actual experience; guarantees large savings in supply bills; references. R 259 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, accountant, auditor, American, age 38, married, employed, responsible position, desires change; speaks, writes Spanish fluently; 20 years' commercial, manufacturing experience. E 188 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive ability, expert accountant, credit man, modern systematizer, desirous making change; best reference. B 400 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, going South, wishes care of male invalid traveling in that direction; reference exchanged. Y 383 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION MANAGER.—Technical graduate. If your production needs improvement try me. I have made money for others and myself. Why not for you? Moderate salary if prospects good. E 178 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.
Young married man, fifteen years' experience automobile industry, is desirous of connecting with a reputable concern where executive ability, coupled with a thorough knowledge of buying, will be recognized and suitably rewarded. Address E 174 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, traveled 40 States selling woolen piece goods and knit goods, is open immediately for good proposition; bank and house references; not subject to draft; lives up State. Y 374 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with South American trade, speaks Spanish and Portuguese fluently, desires to represent American firm in South American territory. Y 397 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER (35,) 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, MARRIED, CHRISTIAN, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES CHANGE; REFERENCES. E 184 TIMES.

SALESMAN, energetic, bright, tactful, alert, wishes connection with growing concern; former assistant sales manager; highest credentials. E 180 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) experienced, desires position; reliable concern; exempt. G 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wide-awake man, good address, highest reference, seeks position. Active. T 123 Times.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, up-to-the-minute, desires position to cover New York State. A 520 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER.—18 years' experience automobile and kindred lines, desires connection, trucks or passenger cars. E 192 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER seeks connection where loyalty, initiative, ambition succeed are factors toward advancement rather than nepotism. T 95 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY, confidential, executive, gentleman, 32, married; wide legal, business, and financial experience; highest references for ability, integrity, wants permanent position with big business or financial man. 3,907 Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

SECRETARY.
Attorney, well educated, proven executive ability, desires responsible secretarial post. R 261 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, aged 23, 6 years' experience drug sundries' line; capable taking complete charge; exempt. R 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, 26, married, wishes responsible position; competent and thoroughly experienced; executive ability; present salary $1,800. R 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary, (20,) experienced, competent, desires good connection; salary $18. R 268 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL middle aged business man having liquidated own business account war conditions, seeks position where past experience and energetic push will be appreciated and proportionately remunerated. T 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) AMERICAN, EXEMPT, WISHES TO LOCATE WITH RELIABLE CONCERN WHERE THERE IS A CHANCE TO LEARN; FORMERLY FACTORY MANAGER; TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY BRAZIL, ARGENTINA; SPEAK PORTUGUESE, BOHEMIAN, ENGLISH; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES. A. FIGNER, 1,513 AVENUE A.

YOUNG MAN, 21, competent, possessing highest qualities in assisting busy executive; expert penman; accurate figures, systemizer, correspondent, bookkeeper, typist, salesman; highest credentials. E 171 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt draft, desires position with mercantile concern, silk or woolen house preferred; 3 years' business experience; high school graduate. H 457 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, draft exempt, eight years' experience as buyer, salesman and manager, experience in silks, dresses and waists, desires position where executive ability counts; best references. E 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures, and knowledge of credits; competent typist. T 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position where there is advancement, high school education. Louis Widder, 890 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) good penman, wishes position in office; will start at low salary with concern offering advancement. Tom Peterson, 671 47th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, technical graduate, practical experience construction and production, seeks executive position with industrial plant. A 514 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) exempt, large business experience, including stock, shipping, sales; tackle anything; wholesale; manufacturing references. E 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, with knowledge of stenography, desires a position with real opportunity; $15. E 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position; excellent reference. R 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where advancement is possible. R 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, map clerk insurance concern. Lawrence Engle, 865 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, three years' business experience, desires position. A 521 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) intelligent, energetic and ambitious, desires position. P 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate; one year's business experience. T 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN familiar with costs and purchasing of metal goods. E 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, well educated, desires position. E 85 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST.—First class, to design hand-painted wooden novelties. Gifts, 36 East 23d.

BILL CLERK.—Rem Wahl operator; bright, rapid, accurate; not afraid of hard work; splendid opportunity in clean business; state experience, salary. Write X. T., 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted at once; experienced double entry, trial balance; permanent if satisfactory; $18 weekly. Apply own handwriting, Hunt's Music House, White Plains, N. Y.

CARETAKER wanted for nursery and one for girls' department in institution. Telephone Prospect 41.

CASHIER wanted in downtown office; experienced only. Apply 118 Hudson St.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COOK, houseworker, $40, in good American family at Pelham. Apply Moore, 627 Lexington Av., New York.

COOK for country place; forty minutes out. Telephone Broad 1775, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ELLIS OPERATOR wanted by bookkeeping department of large New York corporation; pleasant working conditions and reasonable salary to start, reply in writing and state if you have experience with loose-leaf ledgers in addition to Ellis machines; state salary desired. Y 371 Times Annex.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRL.—We require a bright girl for office boy work; experience unnecessary. Reply own handwriting, stating qualifications, R 276 Times Downtown.

GIRL in wholesale art embroidery house; steady position; state salary desired. Box B, 262 Grand St., A. A.

GIRL wanted to answer telephone. Room 1505, 1,133 Broadway.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN.
EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.;
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

LADY, refined, with knowledge of social acquaintances, for advertising and exclusive therapeutic health institute; on commission; no triflers; highest references. Call all week, Apt. 1B, 780 West End Av.

MAID, useful; must be highly recommended. Call between 1 and 3 or 6 and 7, or write, private house, 116 East 78th St.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE MISSES, 16, FOR CLOAKS AND SUITS; HIGHEST SALARY PAID; LONG SEASON. TURKEL & FELSTINER, 105 MADISON AV.

MUSIC PUBLISHING house desires the services of young lady with general knowledge music publishing business; one who has been connected with publisher heretofore; must know stenography, bookkeeping, and piano playing; exceptional opportunity; replies confidential. For interview address R. E. D., T 135 Times.

NURSE for child 3 years; competent, refined, experienced; family leaving to reside Durban, South Africa; good home assured; state salary desired; references. B 351 Times Downtown.

NURSE GIRL, sleep home; 8 to 5; all Saturdays and Sundays off. Inquire Hall, 1,356 University Av., Bronx.

NURSE for small children, $35, in good American family at Pelham. Apply Moore, 627 Lexington Av., New York.

NURSE for three-months-old infant; good reference necessary. Telephone Plaza 8113.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady with one or more years' experience at general office for office of large manufacturing concern; hours 9 to 5:30; good wages, with excellent chance for advancement; bonus and insurance advantages. Standard, 638 West 52d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of typewriting; must be accurate and willing to work; age at least 22, with about 2 years' experience; hours, 8:30 to 6; salary $15; state age and experience. R 279 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, accurate, rapid office worker; accustomed to clerical work; must be neat, obliging, and not afraid of work; state experience, salary expected. Write V. G., 1,364 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—We require a capable office assistant; good figurer; permanent position. Write full particulars and salary expected. R 275 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic, rapid stenographer and typist, good knowledge English grammer, for work on material of current interest; college education desirable, though not required; state education and experience; give phone number. P 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, accurate, rapid touch operator, able to take notes quickly and transcribe them accurately; possible use of distophone about one hour each day; applicant must be neat and obliging and not afraid of work; splendid opportunity in clean business; state experience, salary. Write T. V., 1,364 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

STENO.—Spanish and English, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for permanent position in promoter's office, residing within walking distance of Grand Central Terminal; must be neat, young lady, both as to work and personal appearance; salary, $25 per week; pleasant surroundings; hand-written application, mentioning system of shorthand used and machine preferred. E 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady with several years' experience for secretary to busy executive of large manufacturing concern; salary $17 to start, with advancement as ability is proven; large, bright office; hours 9 to 5:30; bonus and insurance advantages. L. B., 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law department of large corporation; thoroughly competent stenographer and general assistant; refined American, not over 30 years; neat appearance and preferably one living near 9th Av. L. or Hudson Tubes; permanent position; opportunity for advancement. E 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of academic high school course; well read and informed; must have knowledge of business methods gained by few years' experience; able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; give full particulars. Y 379 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be efficient; state past experience and salary desired to start; company expects to move their office to Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge. P 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—We have opening in an organization for two thoroughly experienced stenographers and typists; good opportunity for wide-awake girl. Apply, 8:30 A. M., Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 3-5 W. 19th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. R 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must command good English; capable of filling a secretarial position; excellent opportunity; state age, reference, and salary expected. R 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, for ready-to-wear manufacturing concern; prominent; opportunity for advancement; $10 to $12. P 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted; must be rapid in taking dictation and transcribing. Write, giving full particulars, references, B 858 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in advertising agency; must be intelligent and accurate; state salary and full particulars, P 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; must be capable, well experienced. Write, stating age, salary expected, &c., R 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, general office work; good opportunity for beginner; $9 to start. Apply own handwriting, R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale mercantile office; only experienced need apply; references. 102 Murry St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, first-class, for private office; familiar with hotel work; steady position. T 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and dependable. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 132d St. and 12th Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Italian-English, in export house; salary to start, $18. Room 41, 25 West Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to handle small commercial private exchange; experience desirable; must be neat in appearance and know how to be polite and accommodating. Answer, stating age and experience, P 10 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Bright, accurate, active girl; pleasant manner and smiling voice; one with Central office experience preferred; state experience, salary expected. G. V., 1,364 Broadway.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in busy factory office; must have at least 2 years' experience; salary. Address West Side, 174 Times.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper in office of a publishing concern; stenography an asset but not essential; moderate salary to start, with advancement; state salary and experience. Address R 294 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Permanent position in publishing house for a capable beginner; salary $7. Mr. Chase, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING DEPT.
Young woman, 20-25 years, in office large manufacturing concern. It is essential that she be accurate and systematic; good chance for high school scholar; state fully experience, if any, and salary you desire. Wholesaler, R 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, bright, 20 years, wanted, who has some knowledge of bookkeeping and can operate typewriter, for position with large bond house; applicant must have had previous experience. Address H. G., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

YOUNG LADY wanted, good penman and good figurer; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. Call Acme Burlap Bag Company, 89 Waterbury St., near Grand, Brooklyn.

### Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPERS.—FOR downtown bank, two openings, excellent opportunities, $18 per week. Several other openings for bookkeepers in other lines, $15-$20 per week.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS.—Two very good positions at $25 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Any number of positions with high-grade firms, salaries ranging from $15 to $18 per week.

We still have a number of positions for stenographers, typists, cost clerks, bill clerks, general clerks, file clerks, with salaries ranging from $8 to $12 per week. Very good opportunity for bright young girls.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St., MISS GRIFFIN.
Excellent opportunities competent DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; $18-$20.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED, well-educated AMERICAN young women for high-class, permanent openings with Banks, Corporations, Oil, Export, and Insurance Companies.
BOOKKEEPERS.
ORGANIZATION, $75 month.
CHEMICAL CO., $80 month.
TYPISTS.
COMMERCIAL, $9, $10, $11, $12, $15.
EDUCATIONAL, $18.
BANK, $15 and lunches.
FILING CLERKS.
INSURANCE, $40 month.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.
COMMERCIAL, $10-$12.
INSURANCE, $12-$18.
BANK, $40-$50 month and lunches.
STENOGRAPHERS.
We are unable to fill one-half of our STENOGRAPHIC calls, ranging from $12 to $20. We could place a number of ACCURATE, REFINED stenographers (18-25 years) immediately.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

STENOGRAPHERS, SIX, TO GO TO CHILE, SPANISH UNNECESSARY; $150 MONTHLY, TRAVELING EXPENSES. MUTUAL SERVICE, 41 LIBERTY.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, $16; dozens good commercial, law, $15-$25; typists, $12; filler, $15; figurer, $15.

FORD REGISTRY, 149 Broadway.—Double entry bookkeepers, (2,) $20-$22; stenographers, $20, $18, $15; typists, $12.

### Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—Evening classes in scientific corset fitting, alteration, salesmanship, demonstration, and stock keeping, supervision New York Board of Education, opens immediately at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place; also at Bronx Evening High School, Jennings St. and Prospect Av.; instruction free to women and girls; no charges of any kind. Apply for registry, Miss Alice N. Hosbach, W. B. Corset Co., 47 West 34th St., N. Y., or at either school.

WOMEN are needed by the Government and by organized business; those trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise, are in greatest demand. Send for details of 16-session training course being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

WOMEN are needed by the Government and by organized business; those trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise, are in greatest demand. Send for details of 16-session training course being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, high grade, wants to change; six years' valuable experience; location in or near New York only. T 149 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, $15 to $18 to start. Call Friday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 529.

ADVERTISING SERVICE MAN for out-of-town position; one who has had agency experience, capable of preparing copy for national advertisers, also exhibits, booklets, &c.; must be Christian Scientist. Reply, stating experience, salary desired, and inclose specimens of work. H 449 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR capable of handling few high-class local accounts; also national advertisers in good field; out-of-town position; must be Christian Scientist; state experience and salary. H 450 Times Annex.

A HIGH-GRADE
FACTORY SALES MANAGER
to take charge of a selling organization handling brass gas and steam goods. Give full information as to age, experience and salary expected. It will be a permanent position, and replies will be treated confidentially. Y 389 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to manager in a busy popular-priced store in an Ohio city; capable man, (32-40,) must possess good merchandise ability and capable of taking charge of help; good salary to start with and a splendid opportunity for advancement to a man who can produce results. Make application by mail to Mr. W. B. Erlanger, care B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 18 years, wishes position; excellent references. I. Ginsberg, 42 Avenue B.

A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN STOCK ROOM OF SILK MANUFACTURER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. WRITE STOCK ROOM, 125 EAST 34TH ST.

BANK MESSENGERS.
YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20 YEARS, TO ACT AS MESSENGERS IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK. GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. In applying, mention age, experience, religion, and education. B 370 Times Downtown.

BERNHEIMER BROS.
WANT BUYER
FOR LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND
LADIES' NECKWEAR.
Thoroughly experienced man required; state salary, accompanying application with references. Address Isadore I. Wolf, care Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge of customers' ledgers; accuracy and responsibility essential; none but experienced need apply; salary, $25; all answers treated strictly confidential. N 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, young man with experience in general accounting methods, controlling accounts, &c.; state age, experience, and salary expected; experience in advertising or publishing accounts preferable, but not essential. Y 370 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Elderly man, experienced and accurate; preferably familiar with voucher system office manufacturing concern; salary to start $20; prospects of advancement good; state age, experience, references. E 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and clerk; one having experience with high-class hotels; state age, salary, and references. P 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER wanted; references; $10 to start; advancement; 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.; steady. P 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick, reliable, practical; experience on controls; must furnish bond. T 164 Times.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 331 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS
wanted at once; several bright, neat, energetic young men for office work; must be grammar school graduates and willing to work for advancement; $8 to start. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

BOY wanted at once by large corporation for their general offices; ambitious, industrious boy will secure a permanent, desirable position offering good future opportunity; salary $7 at start, with advancement. E 169 Times.

BOY
wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 801, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 180, New York.

BOY.—We require a bright boy for office work; experience unnecessary; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications. R 277 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND REFERENCE. R 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright, American, for wholesale office; accustomed to handling mail; state age, race, and full particulars. C 206 Times Downtown.

BOY.—For work in large office, boy of education; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply Room 200, 2 Rector St.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; good salary; excellent opportunity. Jones, P. O. Box 1384.

BOY wanted in export house, $8 start. Room 41, 25 West Broadway.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, about 17 years of age, for office position, assistant and junior clerk; salary $8 per week. Advancement, C 207 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG FELLOWS
wanted at once for several positions now open in merchandise assembling room; energetic young men, willing to work for a real opportunity, can begin here at $10-$12 per week. This is a real chance for the right fellows. See Mr. Davis, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Steady position for man who is good driver, understands the operation and care of Stearns-Knight, also familiar with city and traffic regulations. Applicant must live in city and also possess references from former employer. Address Y 378 Times Annex.

CHEF wanted for the Jersey City Hospital. Apply at Mayor's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

CLERK, filing and record, for use in drafting room; must be good, careful man accustomed to this work. See Mr. Freeman, the Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Av., Jersey City, N. J.

COLLECTOR, married man, one who has had experience in the installment business, to work in a piano store in Jersey City; good salary. Y 395 Times Annex.

COMPETENT STOCKROOM MANAGER,
to take charge of machine parts stockroom.
Must be acquainted with stock keeping records; the establishing of minimum stock limits, and thoroughly capable in all ways of handling the job.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
Elizabeth, N. J.

CREDIT MAN to take charge of installment accounts in a piano store in Jersey City; should be able to operate typewriter, but this is not absolutely essential; must have had experience in the handling of installment accounts; references necessary. Y 392 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; letter should state age, qualifications, and salary desired. P 16 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, structural steel, familiar with mill building work; state age, nationality, education, experience, salary, and when can report. P 13 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
Structural and mechanical draftsmen. Apply Fuller Engineering Company, Allentown, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN wanted for tracing; will pay $20 per week for neat, quick tracer; steady work; state age, experience, and references. N 231 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. T. A. V., 85 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
SIX FIRST-CLASS MEN ON AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD PAY. APPLY BETWEEN 9-11.
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
METROPOLITAN AV., NEAR FLUSHING AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN, between 25 and 35, not subject to draft, for real estate drafting and clerical work; do not apply unless you are much better than the average and ready to go to work on short notice. Apply Mr. Butler of Chas. F. Noyes Company, 92 William St., city.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class checkers and layout men and detailers on automobiles. See Mr. Taylor, the Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

ENGINEERS, small tools, wanted by old-established house; order clerk; state age, salary, experience, and references. C 201 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN, experienced, two low-pressure boilers. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

FLOORMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
require the services of several high-class Floormen.
Apply
Employment Office,
7th Floor.

INSPECTOR.—Experienced; by large corporation; to ride motor trucks; to check routes, and truck performance; state age, experience, and salary desired. W. H. C. Box 290, New York City.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be a hustler; state experience and salary. R 289 Times Downtown.

LUMBER INSPECTOR, expert, with practical knowledge of woodwork of every description, desires to connect with manufacturing concern; age 35; would travel if necessary to purchase material. G. A. O., E 168 Times.

MACHINISTS,
LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Competent shipping and receiving man, experienced in deliveries to local dry goods trade and routing out-of-town shipments; state fully experience, age, salary required, &c. Box P 30 Times.

MAN,
thoroughly experienced, knowledge of automobile parts, to supervise stockroom records; $25-$30. H. F. H., 153 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted; experienced; for general superintendent and supervisor of production in machine shop in Detroit section, employing over 1,000 hands; must be capable of handling men and routing work through shop; only high-class man need apply; high-salaried position. Y 375 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER man wanted; New York daily trade paper wants young man experienced in reportorial and rewrite work. Address N 228 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Some one with advertising agency or publishing experience to be general office assistant to advertising department executive on high-class out-of-town periodical; must be Christian Scientist; man or woman. H 451 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man, 35, American, married, seeks a position as office assistant, credit and claim clerk, or is open for any proposition. R 256 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Large bond house wants intelligent boy for a position that holds excellent opportunities for rapid advancement; applicant must have some high school education, must be clean-cut, and make good appearance. Address M. A. T., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

OFFICE BOY, about 16, wanted in large downtown commission house. Apply in own handwriting, stating education and references, to R 213 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Artist studio, office work and errands; chance for advancement. Hoover, Hobson & Brewer, 701 7th Av.

PAINTER, paper hanger, and glazier, experienced, handy, all-round man, wishes job in hotel or large apartment house; best references. R 254 Times Downtown.

PAPER SALESMAN.—Old-established paper house wants high-class, experienced salesman able to sell largest buyers; state fully experience and present compensation. C 209 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN wanted as assistant to general practitioner near New York; must be graduate of A1 medical college, have hospital experience, have New York license, and be exempt from military service. Reply, stating particulars as to age, college, and experience, to M. D., care New York Times.

RECEIVING CLERK (married) for wholesale house; give age, experience, references, salary expected. Write N 226 Times Downtown.

SALES AND ADVERTISING
MANAGER WANTED.
The largest maker of better grade women's coats and suits in America is looking for a man big enough to handle a sales organization covering the United States and a constructive advertising campaign covering both national and local situations. This man must have had a distinctive success on a large scale. Make application by letter, giving all essential details—experience, character, age, salary, etc. Business located in Middle West. Y 593 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, acquainted with retail buyers, to carry side line of well established numbers in silk and cotton mixtures, sateens, foulards, voiles, poplin and madras shirtings; liberal commission; many accounts now open, all to be given to right man familiar with fabrics mentioned; former traveler now in Government service. Address, stating present and past connections. "Converter," care of Allen Advertising Agency, 461 8th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required and integrity of character essential; must be between 25-45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. F. Hefferman, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMEN.—Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men with force and initiative with proven selling ability; permanent positions with assured promotion to good men; commission basis with drawing account. W. D., 86 Times.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (and advancement) positions, vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 161 Times.

SALESMAN whose personality is adapted for interviewing big men; commission. Phone mornings for appointment, Murray Hill 9193.

Classified Advertising Rates

**The New York Times**

Count six words to a line.

| Telephone Bryant 1000 | Per Agate Line |
|---|---|
| Agents Wanted | 50c |
| Apartments to Let and Wanted | 42c |
| Automobile Exchange | 45c |
| Boarders and Board Wanted | 30c |
| Business Opportunities | 50c |
| Country Board | 40c |
| Employment Agencies | 50c |
| Farms | 42c |
| For Sale | 50c |
| Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted | 30c |
| Help Wanted | 30c |
| Lost and Found | 50c |
| Mortgage Loans | 50c |
| Real Estate and Houses to Let | 42c |
| Situations Wanted | 25c |

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Are you looking for a live side line to help reduce your continually increasing traveling expenses? We pay 10 per cent. and guarantee 100 per cent. delivery on a line of petticoats consisting of about 25 numbers from $9 to $30 per dozen. Requires but small sample case. Strictly commission basis. Well-established trade, known in the following States: Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, South Carolina, and New York State. Mention any of above States desired in the first letter, strictly confidential. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain advancement if ability warrants; Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D., 96 Times.

SALESMAN, 24-28, for retail store; must possess good personality, be well educated; ambitious, and thoroughly posted on current events; one with dependents preferred; highest credentials required; state details fully and salary expected. Y 881 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on incoming buyers and well established New York City trade with popular line of silk and cotton petticoats; excellent opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Y 376 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with good following, Western territory; strong line popular-priced suits and coats; salary or commission. T 79 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade for strong line of ladies' kid gloves; New York City trade; commission basis. E 198 Times.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.
Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 325 Times Annex.

STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER for office of aeroplane engine manufacturer; moderate salary to start; beginners will be considered; reply stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. Address S. T. N., P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in office of export house; good opportunity; state salary and reference. R 287 Times Downtown.

STEEL TESTERS.
Thoroughly experienced men on Olsen test machine; state experience fully and salary expected. K. M., 182 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in house dress factory; references. P 21 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING SHARES IN AN ACTIVE, GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. GREEN & CO., 52 BROADWAY.

STOCK SALESMAN to handle 8 per cent. preferred stock with 100 per cent. stock bonus, shipbuilding company with large Government contracts; superior proposition; liberal commission. Apply 726 Trinity Building.

STOCK SALESMEN—Good newspaper leads; good oil security; good commissions. R 234 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, by an estate, a man over 45, familiar with real estate, to act as general superintendent of tenement property. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications and salary, to Frank Farley, 15 West 38th St., N. Y. C.

SUPERINTENDENT for high-class apartment house; no children; two rooms and bath and $75 a month. State full particulars and references. R 295 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE STOCK SALESMEN.
Best selling proposition on the market; immediate results demand expansion and increase in sales force; branch managerships vacant; good drawing account and commission or salary arrangement. Call after 3 P. M., 27 William St., Room 415.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS wanted; must have at least ten years' experience. Apply Experimental Dept., Chevrolet Motor Co., 618 West 56th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; exceptional opportunity; state salary and experience. P 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, for position as sales assistant in electrical business; must use typewriter; state full particulars of previous employment in writing; good salary, dependent on knowledge and ability. N 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good education and address; knowledge of bookkeeping and office detail essential; must be rapid and accurate. Address, giving age, race, experience, salary desired, &c., to R 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) general business experience, at present employed as salesman, wants position where he can earn at least $20, with advancement. R 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. E., 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to sell electric heaters direct to homes; in big demand on account of coal shortage; sell at sight; big commission. Call Jules Electric Co., 209 West 48th St.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant in wholesale office; quick at figures; state experience, age, and full particulars; $50 per month. C 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, for cloak and suit jobber, to work with contractors; must understand styles and values; good opportunity. P 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN or boy wanted to solicit business by telephone; very good chance for advancement. B 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, business experience, well recommended. B 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN AND MEN in buying and selling departments large wholesale grocery; good opportunity for advancement. C 204 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, about 17, wanted in a publishing house, capable of doing general office work, and competent to operate typewriter; encouragement will be given to a bright and persevering lad. Address, stating salary, Y 380 Times Annex.

### Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 Broadway.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MIGHILL Commercial Exchange, Flatiron Building, established 1903. Placed many thousands applicants; investigate.

## The Civil Service.

### City.

The following non-competitive tests have been held:

Department of Public Charities, laboratory assistant at $600 a year, Nellie Narmor.

Fire Department, telephone operator, at $600, Frank E. Carroll.

Law Department, telephone operator, at $600, Catherine M. Dey.

Municipal Civil Service Commission, telephone operator, at $900, Anna C. Roche.

Department of Health, telephone operator, at $600, Margaret J. Sullivan.

### United States.

The commission announces an examination for highway engineer, for men. Vacancies in the office of public roads and rural engineering, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,100 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he is assigned, will be filled from this examination. The duties involve superintending the construction of roads of various types throughout the United States and co-operating with State highway departments. In addition, appointees will be called upon to inspect roads and investigate road building materials, administrative organization, and methods of management, inspect roads locally, and give advice in regard to their improvement, &c. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training in engineering, 20; responsible experience in engineering and fitness, 30; responsible experience in highway engineering, 50. The applicant must have had at least four years' preliminary engineering experience or have graduated in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and in addition have had at least four years of responsible engineering experience, of which not less than two years must have been in responsible highway engineering. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

BOOKKEEPERS — 2 POSITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA; MUST BE AMERICANS; SALARY $1,200-$1,300 PER YEAR.

PRACTICAL plumbing estimator, previous experience with plumbing contractors necessary, $1,800-$2,000; secretary for prominent official, Washington, $2,000; assistant shipping clerk, $25-$35. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

### Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed—men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n. Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

EARN $800 to $1,800 yearly; railway mail departmental clerk; Post Office and other government "exams" coming soon; prepare now under former government examiner; booklet 80 free. Write to-day, Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction;
best radio course in city;
write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 E. 80th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

POY (past 16) for rubber work. (mechanical dentistry,) private personal instruction; course $150, by experienced D.D.S. T 116 Times.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE,
With capable selling force, whose trade is partially curtailed owing to war conditions, will be pleased to consider handling other lines for domestic and export trade; have storage space available; highest bank and other commercial references. B 344 Times Downtown.

HOTEL AND ROADHOUSE.—Old-established, licensed; finest location on North Jersey Coast; riparian deed; favorite auto routes New York, Long Branch, Lakewood, Atlantic City; all-year money-maker; bargain; easy terms. Address Owner, Box 64, Red Bank, N. J.

The office of Treasurer of a large corporation is open to an energetic business man with $25,000. This is a splendid money-making proposition for a man of the right calibre. Bank references absolutely essential. Address President, 1,765 Broadway, New York.

$35,000.00
will purchase outright a successful, well established wholesale business doing over $100,000.00 annually; automobile and motor truck supplies; not affected by war conditions; well rated; remarkable opportunity; investigate. P 20 Times.

WANTED, INDIVIDUAL FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR HALF INTEREST STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS WITH TWO PROFITABLE OIL UNDERWRITING CONTRACTS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. H 448 TIMES ANNEX.

Gentleman, partner furnished apt. business; invest $800; share profit, $200 month; great future right person; No. 1 references; security; immediate. Private phone 672 Morningside.

Exceptional opportunity; owner going abroad, willing to sell contents and good will of two seven-room apartments, rooms all rented; entire top floor of modern corner elevator apartment, 55th St. P 32 Times.

Multigraphing and public stenography business, established in high-class building, rent free; wonderful opportunity for stenographer; $2,000. A. W., 89 Times.

$45,000 will buy controlling interest of logwood extract plant, modernly equipped, doing large, profitable business; no agents. Y 394 Times Annex.

Business man offers splendid opportunity to retired merchant. Phone Riverside 7830. Mr. R.

Young, refined Italian will invest $300 or more with services. E 166 Times.

### Business Notices.

TO GET IN TOUCH WITH A GOOD COMmercial credit company who buy open accounts with well-rated concerns, address Box 262, Lynchburg, Va.

## FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Wanted at once, 3 each, Brown & Sharpe No. 00, 0, and 2 automatic screw machines in good condition; advise price, delivery, and where they can be examined. Y 318 Times Annex.

Cordwood for sale, $10 per cord, f. o. b. Meadow Brook Farms, Hempstead. Telephone 41W.

CUTTING tables, shelving, chairs, fixtures, &c., for sale; quick action. Call after 12, Columbia Raincoat Co., 817 Broadway.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

PLANT, 10 machines, 2 hemstitchers, one horse power motor. E. Cashman, 35 West 36th St.

OFFICE.—Showroom fixtures, cloak factory, for sale cheap. 115 West 30th St., 5th floor.

Will sell for $300, mink-lined fur overcoat; perfect condition; worth $650. O 186 Times.

FOR SALE—Safe, 30x25x45; price bargain. Telephone Broad 1485.

### Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4732.

# ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGGTON, Jan. 17.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

### Medical Reserve Corps.

Bergener, Capt. G. J., to Camp Pike.
Bailey, Capt. L. J. C., and Bell, 1st Lt. J. S., previous orders revoked.
Wahrer, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Gordon.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Hearst, W. L.
Miner, N. R.
Taylor, C. B.
West, C. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Deming, R.
White, C. A.
Davies, R. E.
Davis, M. S.
Harrell, M. C.
Parker, H. F.
Willis, T. A.
Monteith, G.
Moore, O. O.
Hadley, A. W.
Isenberg, B. A.
Schwartz, A.
Fox, C. M.

Following to Camp MacArthur:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baugh, V. L.
Cain, S. G.
Campbell, W. E.
Griffin, S. R.
Purviance, W.

Following to Kelly Field to examine command for nervous and mental diseases::
Van Wart, Maj. R. McL.
CAPTAINS.
Edler, W. A.
Meagher, J. F. W.
Ritchey, R. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
MacCurdy, J. T.
Belyea, J. A.
Dravo, E. L.
Hesner, G. E.
Hughes, J. J.
Pinto, N. W.

Following to Camp Beauregard to examine command in their specialty:
CAPTAINS.
Richardson, W. W.
Moore, J. N.
Zabriskie, E. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Caldicott, F. S.
Cleveland, T. G.
Cook, W. C.
Engberg, E. J.
Miller, F. B. E.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to stations indicated:
Moore, Maj. S. B., Camp Lee.
Clifton, Capt. E. G., Camp Devens.
Miller, Capt. H. T., Camp Greene.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hayward, E. H., Camp Sherman.
Browne, P. Z., Camp Wadsworth.
McCrossen, ——, Camp Greenleaf.
Higginson, J., Camp Dodge.
Mozengo, A. E., Walter Reed Hosp.

Following to Neuro-Surgical School Chicago, for inst.:
Dean, Maj. E. F.
CAPTAINS.
Caldwell, J. A.
Crosthwait, W. L.
Smith, B. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Macaulay, A. M.
Mumey, N.
Sanders, F. G.
Smith, R. E.
Vidt, C. E.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst:
MAJORS.
Laughinghouse, C.O.H.
Le Compte, W. C.
CAPTAINS.
Atwood, G. E.
Beutel, C. P., Jr.
Blackmar, J. S.
Cotter, J. J.
Crane, H. H.
Sherrill, J. G.
Dacey, C. J.
McCready, F. L.
Prather, H. E.
Smith, F. A.
Twitchell, E. G.
Webb, F. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Atwood, H. F.
Backsman, E. B.
Morrow, J. R.
Rogers, W. N.
Falley, W. J.
Bates, S. W.
Blair, J. L.
Murdock, T. P.
Baun, W. D.
Bentley, J. G.
Tucker, J. P.
Bachman, H. A.
Bickerstaff, J. H.
Biondi, G. C.
Bodley, J. N.
Bogart, W. McM.
Bohn, D.
Bolin, G. C.
Brace, E. A.
Breese, F. P.
Brenner, C. R.
Brown, A. E.
Brunnelle, A. L.
Buck, P. E.
Buck, W. P., Jr.
Burlinghame, C. C.
Burns, I.
Bussey, J. C.
Calvert, W. L.
Carey, M. D.
Cazayoux, J. F.
Chandler, C. P.
Chapman, J. C.
Cohen, N. M.
Collins, C. M.
Collins, M. M.
Curlin, P. B.
Daniels, C. D.
Darrah, L. C.
Davis, C. F., Jr.
Davis, J. H.
Day, E.
Delle, O. A.
Dewey, J. B.
De Wolf, C. W.
Douglass, W. L.
Dickinson, W. P.
Dovell, E. B.
Durkin, P. A.
Ennis, F. J.
Esslinger, W. H.
Evans, A. M.
Everett, F. H.
Falcon, A. J. B.
Ferguson, R. D.
Fleming, A. B.
Fletcher, R. S.
Fore, R. B.
Foster, J. B.
Franklin, J. C.
Fries, V. J. B.
Frye, B. A.
Gemmill, G. R.
George, B. D.
George, S.
Gill, H. C. F.
Gillespie, S. B.
Golding, E. K.
Godfrey, C. J.
Goodrick, H. H.
Grant, A. S.
Griffiths, D. E.
Gryczka, F. B.
Hall, G. W.
Hanley, C. H.
Harriman, F. W.
Harris, E. R.
Hartman, G.
Hayes, L. S.
Hayes, W. McL.
Haynes, L. C. S.
Hedrick, O. E.
Henderson, F. N.
Herman, C. E.
Hill, H. W.
Hopkins, P. O.
Howell, C. S.
Hughes, H. A.
Hungerford, H. E.
Jameson, F. E.
Jenkins, W. F.
Johnson, H. W.
Jones, R. H.
Kaiser, A. J.
Kepple, A. S.
King, F. J.
Kinghorn, C. W.
Kolskf, J. J.
Kyker, C. H.
Lang, G. W.
Lawton, R. J.
Lemay, A. M.
Lensener, S. G.
Leslie, E. C.
Lewis, B. J.
Light, E. E.
Long, F. H.
Lynch, W. S.
Lyons, H. E.
McAvoy, J. B.
McBryde, S.
McGlellan, W. R.
McGinley, J. L.
Maddox, T.
Marston, H. E.
Martin, J. F.
Mathewson, F. W.
Messmore, J. L.
Middleton, W. C.
Miller, E. B.
Million, J. E.
Mitchell, O. A.
Moline, C.
La Rue, A.
Clary, W. F.
Morgan, I. C.
Morgan, M. B., Jr.
Leavitt, P. H.
Morris, C. C.
Morris, J. M.
Morriss, W. S.
Morris, S. L.
Morrison, F. J.
Mullin, S. S.
Naylor, H. A.
Neel, J. T.
Netzel, C. F.
Nevitt, P. H.
Nolan, D. A.
Oberg, F. T.
O'Brien, J., Jr.
Palchanis, W. T.
Palmer, M. M.
Parliament, D. H.
Patterson, W. P.
Peebles, W. F.
Peirce, G. L.
Pelletier, J. J. E. J.
Peters, W. B., Jr.
Phillips, C. W.
Plouffe, B. L.
Pogue, F. M.
Pratt, O. I.
Purdom, D. McB.
Quinn, F. M.
Ramsey, J. T.
Reddick, A. B.
Richards, F. L.
Robinson, H. A.
Roepke, H. F.
Rose, L.
Ross, S. B.
Rougon, I. B.
Rowland, I. E.
Rush, E.
Sayres, G. A.
Schaffner, B. W.
Schenck, G. W.
Seifris, A. F.
Sellew, R. C.
Sentell, J. H.
Sewall, C. W.
Shacklett, J. P.
Shannon, F. P.
Shea, A. F.
Shearer, H. B.
Sheehan, W. C.
Shenk, F. L.
Shepley, L. J.
Schultis, F. C.
Shurtleff, P. A.
Siddens, J. G.
Smith, E. E.
Smith, G. B.
Smith, H. R.
Smith, H.
Smith, L. O.
Smith, W. E.
Snowden, J. A.
Stewart, W. K.
Stout, P. S.
Sumner, H. H.
Sweeney, J. G.
Symmes, T. H.
Talbot, M. W.
Tannenbaum, F.
Taylor, J. W.
Turner, J. C., Jr.
Tybout, R. R.
Walker, A. A.
Walton, M.
Wheelis, A. B.
Willis, R. G.
Wimbish, W. T.
Witt, S. E.
Walker, T. H.
Wellman, G. O.
White, A. W.
Wilson, F. B.
Wilson, W.
Winch, A. W.
Wright, G. W.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. A., hon. discharged.
Culpepper, 1st Lt. W. L., and Lynch, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Messmore, 1st Lt. J. L., and Walker, 1st Lt. T. H., previous orders revoked.
Johnson, Maj. P. P., previous orders amended to relieve him from Ft. Oglethorpe.
Yellott, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Sevier with Aux. Remount Depot 310.
McCrann, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Sheridan.
Elliott, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Johnston.
Cook, 1st Lt. C. E., Folkes, 1st Lt. C. A., and Stauffer, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Meigs.
Shoninger, Capt. L. S., hon. discharged.
McKee, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Travis.
Suttle, Capt. O. A., to Indianapolis with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Fisher, 1st Lt. A. T., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Barnett, Capt. T. M., to Rockefeller Inst. and Roosevelt Hosp. for inst., then to Camp McClellan.
Peters, Maj. D. P., to Rockefeller Inst., for inst., then to Evac. Hosp. No. 7, at Hoboken.
Shapiro, 1st Lt. R., previous orders amended to Camp Greenleaf, inst.
Thorne, J. W., appointed Maj. in Ord. R.C., and assigned to Camp Meade.
Kubala, 1st Lt. S. F., previous orders amended to have him report on Feb. 4.
Delle, 1st Lt. O. A., and Rivard, 1st Lt. G. J., Jr., previous orders revoked.
Goodsell, 1st Lt. J. W., and Hrabik, J., to Camp Meigs with Repair Shop Unit 303.
Tyndall, 1st Lt. I. C., previous orders amended to read Capt.
Maxon, Capt. J. G., assigned to Ft. Sill with 9th F.A.
Hall, 1st Lt. W. D., hon. discharged.
Michael, 1st Lt. J. C., to Ft. Riley.
Pugmire, 1st Lt. Le R. R., to Camp MacArthur.
Cook, 1st Lt. W. E., to Morrison, Va., with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Johns, Capt. M. W., to Cornell Med. Col.
Gardner, 1st Lt. C. C., hon. discharged.
Cohn, Capt. F., to Madison Barracks.
Pendleton, Capt. A. S., to Camp Meade.
Henderson, 1st Lt. J. M., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Custer.
Harrison, 1st Lt. F. H., and Waters, 1st Lt. W. W., hon. discharged.
Frary, 1st Lt. L. A., to home.
Carpenter, 1st Lt. G. C., hon. discharged.
Fought, 1st Lt. E. N., to Camp Grant.
Post, Capt. W. B., to Camp Doniphan.
McBride, Capt. A. F., to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst. in brain surgery.
Mahoney, 1st Lt. A. W., previous orders revoked.
Downing, 1st Lt. S., to Newport News.
Deaver, 1st Lt. C. W., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit Q.

### Engineer Reserve Corps.

Lightner, 1st Lt. G. C., and Pumphrey, 1st Lt. M. E., promoted to be Capts.
Christopher, 2d Lt. S. B.; Plimpton, 2d Lt. C. H.; Dial, 2d Lt. W. N., and Schorr, 2d Lt. W. B., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Williamson, Master Engr. G. M., and Feehan, Sergt J. H., promoted to be 2d Lts.
Baldwin, Maj. R. H., hon. discharged.
Rossell, 1st Lt. P. F., and Ruth, 1st Lt. C. H., promoted to be Capts.
Starrett, Maj. W. A., assigned as contracting off. for the War Industries Board, United States Food Administration and the Ord. Dept.
Powell, 1st Lt. H. A., to Birmingham, Ala.
Farraday, Maj. W. H., discharged.
Dodge, 2d Lt. J. A., to Camp Dodge as asst. to off. in charge of utilities.
Dryden, 1st Lt. F. H., promoted to be a Capt.
Dailey, Capt. F. A., to Camp Merritt as supt. of electric service.
Day, Capt. H. S., previous orders amended to assign him to 37th Engs. at Fort Myer.

### Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:
Bates, Maj. D. M., and Moxham, Maj. E.
CAPTAINS.
Richards, L.
Brown, W. C.
Priddy, V.
Dehn, L. C.
Raymond, P. A.
Dame, C. S.
Hollinger, A.
Plunkard, H. A.
Shakespeare, W. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Devaney, J. J.
Bryan, M. K.
Sprowles, G. W.
Penfield, M. C.
Stahler, H. C.
Toepper, C. G.
Finnell, J. B.
Connette, T. W.
Fuller, G. A.
Corboy, W. J.
Lasker, H. C.
Da Costa, J. S.
Norris, A. L.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Cosgrove, W. H.
Hamilton, K.
Lusk, W. W.
Miller, L. W.
Crittenberger, G. D.
Allen, R.
Embree, S. D.
Rohl, V. B.
Ives, R. F.
Coes, R. R.
Schwartz, M. W.
Bloom, G. H.
Donlin, C. T.

Day, 2d Lt. M. G., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Hope, 1st Lt. S. N., and Van Etten, 1st Lt. F. C., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Hassett, 2d Lt. P. J., to Huntsville, Ala.
Keller, 2d Lt. J. O., to State College, Penn.
Hallock, 1st Lt. G. H., and Wall, 1st Lt. R. E., to Peoria, Ill.
Potter, 1st Lt. J. V., to Racine, Wis.
Sturges, 2d Lt. F., to Toledo, Ohio.
Alexander, Capt. W. P., and Smith, 1st Lt. H. J., will report to the Chief, Insp.Sec., Gun Div., at Albemarle Bldg., N. Y.
Smith, Capt. F., to Peoria, Ill.
Payne, 2d Lt. G. A., to St. Louis, Mo.
Rowlett, 2d Lt. R. S., to Springfield Armory.
Barrabee, 1st Lt. S. L., to home.
Bennett, 1st Lt. F. A., to Gardner, Mass.
Curley, 2d Lt. J. P., to Philadelphia, Penn.
Dohr, 2d Lt. J. L., to New York, at the Columbia Univ.
Lindloff, 2d Lt. A. C., to Rock Isl. Arsenal.
Hatch, 2d Lt. A. S., to Manitowoc, Wis.
Gitchell, Capt. B. H., and Welton, Capt. B. F., will report to Asst. Sec. of War.
Kutz, 2d Lt. G. B., to Jefferson, Mo.
Gray, 2d Lt. M., to New York, at the plant of Hans Rees Sons.
Arndt, 2d Lt. P. M., to Chicago, at plant of American Cutlery Co.

### Infantry.

Peyton, 1st Lt. P. B., Jr., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas for training as pilot.
Hodley, Capt. A. H., temp. detailed in Av. Sec. of Sig.C., with rank of Major.
Witzell, Capt. E. F., temp. detailed with Av. Sec. of Sig. C., with rank of Capt.
Comstock, Maj. H. E., detailed to fill vacancy as commander of ammunition trains of 5th Div.
Burt, Capt. J. D., 43d; Hartle, Capt. R. P., 43d, and Hurley, Capt. P. J., 50th, transferred to 7th.

Following temp. appointed to grade of Capt. in Sig.C. of regular army:
SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS.
Boyarsky, J.
Jeffries, H. M.
Hembree, O. E.
Simmons, E. E.
Norris, G. A.
Rasmussen, H. C.
Nelson, R. A.
Mann, H. W.
Rowan, D. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Mann, H. K.
Neff, J. C.
Oldham, R. P.
Connell, F.
Ondrieck, F.

Miller, 1st Lt. T. W., 114th, appointed to be a Capt. in Sig.C.
Slaughter, 2d Lt. R. B., appointed to same grade in Sig.R.C.
Silverthorne, Capt. G. M., appointed to be Maj. in 86th Div. N.A.
McDonald, Capt. F., appointed a Maj. in N.A.
Atwood, Capt. J., and Graff, Capt. E. D., appointed to N.A.
Kivlen, 1st Lt. W. T.; Hickey, 1st Lt. E. J.; Gunning, 1st Lt. E. D., and Donovan, 1st Lt. J., appointed to N.A.

### Infantry Reserve Corps.

Gilbert, 2d Lt. H. N., transferred to 80th at Camp Greene.
Woodies, 2d Lt. A. D., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.
Tilt, Capt. W. A., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.
Berger, 2d Lt. L. S.; Newton, 2d Lt. L. I., and Roy, 2d Lt. W. C., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Bryan, 2d Lt. F.; King, 2d Lt. T. S., and Welch, 2d Lt. E. B., to Camp Travis.
Eskridge, 2d Lt. B. M., and Ostrander, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Lewis.
Stephenson, 2d Lt. U. S., to Camp Pike.
McKernan, Capt. E. E., appointed to be a Capt. in N.G.

### Veterinary Corps.

Gilliland, Maj. S., to Philadelphia for station.
Blattenberg, Maj. J. H., to Camp Logan as Div. Vet.

### Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Carnahan, 2d Lt. C. H., to Palo Alto with Aux. Remount Depot 332.
Hardenbergh, 2d Lt. J. G., Jr., to Philadelphia for duty at the laboratory, 39th St. and Woodland Av.

### Signal Corps.

Jessee, 1st Lt. W., to Portland, Ore.
Whitside, Maj. V. M., hon. discharged as Maj. and assigned to the 2d Cav. at Ft. Ethan Allen.
Boone, Capt. A., previous orders revoked.
Douglas, Lt.Col. J. B., temp. promoted to be a Col.
Hartney, Maj. H. E.; Angstrom, Maj. L. C., and Bourne, Maj. C. A., rated as jun. mil. aviators.
James, Capt. S. L., previous orders revoked.

### Signal Reserve Corps.

Miller, 1st Lt. B. C., discharged.
Wallace, 2d Lt. J. A., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Steever, 2d Lt. W. M., previous orders amended to read Stoever, 2d Lt. W. A.
Hillard, 1st Lt. T. J., to Dayton, Ohio.
Galt, 1st Lt. J. M., to Dorr Field.
Weber, 1st Lt. S., to Ft. Omaha Balloon School.
Brown, 2d Lt. H. C., to Buffalo, N. Y., at the District Manager's office of inspection.
Koons, 2d Lt. H. N., to Hazelhurst Field.
Anable, Capt. S., will report to Chief Sig. off.
Lorah, 1st Lt. W. A., and Kindred, 1st Lt. W. H., to Scott Field.

Following to Gerstner Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Wright, W. R.
Anderson, R.
Allen, E. T.
Wegener, J. U.
Arnold, M. F.

Johnson, 1st Lt. G. C., and Lavers, 1st Lt. J. W., to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
Crosson, 1st Lt. G. L., and Bellows, 1st Lt. C. M., to Garden City.

Following to McCook Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ream, L. F.
Howell, R. W.
Horner, M. B.
Marks, S. B.
Babcock, D.
McGee, E. C.
Fitch, W. P.
Kieler, L. W.
McCord, O. P.

Following to Kelly Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
McNeil, B.
Slattery, J. W.
Weinhardt, R. A.
Pearson, F. H.
Thornton, E. G.
Quick, A. T.
Gillett, C. B. K.
Griffiths, F. W.
Belmont, M.

Stinson, 1st Lt. W. W., previous orders revoked.
Greene, 1st Lt. G. F., to Garden City.
Bame, 2d Lt. A. C., to Langley Field.
Milne, R., appointed a 2d Lt. in Land Section.
Schnacke, 1st Lt. F. D., will report to the Chif Sig. Off.
Stewart, 1st Lt. E. F., to participate in flights.
Kull, 1st Lt. G. C., relieved from duty requiring aerial flights.
O'Fallon, 2d Lt. W. G., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Miller, 2d Lt. T. B., to Dayton, Ohio.
Duby, T. S., appointed a 1st Lt.
Howlett, Capt. R., and Grueger, 2d Lt. H. G., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Kelly, 1st Lt. H. R., to participate in flights.
Hancock, 1st Lt. G. L., to Scott Field.
Holland, 2d Lt. H. H., to Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
Hall, 1st Lt. J. G., to Garden City.

Following of enlisted corps promoted to be 1st Lts. in Av. Sec.:
Brewster, H.
Caddagan, C. H.
Fuller, I. F.
McClintock, W. S.
Following of enlisted corps promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec.:
Baxter, J.
Bunting, W. H.
Cuff, J. W.
Doheny, C. J.
Elliot, W. A.
Harrington, C. P.
Murrow, R. H.
Price, K. G.
Rust, D.
Scribner, W. F.
Staley, W. J.
Steinberger, R.
Sturgis, H. S.
Swann, S. D.
Willingham, H. E.

### Cavalry.

Mandell, Capt. H. C., 2d, relieved from duty at Ft. Sill and will proceed to join his regiment.
Brett, 2d Lt. G. P., Jr., promoted to be a 1st Lt.

### Medical Corps.

Lewis, Col. W. F., to Corpus Christi, to inspect certain buildings and sites for establishment of convalescent camp.
Hooper, 1st Lt. R. P., Miss.N.G., hon. discharged.

### Corps of Engineers.

Harrington, Maj. F. C.; Sage, Maj. W. H., Jr., and Marks, Maj. E. H., promoted to be Lt. Cols.
Tyler, Lt. Col. M. C., and Rose, Lt. Col. W. H., promoted to be Cols.
Atkinson, 2d Lt. G. A., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Cody.
Bliss, Capt. E. G., will report to Chief of Engs.
Raymond, Lt. Col. R. R., to command 3d Engs. on arrival in Honolulu, relieving Col. T. H. Rees.

### Field Artillery.

Following of R.C. to Ft. Sam Houston:
Harrison, Capt. H. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Haaga, J. A.
Counts, C. M.
Buick, H. A.
Spence, E. V.
Hoff, G. R.

Branson, 2d Lt. R. A., appointed to same grade in Vet.R.C.
Bailey, Capt. W. M., R.C., to Camp Travis.
Hall, 2d Lt. S. D., 323d, appointed to same grade, R.C.

### Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Courtney, Capt. W. B., appointed to same grade in Sig.R.C.
Evalenke, Capt. N. A., to Camp Cody as asst. to Camp Qm., motor transportation branch.
Pereless, Capt. A. E., previous orders amended to assign him to duty in office of Qm. Gen.
Ellis, Capt. H. H., discharged.

### Quartermaster Corps.

Thiessen, 2d Lt. J. L., previous orders amended; to Camp Dodge Remount Depot, 322, as asst.
Meader, 2d Lt. H. C., appointed to same grade in Sig.R.C.
Gardiner, Capt. H. L., to Camp Wadsworth as asst to Camp Qm..
Hind, Maj. E. A., will report to Acting Qm. Gen.
Dougherty, Sergt. 1st class, J. M., and Fletcher, Qm. Sergt. H. L., promoted to be 1st Lts. in Qm.C. of N.A.
Baker, 2d Lt H. D., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Lisle, 2d Lt. H., N.A., previous orders revoked; to Camp Merritt.
Dawes, 2d Lt. B. F.; Hoopes, 2d Lt. J. E., and Lockwood, 2d Lt. H. B., promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to 83d Div.
Alton, 2d Lt. R. M., Bakery Co. 340, promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to Camp Fremont.
Murray, 2d Lt. R. J., Bakery Co. 337, promoted to 1st Lt., and assigned to Ft. Hamilton.
Freihofer, 2d Lt. W. B., Bakery Co. 334, promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Newport News.
Kelly, 2d Lt. M. J., promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to Camp Kearny.

### Sanitary Corps.

Phares, 1st Lt. W. L., promoted to be a Capt.
McKenzie, Sergt. G. W., promoted to be a 1st Lt.
Winkelmann, Pvt. H. A., 387th Machine Gun Bat., promoted to be a 1st Lt.
Piper, 1st Lt. E. K., will report to Surg.Gen.
Osborne, 1st Lt. F. J., previous orders revoked; he will report to Surg.Gen. for inst.
McKee, 1st Lt. J., to home.
Klein, Capt. D., to Ft. Leavenworth.
James, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Travis.
Rupert, 1st Lt. P. W., to Hoboken.
Reiter, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Logan.
Carlson, Capt. A. J., to Ottawa, Canada, to confer with Sur.Gen. of Canadian forces re nutrition of Canadian Army, then to Montreal and Toronto to observe food conditions there, then to following camps to conduct preliminary nutritional surveys, then to station in this city: Selfridge Field, Chanute Field, Fairfield Av. School.

### Dental Reserve Corps.

Harrison, 1st Lt. C. H., to Ft. Douglas.
Haselton, 1st Lt. H. B., to Ft. Thomas.
Marshall, 1st Lt. F. J., to School of Military Aeronautics, Boston.
Tilton, 1st Lt. H. A., to School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton.
Daniels, 1st Lt. L. V., to Ft. Riley.
Adkins, 1st Lt. R. A., to Greenville with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Happy, 1st Lt. F. F., to School of Military Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ.
Bohle, 1st Lt. H. F., to Indianapolis, Av. Central Repair Depot.
Starke, 1st Lt. G. G., to Ft. Moultrie.
Hogan, 1st Lt. J. R., to School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell Univ.
Logan, 1st Lt. G. B., to Ft. Omaha Army Balloon School with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Lane, 1st Lt. C. L., to Camp Greene.
Morrison, 1st Lt. H. M., to McCook Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Buchman, 1st Lt. R. A., to Wilbur Wright Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Burns, 1st Lt. W. D., to Sig.C. Av. School at Wichita Falls.
Price, 1st Lt. M. A., to Camp Sevier with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

### Coast Artillery.

Watson, Maj. J. D., to Coast Defenses of Southern N. Y.
Wood, 2d Lt. F. P., to 2d Trench Mortar Bat.
Van Poole, 2d Lt. R. L., N.G., relieved from assignment thereto.
Sunderland, Maj. A. H., and Welsheimer, Capt. R. R., to Coast Art. School at Ft. Monroe, upon arrival in United States.
Colton, Capt. R. B., to Ft. H. G. Wright.
Monro, 2d Lt. E. C., assigned to 62d, and Pourie, Lt.Col. J. R., relieved.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Hicks, W. W.
Mix, G. A.
Pitz, H. E.
McLeary, S. H.
McCune, H. A.
Edwards, R. O.
Reybold, E.
Cook, T. C.
Pepin, L. D.
Mather, J.

Schweitzer, Sergt. F. J., and Frisbie, Sergt. W. E., promoted to be 1st Lts. in Qm.C.

Following of C.A.C., N.A. and N.G. assigned to 58th:
Hamilton, Col. A.
McBride, Lt.Col. J.,Jr.
MAJORS.
Mason, A. M.
Wilson, H. C.
Clark, T. A.
Devan, Chaplain S. A.
CAPTAINS.
Wallace, O. A.
Hardigg, J. C.
Day, A. M.
Bremer, A. M.
Spear, W. D.
Perry, A.
Smith, St. C.
Ritterbusch, R.
Boykin, R. H.
Siegel, A. B.
Janeway, T. W.
Terry, P. D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Wright, G. G., Jr.
Downes, J. W.
Leser, F. A.
Mabbott, H. C.
Hume, R.
Davenport, B. S.
Welsh, E. C.
Dick, J.
Rapelje, J. A.
Frank, C.
Ehinger, J.
Conover, H. R.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hubbs, H. N.
Dailey, B. C.
Weibezahl, R. L.
Barbour, D. S.
Persons, W. B.
Dewitt, R. P.
Orr, P. H.

Following of C. A. C., N. A., and N. G. assigned to 57th:
Austin, Col. E. F.
Sevier, Lt.Col. G.
MAJORS.
Allyn, R. S.
Miller, M.
Londahl, Chaplain M. M.
Pepin, L. D.
CAPTAINS.
Swan, D. N., Jr.
Hoag, J. A.
Walsh, J. J.
Ford, M. F.
Baldwin, T. W.
Higgins, L. C.
Mackin, R. N., Jr.
Brown, H. H.
Bosca, E. E.
Houston, C.
Beebe, K.
Cecil, B. R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Campbell, J. T.
Seligman, W.
Osborne, C. W.
Paine, A. I.
Higgins, G. H.
Travis, P. M.
Warren, W. H.
Nichols, J. A.
Guidera, A. M.
Parkin, G. W.
Rossel, F. J.
Ridgway, H.
Felt, L. W.
Little, J. W.
Frick, W. W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Morse, L. B.
Ainsworth, W. P. E.
Taylor, L. J.
Jordan, R. C., Jr.
Rader, C. B.
Muehlberg, C. E.
O'Neil, F. E.
Roscoe, E. S.
Hawkins, J. C.
Farnham, G. W.
Hall, W. M.
Prout, W. L.
Witz, C. A.
Baker, H. F.
Daniel, C. E.
Begoon, G. F.
Kittrell, J. E.
Hartley, G. R.
Orr, W. C.
Farrell, W. J.
Hansen, H. A.
Schofield, T.
Loughran, W. J.
Shelby, J. B.
Guntner, A. E.
Hendris, S.
Kenyon, L. C.
Hurst, J. E.
Foster, J. W.
Hennighausen, F. H.
Prescott, A. F., Jr.
Bliss, G. L.

Following of C. A. C., N. A. and N. G. assigned to 61st:
Stewart, Col. W. F.
Miller, Lt. Col. F. J.
MAJORS.
Turtle, L.
Ames, A.
Heyward, G. C., Jr.
Sherman, Chaplain W. P.
CAPTAINS.
Lyon, R. R.
McLaughlin, T. A.
Tilman, H. C.
Haines, G.
Hardie, P. W.
Barnett, M. H.
Frick, A. G.
Wallace, J. M.
Waller, R. T.
Riley, R. F.
Perry, H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Drake, G. J
Gaines, T. W.
Russell, C. D.
Comer, A. T.
Epperson, C. A.
O'Connor, R. E.
Smith, C. C.
Ellerbe, H. I.
Powell, J. D.
McCue, S. O.
Schley, R. S.
Alford, G. N.
Rannells, H. B.
Moore, W. R.
Anderson, J. H.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Harper, C. H.
Anderson, S. W.
Upshaw, E. M., Jr.
Thompson, P. H.
Jones, J. C.
Illges, A.
Irish, G. H.
Patterson, R. A.
Dickert, E. J.
Reinhard, H. F.
White, W. K.
Patrick, E. B.
Rountree, A. J.
Mansfield, L. E.
Gee, H. W.
Asley, C. W.
Hickey, L. P.
Worthy, H. C., Jr.
Imes, H. S.

### Miscellaneous.

Following of N. A. promoted to Majors, in the 87th Div.:
CAPTAINS.
Dortch, J. T.
Head, S. E.
Scott, W.
Tibbitts, L. W.
Doyle, R. A.
Sheldon, S. R.
Gregory, W.
Murphy, W. J.
Sessums, I. D.
Yancey, J. A.
Lee, O. H.
Taulbee, M. H.

Following of N. A. promoted to 1st Lts. in 87th Div.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Beck, P. V.
Brown, J. H.
Calhoun, E. D.
Cleary, J. K.
Gerlach, F. L.
Hillman, S. G.
Murray, M.
Reeves, H. H.
Triplett, A.
Vacquerie, H. A.
Alf, W. L.
Banford, W. S.
Buxton, J. E.
Gordon, R. L.
Miller, R. H.
Rike, W. F.
Bratton, G. G.
Caldwell, A. C.
Clark, A. B.
Fitzhugh, M. G.
Gillies, L. H.
Metcalf, J.
O'Bannon, T. W.
Taylor, M. H.
Tscherfinger, H. E.
Webster, O. T.
Amis, M. W.
Bullard, R. L., Jr.
Cawley, W. C.
Martin, B. L.
Ninneman, R. W.

Following of N. A. promoted to be 1st Lts. in 87th Div.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Achorn, G. B.
Bagley, J. K.
Barber, E. M.
Barret, H. B.
Battalora, C. G., Jr.
Bebb, M. R.
Bell, O. G.
Best, J. B.
Blaine, N. E.
Bradford, L. C.
Brown, E., Jr.
Burns, J.
Carter, C. B.
Case, D. S.
Chidester, J. W.
Coe, A. M.
Courson, W. H.
Darton, H. E.
Dickson, S. A.
Dudney, W. C.
Dupont, J.
Edgerton, E. T.
Faulkner, T. H.
Floyd, J. C.
Gault, F. P.
Geisenberger, B. C.
Gildart, B. H.
Gomez, O. J.
Grigsby, R. L.
Hamilton, S. D.
Harle, E. G.
Henry, E. A.
Hilton, J. A.
Hinton, D. P.
Holmes, G. H.
Anderson, S. M.
Ballard, R. W.
Barber, W. W.
Battaile, E. L.
Bean, G.
Beck, W. J.
Benson, S. D.
Black, S. L.
Bond, H. C.
Breard, R. M., Jr.
Brown, J. D.
Campbell, C. A.
Carter, J. F.
Chaney, H. H.
Cline, J. V.
Colton, H. F.
Cudd, B. A.
Dent, F. C.
Ditto, C. B.
Dupont, E. A., Jr.
Dyer, R. N.
Eiseman, C. M.
Finkbeiner, H. W.
Garrett, I.
Gay, T.
Geisenberger, W. A.
Godwin, O. S.
Gregg, R. C.
Hall, R. H.
Hargrove, M. D.
Hastie, J. H.
Herbert, W. H., Jr.
Hinman, L. D.
Hodsoll, J. E.
Hugill, F. S.
Jackson, I. M.
Jackson, W. R.
Johnson, B.
Johnstown, W. G.
Jones, D. W.
Kimberlin, S. O.
Koonce, R. W.
Kouns, A. L.
Laing, R. B.
Laird, J. I.
Lake, E. C.
Lamkin, E. T.
Lamkin, J. B.
Landram, C. J.
Lane, O.
Lewis, G.
Lipscomb, B. O.
Liston, F. P.
Long, S. H.
Loyd, H. W.
McCulloch, R. B.
McCullough, W. L.
McDonald, W. C.
McGhee, T. B.
McGuire, W. J.
McIntyre, L. T.
McKee, W. L.
McKinney, G. F., Jr.
McLaurin, C.
McNelly, J. S.
Mallory, G. L.
Martin, G. J.
Martin, L.
Mather, V. T.
Mayer, F. S.
Mayeux, L. J.
Myers, C. S.
Mobley, L. S.
Morris, W. G.
Neal, H. I.
Oliver, W. C.
Osainach, C. W.
Pendleton, G. C.
Potter, C.
Pyle, G. E.
Ragan, C. C.
Raymond, D. M., Jr.
Reichardt, C.
Riddell, R. J.
Roberts, C. C.
Rogers, R. T.
Rollestone, E. H.
Sailor, V. L.
St. Paul, J., Jr.
Schwabacher, L.
Selby, H. C.
Shadrach, W. S.
Shapard, C. G.
Sharborough, C. L.
Sharp, E. G.
Shaw, M. J.
Smead, H. P.
Smith, G. A.
Smith, J. M.
Snell, J. B.
Swazey, I. O.
Teddlie, M. F.
Terry, W. W.
Tilles, A. S.
Tracy, E. L.
Turrentine, P. W.
Upshaw, W. T.
Wale, G. B.
White, R. P.
Wilson, A. N.
Wolf, C. R.
Wrape, K. V.
Wynn, S. M.
Youmans, J. P.
Beall, A., Jr.
Billups, G. W.
Boatner, Y.
Bradford, W. E.
Bright, E. A. G.
Campbell, R. P.
Doyle, H. W.
Farrell, E. S.
Felbleman, T. J.
Flannery, E. H.
Gay, C. L., Jr.
Gleason, M. S.
Grimes, H. H.
Hersey, R. B.
Jackson, J. C.
Johnson, M. F.
Junkin, E. L.
Kastendieck, R. S.
Kenny, R. W.
Lejuene, A. A.
Mann, S. H., Jr.
Moodey, C. E., Jr.
Ninneman, R. W.
Orr, J. L.
Parham, E. R.
Perrier, T.
Porter, J. A.
Sloan, E. W.
Smigelsky, F. D.
Treleaven, P. W.
Vardaman, J. K., Jr.
Weaver, W. C.
White, R. E.
Wiggins, B. R.
Williams, E. M.
Womack, F. M.
Grehan, B. H.
Halbert, J. J.
Monette, J. D.

Beryle, Master Eng. C. N., and Avery, Master Eng. W. W., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Kearny.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.
Mayther, 1st Lt. R. R., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Kearny.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Kearny:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Quinn, G. E.
Morse, L. C.
Rouse, A. F.
Redmond, H. E.
Waltemeyer, T. W.

Following of N.G. promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to Camp Kearny:
SERGEANTS.
Robbins, B. A.
Counselor, J. E.
Johnston, L. T.
Branson, F. B.
Pettit, C. R.
Matthews, R. P.
Gambrel, H. M.
Van Deroef, C. E.
Thenberg, H. A. F.

Following of O.R.C.N.G. and R.C. promoted to be Majs. in the 90th Div. announced:
CAPTAINS.
Cole, H. A.
Nickerson, G. P.
Allen, J. W. F.
Boone, H.
Cady, W. B.
Kennedy, A. C.
Mendell, C. B.
Moss, W. B.
Roundtree, J. T.
Neebner, N. R
Monroe, F.
Parmelee, C. D.
Ashburne, I. S., Jr.
Burke, J. R.
Harris, A. L.
Kerr, C. E.
Miller, R. S.
Roberts, F. S.
Watson, R. G.

Following of O.R.C., N.A. and N.G., promoted to be Capts. in 90th Div.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barclay, J. P.
Bates, P. G.
Brushankl, N.
Cramer, C.
Crane, E.
Davis, B.
Duval, C. A.
Hall, W. S.
Pourneay, G. B.
Lamar, G. T.
Musselman, W. D.
Parks, J. L.
Payton, J. S.
Seeligson, A. A.
Abbott, C. W.
Clark, T. M.
Bowles, J. R.
Clark, C. W.
Collins, H. L.
Ehrmann, J.
Erickson, J.
Etter, H.
Exall, H.
Ferrol, W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Adams, C. M.
Anderson, J. G.
Atkinson, J. B.
Beck, L. S.
Berman, W. M.
Beverley, J. R.
Blattner, G. W.
Buddy, R. S.
Cannon, G.
Caufield, J. H.
Cochran, T. B.
Cowan, A. B., Jr.
Culver, F. P., Jr.
Dalton, S. L.
Davis, R. C.
Eggers, G. W. N.
Falligant, G. B.
Ford, W.
Frame, D.
Frazier, B.
Horne, E. V.
Judd, A. B.
Latham, H. T.
Mabry, J. F.
Montgomery, A. L.
Moore, I. G.
Nelson, O. E.
Nixon, S. M.
Oehler, J. C., Jr.
Reed, L. B.
Rogovin, J. C.
Root, J. A.
Satterlee, J. F.
Scurlock, A. C.
Sory, E. G.
Steves, W.
Summers, A.
Thompson, W. D.
Van Gent, C. E.
Volk, H. F.
Wallhoefer, N. C.
Weisinger, W. S.
Fleming, R. T.
Forbes, H. B.
Groesbeck, H. S.
Hatchitt, J. B.
Holmes, W.
Hudson, J. A.
Janickim, J. W.
Lockhart, D. E.
Lynch, J.
McCormick, J. W.
Maxwell, J. W.
Moulds, A. E.
Neighbors, D.
Puett, N. A.
Rush, C.
Sheldon, J. S.
Smeltz, W.
Steffen, F. W.
Vanderkool, D.
Waggoner, D. E.
Whipple, L. S.
Williams, F. B.
Windebank, P. E.
Young, G.

Following of O.R.C. N.A. and N.G. promoted to be 1st Lts. in 90th Div.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Albritton, F.
Anderson, W. B.
Auston, H. D.
Banks, W. S.
Barker, L. R.
Barnes, J. R.
Barnhouse, F.
Bass, C. L., Jr.
Batten, R. K.
Belew, D. O.
Bell, C. E.
Billingsley, R. W.
Bivins, J. K., Jr.
Blackshear, W. S.
Blades, W. H.
Blalock, C. S.
Blanchard, J. G.
Bowden, F.
Bolinger, W. A.
Bonner, J. H. S.
Boog, J. C.
Boylan, R.
Bowyer, H. T.
Brown, L. W.
Burk, E. F., Jr.
Burkett, H. J.
Campbell, R. C.
Campbell, R. K.
Cannon, G.
Cave, J. S.
Chamberlain, J. B.
Clower, C.
Corwin, O. P. J.
Coulter, R. G.
Crain, C. E.
Crane, M. M., Jr.
Crosby, J. H.
Culp, Y. L.
Davis, B. M.
Deal, C. W.
Dittmar, G. C.
Dixon, S. H., Jr.
Dougherty, W. S.
Drummond, J. G.
Durham, V.
Deakin, G. D.
Edwards, H. P.
Elledge, R. P.
Ferguson, H. E.
Fischer, A.
Fly, M.
Fowler, M. D.
Fry, H. L.
Gardien, K. E.
Gent, W. D.
Gilbert, W. R.
Grant, T. P.
Graves, A. H.
Gresham, R. G.
Hackney, T. E. D.
Hamlin, C. O.
Harned, C. D.
Harris, B. F.
Harriss, D. L.
Hartel, E. D.
Harwell, S. R.
Hassig, A. U.
Haubold, E. G.
Hausser, C.
Hawk, R. E.
Hennessey, J. F., Jr.
House, J. R.
Jackson, G. D.
Jackson, J. C.
Jarboe, W. P., Jr.
Jones, A. L.
Jordan, H. P.
Keith, J. R.
Kelling, H. A.
Keltner, E. H.
Kubu, A. S.
Lake, W. A.
Lawyer, E. A.
Ledbetter, R. C.
Leeper, D. C.
Leslie, R.
Liddell, F. A.
Lowry, R. C.
McBride, D. C.
McCormick, C. T.
McCullough, J. W.
MacDonnell, A. S.
McGinley, J. M.
McGinley, J. R.
McReynolds, J. H.
McWilliams, G. L.
Manahan, J. A.
Manton, H. W.
Martin, E. B.
Marx, R. S.
Mason, C. C.
Masterson, H. B.
Mauldin, E.
Mays, A. P.
Meck, J. W.
Miller, W. J.
Millis, W. T.
Mitchell, D. C.
Mitchell, L.
Morgan, F. H.
Morrow, E. E.
Murphy, J. R.
Murray, W. B.
Muse, J. B.
Nemo, R. C. G.
Nixon, S. M.
Nixon, Z. V.
Northrup, P. G.
Pate, O. L.
Petsch, A. P. C.
Pfannkuche, H. C.
Pitman, R. G.
Petre, P. O.
Pursley, C. A.
Regenbrecht, F.
Ridley, R. R.
Robertson, G. L.
Ronan, J. P.
Rote, T. C.
Rubush, J. W.
Ruckman, J. B.
Russell, J. B.
Sague, W. A.
Sain, J. E.
Sammons, J. B.
Scarborough, J. H.
Sens, C. L.
Smith, A. C.
Smith, T. S.
Stiles, W.
Thompson, W. B.
Torrence, R. H.
Turner, C. E.
Waechter, C. F.
Waltke, E. H.
Weaver, A. S.
Weaver, B. S.
Weisinger, W. S.
Wells, R. R.
West, J. P.
Williams, C. M.
Williams, L. D.
Williams, P.
Wiseman, B. W.
Wood, J. R.
Wyatt, D. H.
Wynne, B. J.
Yeager, W. P.
Zedler, O. F.

Following of O.R.C. and N.A. promoted to be Majs. in the N.A., 77th Div.:
CAPTAINS.
Budd, K. P.
Deveraux, A.
Duell, N. S.

Following of N.A. and O.R.C. promoted to be Capts. in 77th Div.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
McMurtry, G. G.
Walters, F. J.
Field, R.
Gerow, L. B.
Nelson, F. E
Lyman, H.
Olney, S. B.
Stantial, C. E.

Following of N.A. and O.R.C. promoted to be 1st Lts. in 77th Div.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Adrian, J. M.
Bebell, J. F. D.
Bennett, J. J.
Bartlett, E. R.
Bissell, P. S., Jr.
Bodman, H. L.
Bolton, R. W.
Boothe, E.
Brown, L. A.
Bryan, E. L.
Bush, W. M.
Butterfield, E. A.
Cahill, W. F.
Cheney, P.
Collins, L. F.
Connick, A. J., Jr.
Cook, G. W.
Cordier, A. J.
Cowing, H. O.
Cullen, W. J.
Cushman, P.
Daniels, P. H.
Davis, H. W.
Dayton, H. C.
Rham, C., Jr.
Ellsworth, B.
Ellis, E. P.
Felter, F. B.
Foster, H. F., Jr.
Fowler, H. G.
Friedlander, G.
Gardner, A. W.
Garner, R. L.
Gatins, B. K.
Ginter, C. A.
Gleason, C. W.
Grafmuller, G. F.
Greenwood.
Haas, R. K.
Harkins, M. J.
Harris, T. A. F.
Hastings, C. A.
Hayes, M. J.
Hempstone, F. W.
Hendel, C.
Hernandez, C. N.
Hever, W. J.
Heyl, I. F.
Hoover, W. W.
Huttlinger, K. J.
Hyde, S. W.
Jessup, T. C.
Johnson, W. G.
Jones, R. B.
Kane, E. A.
Kendordine, J. D.
Kidde, R. T.
Klugescheid, R. C.
Knight, P. R.
Kramer, W.
Langstaff, B. M.
Lawyer, J. F.
Lederle, L. J., Jr.
Lord, N. H.
Lynch, G.
McAleer, J. J.
McAneny, L. G.
McDermott, J. S.
McIntyre, D. R.
McKeige, H. D.
Michaelis, W.
Miles, L. W.
Miller, C. D.
Miller, D.
Miller, H. L.
Miller, T.
Minton, C. A.
Morgan, R. W.
Morschauser, J., Jr.
Murphy, F. J.
Nach, S. S.
Naylor, C. I.
O'Brien, J. C.
Oskison, J. M.
Quigley, I. H.
Peek, R. F.
Randle, S. H.
Rau, H. L. G. A.
Reid, S. J.
Reid, W. R.
Remer, D.
Rennie, J. W.
Richter, W. A.
Riordan, J. J.
Rives, R. B.
Rixey, J. S.
Roddy, C. F.
Russell, H. E.
Sanford, F. D.
Sasseen, R. B.
Sawyer, H. E., Jr.
Schwab, H. C.
Scofield, L. S.
Seibert, W. F.
Shedd, H. A.
Sheridan, R. B.
Slocum, F. A., Jr.
Smith, C.
Smith, J. S.
Stone, E. E., Jr.
Sutherland, W. J.
Swasey, M.
Taylor, A. K.
Tucker, K. T.
Turner, C. W.
Upton, J. K.
Van Thun, W.
Washburn, W. E. C.
Washburn, W. M.
Weaver, H. E.
Whitmarsh, F. L.
Willits, A. S.
Young, W. E.
Amy, H. J.
Anderson, A.
Barber, G. H.
Brassell, T. M.
Brooks, G. B.
Brown, R. M.
Burden, C. G.
Chipman, C. A.
Coe, C. J.
Collins, H. J. A.
Connick, L.
Converse, N. M.
De La Mater, R. A.
Demarest, J. A.
Dodge, C. E.
Dyke, G. E.
Friedlander, G.
Fuller, R. A.
Gannon, F. M.
Graham, C. V.
Hamilton, E. P.
Hartley, G. L.
Hoadley, S. E.
Hotchkiss, H. G.
Hoyt, L.
Jones, P.
Kenny, J. E.
Ketcham, J. H.
Klots, A. T.
Lawrence, C. J.
Lefferts, A.
McCuen, D. L.
MacDougall, A.
MacLaughlin, H. B.
MacMaster, J. W.
MacVaugh, K. F.
Mandeville, W. H.
Newbery, L. W.
Norris, J. O.
O'Brien, K.
Ogilvie, G. E.
Pfaelzer, O. D.
Reid, S. J., Jr.
Reinhart, C. S.
Richard, A.
Scholle, W. D.
Shedd, H. A.
Taylor, D. F.
Thayer, T. C.
Thornton, J. C.
Thornton, L. D.
Vollmer, W. A.
Von Saltza, P. W.
Wiepert, J. H.

Shufeldt, Maj. R. W., Army Med. Museum.
Millett, Cont. Surg. C. S., to Camp Devens.
Wellington, Cont. Surg. R., to Camp Lewis.

Following of O.R.C. appointed to N.G. Div. at Camp Shelby.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Stevenson, F. G.
Bibbins, A. W.
Deaton, B. P.
Bromagen, J.
Haney, H. G.
McCormick, S. H.
Woodward, W. B. S.
Loveless, A. W. T.
Weer, P. H.

Stearn, 2d Lt. A. O., 310th Ammunition Train, hon. discharged.
Williams, Maj. A., ret., will report to Chief of Engs.
Kehoe, 2d Lt. W. H., to recruiting duty at Spokane, relieving Capt. J. M. Kelso, Jr., ret., who will go to Jefferson Barracks on recruiting duty.
McCollough, Capt. M. L., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C.
Morris, Cont. Surg. R. E., to Ft. Riley as inst.
Potter, W., appointed Maj. in Ord.R.C.; to Camp Meade.
Savage, 1st Lt. H. J., Statistical Div., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., appointed to same grade in N.A.; to War College Div. for intelligence duty.
Hast, 2d Lt. J. J., Chemical Service Sec., to Flushing, N. Y., on experimental work.
Crowley, Capt. J. J., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., assigned to duty in office of Dir. of Bureau of War Risk Ins.
Jenkins, 2d Lt. C. C., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt.
McFarlane, Corpl. P. W., N. G., appointed to be 2d Lt.
Smith, Col. C. C., Philippine Constabulary, appointed Maj. in Adjt. Gen. Dept., N. A., and assigned to Camp Merritt, as Adjt.
Healey, Lt. Col. G. H., N. G., promoted to be Col. in N. G. and assigned to Camp Shelby.
Rollinson, 2d Lt. G. J., N. G., promoted to 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Shelby.
Andrus, 1st Lt. B. C., R. C., previous orders revoked.
Williams, 1st Lt. P., F. A. R. C., assigned to N. G. Div. at Camp Kearny.
Wittmeyer, 2d Lt. J. H., and Finlayson, 2d Lt. J. A., both of Inf. R. C., and Smith, 2d Lt. J. S., Eng. R. C., assigned to 40th N. G. Div., at Camp Kearny.

RESIGNATIONS.
Ostrander, 1st Lt. C. H., Inf. R. C.
Helpling, 1st Lt. J. F., Sig. R. C.
McKee, 1st Lt. J., San. C.
Bowen, 1st Lt. T., Inf.
Devron, Maj. J. A., to N. G.
McKinney, 1st Lt. W. D., Ord. Dept.
Landeck, 2d Lt. F. C. C. A. C.
Newport, Capt. R. M., Sig. R. C.
Ford, 2d. Lt. C. D., Tenn. N. G.
McCune, 2d Lt. J. M., Inf. R. C.

LEAVES.
Manz, 1st Lt. F., until Feb. 1, on account sickness.
Hurley, Capt. P. J., 50th Inf., 10 days.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.
Usina, 1st Lt. of Eng. M. N., and Green, 1st Lt. of Eng. C. M., from ship to shore.
Fitch, 2d Lt. F. E., ship to shore; Munro, 2d Lt. R. P., shore to ship.
Beckley, 3d Lt. of Eng. C. A., assigned to Eng. duty.

## Estates Appraised.

ELMER, SARA F., (Sept. 24, 1917.) Total assets, $39,128; real estate, $14,500; cash, $123; personal, $11,258; stocks and bonds, $13,233. The estate is equally divided between her three sons, Robert F., Richard A., and Charles H. Elmer.

ROE, ALBERT S., (Aug. 3, 1917.) Total assets, $267,311. Assets: 174 West Seventy-second Street, $85,000; cash, $493; personal, $16,606; stocks and bonds, $132,806, the largest holding being 200 shares of the stock of the Singer Manufacturing Company, $41,500; membership in the New York Produce Exchange, $1,682, and in the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, $725. Beneficiaries, sons and daughters, Frank D., Alexander V., Irving L. Roe, Laura B. Anthony, $3,250 each; John C. Roe, $25,903; Amelia R. Hadley, $34,172.

ROGERS, RATIE R., (March 17, 1917.) Total assets, $170,889. Assets: 14 West Seventy-second Street, $50,000; personal, $500; stocks and bonds, $120,589, consisting of 400 shares of stock of New York Air Brake Company, $58,800, and 689 shares of stock of H. A. Rogers Company, $61,789. Daughter, May L. Rogers Foster and son, Allen M. Rogers, each receives $70,968.

WARD, MARY H., (May 9, 1917.) Total assets, $181,864. Assets: Cash, $1,082; personal, $59,673; stocks and bonds, $121,108. There are two paintings included in the personality, one purporting to be by Maes, which is valued at $15,000, and the other attributed to Romney, which is valued at $475. Beneficiaries: Decedent, sister, Helen S. Boyd, $76,474; niece, Alice R. Estey, $76,626; friend, Cordelia Post, $5,000; six other friends and relatives receive from $10 to $1,000 each. Her friend, Mary A. Delafield, receives the paintings; St. Luke's Hospital, $5,000.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

# THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Another disturbance is central on the North Pacific Coast, accompanied by rain in Washington, Oregon and Northwestern California. In the plateau region and the Plains States pressure is high, with fair weather in the former district, while from the Mississippi River eastward it is still moderately low and quite general, though very light snows have fallen in the Northwest, the Central Valleys and from the Lake region eastward, except in Northern New England.

It is somewhat colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Southern Upper Lake region, and low temperatures continue generally from the Rocky Mountains eastward.

Except for light scattered snows Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley and along the windward shores of the Great Lakes, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, without decided temperature changes.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle and shifting, with generally fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Western New York—Light, local snows Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

|  | 1917. | 1918. |  | 1917. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 19 | 29 | 4 P. M. | 31 | 39 |
| 6 A. M. | 17 | 32 | 6 P. M. | 28 | 35 |
| 9 A. M. | 21 | 33 | 9 P. M. | 29 | 31 |
| 12 M. | 27 | 35 | 11 P. M. | 29 | 29 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

## Shipping News.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

*(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)*

Sun rises..7:17 | Sun sets..4:56 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

|  | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 11:53 | 12:00 | 5:59 | 6:19 |
| Governors Island | 12:00 | 12:00 | 6:30 | 6:50 |
| Hell Gate | 1:36 | 2:00 | 8:19 | 8:30 |

### Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during twenty-four hours ended Jan. 16, 1918:

STEAMSHIPS.
Atenas, (Am.)
Anglia, (Swed.)
Annam, (Dan.)
Belvernon, (Nor.)
British Empress, (Br.)
Belmen, (Swed.)
Binghampton, (Am.)
Banan, (Nor.)
Cascapedia, (Br.)
Celtic, (Br.)
Clan Mac Arthur, (Br)
De Soto, (Am.)
Excelsior, (Am.)
Ellis, (Nor.)
Eleonora Maersk, (Dan.)
F. T. Jones, (Am.)
Glencarron, (Br.)
Jeanne Marie, (Fr.)
Manzanillo, (Cub.)
Morro Castle, (Am.)
Marnegro, (Span.)
Mackinaw, (Br.)
Miquel Jover, (Span.)
Medora, (Br.)
Niagara, (Fr.)
Ocland, (Nor.)
Paulsboro, (Am.)
Rimfaxe, (Dan.)
Struida, (Nor.)
Thomas L. Wand, (Am.)
Tuscania, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Arthur M. Gibson, (Br)
Granville R. Bacon, (Am.)
Flosa Condon, (Am.)
George W. Truitt, Jr., (Am.)

## Fire Record.

| P. M. (Wed.) | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 11 45—970 1 Av.; not given | None |
| A. M. (Thurs.) |  |
| 12 50—613 W. 39 St.; Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. | Slight |
| 1 20—210 E. 70 St.; Delia Walsh | Slight |
| 1 45—652 Morris Av.; not given | Slight |
| 3.00—1,323 Amsterdam Av.; Goodwin & Goodwin | Not given |
| 8 00—250 W. 123 St.; H. C. Hamilton | Slight |
| 4:40—300-320 Brook Av.; not given | Slight |
| 5 40—203 Av. A; Clara Giangaira | Slight |
| 6 55—204 E. 104 St.; Carlo Soglinio | Slight |
| 8 40—302 E. 102 St.; Samuel Desler | Slight |
| P. M. |  |
| 12.25—Webster Av. & 216 St., (auto); Bauman & Co. | Not given |
| 12:50—493 Claremont Parkway; I. Jainsburg | Slight |
| 2:40—322 E. 8 St.; Lily Sanowitz | Slight |
| 2:45—515 W. 115 St.; T. Friedelson | Slight |
| 2:58—2,374 University Av.; not given | None |
| 3:15—315 W. 42 St.; Donato Scadieri | Slight |
| 3:20—336 Madison St.; Isidor Eisenberg | Slight |
| 3:50—444 W. 57 St.; Mary Cassidy | Slight |
| 7:05—440 W. 18 St.; Seigel Bros | $2,000 |
| 7 55—750 Tinton Av.; Sam Miller | Slight |
| 7 55—1,359 B'way, (kitchen;) Marlborough Hotel | Slight |
| 8 50—St. Nicholas Av. & 171 St.; Riverside Tennis Club | Slight |
| 9 20—267 W. 124 St.; Weisbecker & Co. | $100,000 |
| 9 30—304 W. 34 St.; Mrs. M. Hoffman | Slight |

## Education Notes.

A new community centre has been opened at Evening School 136, Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting on Jan. 24 at 4:15 P. M. to elect successors on the Teachers' Council to Daniel D. Feldman, Principal of Curtis High School, who has resigned, and to Miss Lizzie E. Rector, who has been elected District Superintendent.

Plans are being formed for the organization of a Teachers' Loyalty Legion headed by the Teachers' Advisory Council.

President Gross of the Teachers' Council has submitted to the Board of Education a request that the board send three teachers to the Congress of National Service at Chicago on Feb. 21 to 23.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has notified public school janitors that, owing to the shortage of fuel, the Board of Education has revoked all permissions for the use of school buildings after the close of the daily sessions of the elementary, high, and training schools, up to and including April 30, except such activities as are to be conducted in evening school buildings on evening school nights. The Borough of Brooklyn evening schools will be closed until they are further advised.

The business meeting of the Morris High School Alumni Association will be held today, at 8:15 P. M. Because of the fuel situation, however, the meeting will not be at Morris High School as planned, but at the home of the President, Mrs. D. A. Palmer, Greylock Court, on the corner of 168th Street and Boston Road. At this meeting officers will be elected for the ensuing three years. The nominating committee will present the following slate: President, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer; Vice President, Joseph Dann; Secretary, Edith Morris; Treasurer, Fred Hulberg, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Alvinia Wlodeck.

Former School Commissioner Isadore M. Levy said yesterday: "The withdrawal of school facilities to over 200,000 school children in the City of New York is a calamity. Relief from such a condition is imperative. The Local Exemption and Advisory Boards are using about 100 public school buildings. No appropriation was made by the U. S. Government to pay for the essential incidentals necessary for such use of the buildings. Thereupon the Board of Education, exclusive of heat and light, spent from its school funds about $15,000 to make it possible for the boards to use the buildings. Over a month ago, the Government was warned that heating these buildings for the local boards would have to be discontinued unless coal was furnished for these buildings. Three weeks ago notice was given that if we continued to heat these buildings for draft purposes, no coal would be available for school purposes."

## Police and Fire News.

### Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. J. J. Morgan, 160, to 151 as operator of motor patrol wagon for 2 days from 7 A. M. Jan. 18.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. Charles Korner, 6, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 19; Emil Carbonell, 285, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 18.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. Timothy Hartnett, 5, from 9:40 P. M., Jan. 8, during disability; John Grimes, 13, from 6:40 P. M., Jan. 8, during disability; C. F. Gallagher, 33 from 12:35 P. M., Jan. 11, during disability; Adolph Rasch, 149, from 12:15 A. M., Jan. 7, during disability; W. F. Burr, 275, from 3:20 P. M., Dec. 31, during disability; G. A. Lehnhoff, 277, from 11:20 P. M., Jan. 7, during disability; E. F. Halligan, 278, from 6:50 P. M., Jan. 7, to 12 P. M., Jan. 9.

### Fire Department.

Fined, Fireman 1st grade J A. Grentzer, Eng. 289, $1 for loss of fire alarm box key No. 5123A.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 9 A. M. Jan. 18, Fireman 1st grade A. W. Charboneau, Eng. 87, to Bureau of Fire Prevention.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2802 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

## AMERICAN SAILING SHIP SUNK BY A U-BOAT

### *The Monitor Destroyed Near the Canary Islands—Her Crew Is Saved.*

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The American sailing vessel Monitor has been sunk by a submarine near Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, a dispatch from Las Palmas to the Wireless Press reports. The crew was saved.

Advices from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, last night, expressed fears for the safety of the American sailing vessel Monitor, which had on board a cargo of food when she sailed from the African coast.

There are three American sailing vessels named Monitor, two of which, schooners of 110 and 137 tons, respectively, hail from Gloucester, Mass., and the other, a three-masted barge of 954 tons, from Philadelphia.

**Switzerland Recognizes Finland.**

BERNE, Jan. 17.—The Swiss Government has acknowledged formally the sovereignty and independence of Finland.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST.—Gold mesh bag with ruby clasp, bearing initials "B. F. J.," on frame, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, between Loew's Theatre, Broadway, near 45th St., and St. James' Hotel, 109 West 45th St.; liberal reward will be paid for its return to G. C. Johnson, St. James' Hotel, 109 West 45th.

LOST.—On Monday, Jan. 14, lower part of large old-fashioned gold drop earring; family heirloom; leaf design in gold on front part. Very liberal reward if returned to H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St., New York.

LOST—In taxi, Wednesday, Jan. 16, taken from Pennsylvania Station to 21 Gramercy Park, large flowered satin knitting bag containing woolen sweater and purse, money and Pullman berth ticket. Reward if returned to Tracy, 21 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—Ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and two diamonds of equal size; left in women's dressing room, first floor, Hotel Gregorian, Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock. $75 reward for return. O. D. 263 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Saturday evening, 60th to 85th St., on Columbus Av., three drop pearl and diamond earrings, platinum setting; keepsake; liberal reward. Farthing. Telephone Columbus 5160.

LOST.—Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag; $200 reward. B. A. Griffiths, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686-J.

LOST.—On Jan. 17, between Prospect Park and Manhattan Hotel, lady's platinum wrist watch; face surrounded with diamonds; very liberal reward. J. K. Lewis, 51 East 42d St., Room 302. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

LOST.—Two rings, one with 2 diamonds and sapphire, and wedding ring initialed D. W. H. to M. M. H., on 5th Av., between 27th and 28th St.; reward; no questions asked. Phone Madison Square 3375.

LOST.—In or near Madison Square Post Office, red and blue silk bag containing knitting and letter addressed to owner; $2 reward. H. Hawthorne, 30 East 29th St.

LOST.—Round platinum wrist watch, Thursday afternoon at Rialto Theatre, Macy's store, 42d St. or Amsterdam Av. car; liberal reward. Telephone Academy 687, or write G. Dubrevil, 360 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Diamond crescent pin, between Hotels Seymour and Latham Park and Tilford's, 5th Av. on bus below 45th St.; suitable reward. Room 84, Seymour Hotel.

LOST.—Gold ring, with four small diamonds; liberal reward. Call Whitestone Coal Pockets, Flushing 122; probably lost in Pennsylvania Station.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, openfaced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 323 West 83d.

LOST.—Diamond ring in red case on 113th St., between Riverside and Broadway, Jan. 15; $50 reward for return to N. Rotbert, 2,889 Broadway.

LOST—In West Shore 42d St. station or ferry, black bag containing money, rosary beads, family ticket, &c.; reward. H 455 Times Annex.

LOST.—Blue purse, containing $66, on 97th St., between West End Av. and Broadway; liberal reward. P. R. Jones, 771 West End Av.

LOST.—Belgian police dog, male, License 13085, in Central Park on Thursday morning. Reward if returned to 1,100 5th Av.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 330 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—Tire, 34x4½, on rim, Broadway, near Barnard College, Wednesday afternoon; reward. H. Brinberg, 458 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, "L. J. C.," Plaza Hotel or near owner's home; suitable reward. Chipman, 25 Park Av.

LOST—On or about June 1, 1916, certificate No. D197 for 50 shares White Rock Mineral Springs Co. common stock.

LOST.—Between Main and 28th Sts., Flushing, two rings and wrist watch. Telephone Flushing 3697. Reward.

LOST.—Jan. 16, diamond ring, in Halloran's Restaurant, 6th Av.; reward. Return to Room 603, 111 5th Av.

LOST. — Thursday, morning, near 72d and Broadway, lady's gold pin. Mrs. G. Jeremiah, 202 West 74th.

LOST.—$50 bill, in vicinity of Wanamaker's. Return to Anna Siegel, 10 Washington Place, New York.

LOST.—Wallet containing money, checks and driver's license; reward. C. L. E. Wolf, Englewood, N. J.

LOST.—Gold fountain pen. Reward of $20 will be paid for return to F. H. Hawley, 1 Union Square.

LOST.—Left in taxicab Wednesday evening, skunk muff; reward. Reinitz, 126 West 127th St.

LOST.—Silver watch, in Union Square; reward. Edward Reinhardt, 32 Union Square.

LOST—Breastpin, red, white and blue, drop settings; reward. O 189 Times.

LOST.—Seal muff, on 5th Av. bus at 39th; reward. Return to 70 West 49th.

FOUND.—Black dog; must prove ownership and pay expenses. 4 G., 552 Riverside Drive.

$5,000 REWARD

for return of necklace containing 47 pearls, weighing 674.41 grains, with oblong diamond clasp; lost Jan. 15, on 5th Av., between 52d and 70th Sts.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. & 37th St.

$15 REWARD for return of string of coral beads with gold clasp, lost Sunday on way from West 55th St. to Grand Central Depot or a Stamford train. A. O. Elmer, 205 3d Av.

$500 REWARD

For pearl necklace lost Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 44th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.—If the young lady wearing red coat, who took handbag from couch in Hotel Astor Jan. 6 will return to Apt. 5F, 656 West 162d, Audubon 9807, reward will be paid and investigation stopped.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

REWARD.—Black pocketbook, initials "S. L. C."; no questions. Rector 8600 at 9:30 A. M.

$75 REWARD for one diamond screw earring. Return Holland House, Room 321.

**Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.**

LOST.—A large brindle Belgian male pup, one lop ear; collar, license, and leash; please telephone Lenox 3223, or return to 78 East 86th St. and receive reward.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

## EXPECT NO FORAYS BY U-BOATS HERE

### Germany Cannot Afford to Divert Her Campaign, British Naval Experts Believe.

### CALL TO HURRY DESTROYERS

### New American Warships Are Counted On Largely to Assure Winning of War.

### SUBMARINE FINDERS TRIED

### One Already in Use by Allies—Cry in England for More Vigorous Sea Policy.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The reported loss of a ship by a "prowling submarine" in the Gulf of Mexico may unduly arouse fears on the American seaboard. Naval authorities today discussed the possibilities of Germany sending submarines to American waters, all substantially agreeing that the only fruitful purpose of such action would be alarming America and causing the retention there of the new destroyers which could be more profitably used on this side of the Atlantic.

While submarines can cross the Atlantic and make a spectacular play, they cannot possibly operate to anything like the same advantage as off the coast of Ireland and around the Channel. The allied cause, as a whole, would benefit by the dispatch of U-boats to American waters, where the potentialities of destruction, counting the time consumed in the longer voyage and the larger area open to shipping, would probably be reduced to less than a third as compared with European waters where shipping is concentrated in narrow lanes.

Germany is very fond of exploiting her war novelties and making a sensation. She has played the allied game in England by air raiding, which appeals irresistibly to her child-minded instinct for showing off. She may send submarines across the Atlantic, but, war authorities here hold, it would be a mistake to take them seriously as a war measure.

**Need of Our New Destroyers.**

It would be hopeless to defend the whole wide expanse of American waters with destroyers, and it is regarded here as sound policy to grin and bear Germany's bringing of the war to America's doorstep, if that turns out to be the program. The better course is to hurry to completion and dispatch the destroyers building in America, which are relied on largely to curb the submarine and win the war. Their diversion, if it resulted from the German trick of sending a few U-boats to America, would be a heavy blow to developing the convoy system.

More and more, hope is entertained by American naval men of the successful working of new submarine-finding inventions. Hundreds of these have been tried, and one is particularly far advanced toward perfection, being already in successful use for a portion of the purposes for which it is intended, with good hope of its fuller development.

Meanwhile Germany is not idle. Reports from Yarmouth suggest the possibility of new submarine cruisers being in commission and doing business along novel lines. Such exploits will touch England on a sensitive spot and rouse her to intensified naval effort.

**New Methods in British Navy.**

British setness recently received the greatest jar yet—and there have been many like shocks in the course of these three years and a half.

The pride of the navy and in the navy has been almost if not quite the greatest among those prides which are deep-rooted in British reserve—a pride never betrayed by look or word, never requiring the least assertion, resting on merit proved by centuries of performance and admitted beyond all question by the world at large.

Suddenly the navy loses its sanctity. The veil of mystery is rent and the smooth-shaven grandees of the salted seas are brought to book and judged by the stern standards of performance.

Sir Eric Geddes has at last succeeded in piercing the armor plate of naval professionalism and superiority. There is no question that he has rendered an indispensable service to the navy. It has saved the Allies, as it should have done. That is a matter of course, but this admittedly great general value is not enough.

Britain has poured out her substance from time immemorial on her "blue water" policy. A great standing army was deemed unnecessary by reason of her island isolation, but it must be the navy that would sweep the seas. In the greatest of all wars the navy has prevented a German victory undoubtedly, but it has not crushed Germany.

Excuse and explain it as you will, the fact remains that the German Navy is stronger today relatively to the English than at the outset. Grant that the submarine introduced a new and unexpected element, and still the "blue water" policy of England has fallen short.

**Jutland Shock Remains.**

The particular events that have exhausted public patience were the sensational though comparatively small losses around the first of the year, which were the result of German audacity, but back of all that is the battle of Jutland. Nothing ever so deeply shocked British confidence as the escape of the German fleet from a vastly superior British fleet. There are explanations—good ones—but they don't explain.

Public opinion, stung to the core, enforced its demand for an immediate change. Jellicoe came to the Admiralty. Beatty, the boldest spirit in the service, took command of the fleet, but conservatism still prevailed, the same "safety first" policy, the negation of Nelsonism, which is the breath of the navy.

The younger element in the navy kept moving for a radical change.

Chafed at what was regarded as inaction, its agitation was ceaseless. The principal difficulty was in a satisfactory answer to the question, "You object to Jellicoe, who is fit to succeed him?" This was something of a poser.

**Cry of "Wanted, a Man."**

Everywhere, every minute in this war the cry has been going up, "Wanted, a man." Speaking roundly the humdrum routine of the last generation has not produced him in any department of war activity.

Finally the younger element centred on Wemyss—"Rosy" Wemyss, as his friends call him. He is not a great man. Certainly no one has claimed genius for him, but he is a man who would not resist all change, would not hold the navy in the vise of tradition and would open the door to innovation. So far it looks as if the choice has been a wise one.

Geddes, though a hard hitter, is English enough to be a respecter of forms. Under the former régime the sacred circle of tradition drawn around organization and methods seemed to paralyze the initiative of the layman whom Lloyd George called to the head. At last the greatest sea service the world has ever seen is under the influence of business genius. The result is being watched with intense interest from every angle.

## RUMANIA'S ACT MAY GIVE GERMANS PRETEXT

### *Petrograd Fears They Will Use It as Favorable Excuse to End Peace Parley.*

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—The release of the Rumanian Minister was followed by an ultimatum to Rumania. This is not surprising, because unless the Rumanian action with regard to Russian troops on the front is immediately put right it gives the Germans the opportunity of breaking off negotiations on a technical point where Russia would be in the wrong even before the German people. This would nullify much of the effect of Trotzky's policy, the object of which is to insure that the Germans shall either give in owing to Socialist pressure in Germany or shall break in such a manner as to increase that pressure.

The Alliance for the Defence of the Constituent Assembly and similar organizations are preparing a big demonstration for Friday, when the Constituent Assembly may open. They are issuing appeals calling the people into the streets. An energetic agitation is being carried on in the barracks to the same end, and a special appeal has been addressed to sailors, perhaps in view of the presence in the Neva of several ships known to support the Bolsheviki.

Trouble of some kind is almost certain. The Government view may be gathered from a leader in today's Isvestia, which practically says that if the Assembly takes the line of opposing the Soviet Government then obviously it will have been tricked by the outcry of the Bourgeoisie into supporting the Bourgeoisie against the actual people. In such case they are prepared to disregard it.

The conditions of life in Petrograd are daily more difficult. The central power station is not working owing to the complete absence of coal. The electric light, which is supplied by various separate companies, is increasingly irregular. In some parts of the town it only begins at 7 o'clock in the evening, and other parts yesterday had none at all. No candles are to be found, and it is difficult to procure oil.

The bread allowance is at the minimum, and that minimum is sometimes unobtainable. It is feared the water supply will also cease. Sledges are growing rarer because there is no forage. Food is sometimes impossible, and always difficult, to obtain, though today I got a good chicken for little more than a sovereign ($5.) This, however, was unusual luck. Petrograd has long forgotten her taste of milk, though now and again it is possible to get inferior butter at 21 shillings a pound.

Naturally the absence of lighting helps thieves, who pay most attention to those rare shops with any kind of food for sale, and ready-made clothes shops. Also for the sake of warm clothes they have an unpleasing habit of holding up people and stripping them naked in the street.

Extremely unfair attempts are made to put down these conditions to the rule of the Bolsheviki, and to use them as political propaganda. Kerensky would have had to face the same conditions, and if the Social Revolutionaries do succeed in ousting the Bolsheviki they will be unable to alter them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.—The visit of the Ambassadors and Ministers representing nineteen powers to Premier Lenine to protest formally against the arrest of the Rumanian Minister renders it impossible to continue to refuse official recognition to the Smolny Government.

The same evening a detachment of the Red Guards, the nucleus of the future volunteer army, started for the front. Lenine arrived after a long delay due to the nineteen diplomats and gave the departing volunteers, whose destination is uncertain, his blessing. The Bolsheviki soldiers discussed their possible front, sang revolutionary songs and danced.

Suddenly Lenine arrived. Few have ever seen him so goodhumored as he was last night. He was obviously so pleased with the afternoon's events that he had no fight left in him. Notwithstanding the prompting of the chairman Lenine refrained from referring to the nineteen diplomats. He had scored one of his greatest triumphs that day, yet he thought it not worth mentioning for the sake of raising an extra cheer.

## RAIDERS ARE ACTIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

### *French Forces Penetrate Foe's Lines Near Eparges and Return Without Losses.*

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Today's report of the War Office says:

The night was calm over the whole front except in the region of Maisons de Champagne and in the sector west of the heights, where the artillery on both sides kept up a degree of activity.

On the right bank of the Meuse a German patrol which undertook to approach small French posts in the region of Samogneux was dispersed by our fire.

French troops in the vicinity of the Calonne trench, in the sector of Eparges, last night carried out a raid which enabled them to penetrate the German positions deeply. They returned without loss to their own lines.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The day report of the War Office reads:

We carried out a successful raid last night north of St. Quentin.

The enemy's artillery was active in the Ypres sector.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The official statement, issued tonight, says:

Both artilleries were active in the region south of St. Quentin and in the region of Maison de Massiges.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 17, (Wireless Press.)—Today's official communication says:

There has been no fighting activity of importance.

On a great many sectors of the front there have been reconnoitring encounters.

Some English prisoners were taken north of Passchendaele, on the Scarpe, and in the neighborhoods of Vendhuille and St. Quentin.

**Left $500,000 to Hamilton College.**

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—By the terms of the will of Joseph C. Ford, an attorney and real estate dealer, the bulk of his estate, estimated at $500,000, is bequeathed to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Mr. Ford died here last Saturday. The will was filed for probate today.

## REFUSE TO LEAVE OCCUPIED LANDS

### Germans Tell Russians Their Peace Terms in Present Form Are Unacceptable.

### OFFICIAL BERLIN VERSION

### Complaint Made That Bolshevist Proposals Do Not Show a Compromising Attitude.

### ANNEXATION IS DISCLAIMED

### Self-Determination Vote on Limited Basis Is Offered, but Referendum Is Barred.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (via London.)—An official statement issued here today giving the reply by the Central Powers to the Russian proposals at Brest-Litovsk on Monday says the Russian proposals concerning the regions occupied by the Central Powers diverge to such a degree from the views of the Central Powers that in their present form they are unacceptable. It declares that the withdrawal of Austrian and German troops while the war lasts is impossible.

The statement says Dr. von Kuehlmann announced that the Central Powers had decided to reply verbally in formulated form to the formulated proposals of the Russian delegation. He urged that the present method of drawing up formulated documents wasted much time and led to little progress.

He advised that they talk matters over in the future, intrusting their paper drafts to one representative from each side. These two representatives should form an editorial committee, who should reach an understanding between themselves in ascertaining and setting down points of difference. The reply of the Central Powers was then read, as follows:

**"A One-Sided Demand."**

"The proposals of the Russian delegation with regard to the development of matters in regions of Russia occupied upon pending questions, this time in a degree from the views of the Central Powers that in their present form they must be characterized as inacceptable. They do not possess the character of an attitude of compromise for which the Central Powers have striven, but represent a one-sided Russian demand which excludes the just basis of the opposite party being taken into consideration.

"In spite of that the Central Powers are prepared again to give a clearly formulated expression of their opinions by them offers any prospect of realization in a formulated manner, and also to try to find out if the compromise striven for by them offers any prospects of realization.

"One portion of the territories occupied by the Central Powers is dealt with in Article I of the German draft. This matter has been deliberated upon and requires no further discussion. The question according to which (blank in the wireless dispatch received by the British Admiralty) State life should be granted was purely a temporary organization and had four stages: (1) The time between the conclusion of peace with Russia and the termination of Russian demobilization; (2) the time between the Russian peace and a general peace; (3) the time for the transition stage of the new peoples; (4) the finally definitive stage which the new States require for the complete installation of their State organization.

"It must be repeatedly pointed out that for the Central Powers, as distinct from the case of Russia, the conclusion of peace with Russia by no means has any connection with a general peace, and that the Central Powers will be compelled to continue the war against their other enemies. On the other hand the Russian Government declares again to the allied (Teutonic) delegation that it is of the opinion that the existing constitutional organizations of newly created States may be considered for the present fully competent to express the will of wide circles of the people.

**American Supreme Court Quoted.**

"Of great importance for the question (blank in the wireless dispatch) of the individuality of a State is the decision reached by the Supreme Court law and given at Washington in the year 1808, in which it is stated: 'That the sovereign rights of the United States of North America must be recognized as having fully and completely existed from the day of the announcement of its independence, that is to say, as from the 4th of July, 1776, quite independent of its recognition on the part of England in the treaty of the year 1782.—Droit International Codifié, Page 160.'

"The delegation takes note of the declaration 'that the Russian Government, from the fact that the occupied regions having belonged to the former Russian Imperial Empire, does not draw any conclusions which would impose any political obligation upon the peoples of these territories in relation to the Russian Republic, and that the old frontiers of the former Russian Empire—frontiers established by acts of force and crime against such peoples, and especially against the Polish people—have disappeared, together with Czardom.'

"It also takes note that 'therefore the principal task before the Russian Government in the negotiations now in progress does not consist in any way in defending the forceful keeping of territories within the borders of the Russian Empire, but in guaranteeing real freedom and the right of self-determination in relation to their internal State régime and international position of the territories.'

"In this connection it might be asked from what system of law does the present Russian Government deduce its right and duty of assuring the real freedom and self-determination of these territories to the uttermost—that is to say, even under certain circumstances to a continuation of the war. If the fact that the occupied territories belonged to the former Russian Imperial Empire by no means imposes any duty upon the population of these territories toward the Russian Republic, then it is not obvious, without further explanation, on what the Russian republic intends to base its rights and duties as regards that population.

"If, however, one takes the stand, as the Russian delegation has done, that the Russian republic has such a right, then the extent of territory, the political provisions for the exercise of the right of self-determination, the transitory régime and the form of expression of the will of the people are points on which an endeavor to reach an adjustment must be made.

**Question of Self-Determination.**

"The assertion that the right of self-determination is an attribute of nations and not of parts of nations, is not our conception of the right of self-determination. Parts of nations can justly conclude independence and separation. It is by no means assumed, however, that limits of occupation are to be taken as the standard for fixing the boundaries of such portions.

"Courland, Lithuania, and Poland also constitute national units from a historical point of view. Germany and Austria-Hungary have no intention of incorporating territories now occupied by them into their respective countries. They do not intend to compel the territories in dispute to accept this or that form of state, but they reserve for themselves and for the peoples of occupied territories a free hand for the conclusion of treaties of every kind.

"As to the declarations in this respect they pass over the fundamental differences which the constituted delegations are repeatedly pointing out. The withdrawal of the armies is impossible so long as the world war lasts. However, in the event of military conditions permitting, one may endeavor to bring about a reduction of the occupying troops to such a number as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and the technical requirements of the country. The setting up of a national gendarmerie may be striven for.

"As regards the return to their homes of refugees and those persons evacuated during the war, a benevolent examination into the matter may take place from time to time. This question could, as it is not of outstanding political importance, be intrusted to a special commission.

"The Russian proposal is not sufficiently clear in detail and necessitates further explanation. However, it is admitted without further argument that with the progressive approach of a general peace chosen representatives of the people of the country will co-operate to an ever-increasing extent in administrative tasks. The allied (Teutonic) delegations are prepared to agree in principle that the peoples' vote on broad lines be sanctioned on the basis of citizenship. The setting up of a referendum appears to be impracticable. In the opinion of the allied delegations it would suffice if a vote on a wide basis were taken from an elected and supplemented representative body.

"It may also be pointed out that the setting up of States within the former Russian Imperial Empire recognized by the Government of the People's Commissaries, such, for instance, as the Ukraine and Finland, was brought about, not in the way of a referendum but by resolutions by a National Assembly elected on a wide basis.

**Extreme Limits of Concessions.**

"Inspired by the desire to endeavor to reach an understanding with the Russian Government, the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have made these far-reaching proposals, and at the same time they add to them that they represent the most extreme limits within which they still hope to come to a peaceful understanding.

"During the development of these fundamental principles they have been permeated, as in duty bound, by the intention of not allowing any weakening in their defensive capacity so long as the wretched war continues, and also by the intention that certain peoples on territory adjacent to their own shall finally and independently be placed in a position to decide their own future, without thereby falling into a state of extreme need, misery, and desperation.

"An understanding between Russia and the Central Empires on these difficult questions, however, is only possible if Russia shows an earnest desire to reach an understanding, and if she will endeavor, instead of attempting to advance one-sided dictatorial aims, to see the question from the point of view of the opposite side, and find out the way such as can alone lead to a peaceful result.

"Only under the conditions that such intentions are shown can the delegations of the allied (Teutonic) powers still hope for a peaceful adjustment of the conflict."

M. Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, then addressed the conference.

## SPURN GERMAN CHARGE.

### British Expose Hospital Ship Story —Spiegel Admits He Lied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Secretary to the Admiralty has issued the following announcement:

"The German wireless of Jan. 17 states that the transportation of troops in hospital ships has been admitted by the English themselves, according to The Daily Chronicle of Dec. 11, 1917, and that it has been publicly declared that English hospital ships have transported troops. This so-called admission by the English themselves was a deliberately false statement made by a Miss Ethel Marsh at Portsmouth, for which she was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. It is in the public interest that all should know the grounds on which the German war on the wounded is admittedly based."

In order to emphasize the Admiralty's statement, The Chronicle reprints from its issue of Dec. 11 the report on which the German assertion is based. It reads:

"Maud Ethel Marsh, a member of the Portsmouth Food Control Committee, was sentenced at Portsmouth yesterday to a month's imprisonment for stating that our hospital ships have carried troops, and that nurses made red crosses to sew on their sleeves before they landed. Miss Marsh is also a delegate to the trades and labor council. The statement was made in an altercation at the close of a war aims meeting in the Town Hall Square. Miss Marsh denied saying she could prove her assertion, but denied nothing more. The Bench said that if persons of higher position came before them it was probable that they would not deal with them so leniently for statements like that which Miss Marsh made, which were seized on by the enemy as an excuse to sink hospital ships."

## KERENSKY IN SWEDEN.

### Fled from Kaledine's Capital When General Wouldn't See Him.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.—The Vechernia Vremya, which resumed publication this afternoon for the first time since the Bolshevist revolution, says Alexander P. Kerensky is now in Sweden. The newspaper asserts that Kerensky fled to Novo Tcherkask, General Kaledine's capital in the Don Cossack region, after the defeat of the Kerensky forces at Gatchina, arriving there early in December.

Kerensky sought an interview with Kaledine, but the Hetman of the Don Cossacks declined to meet him, saying he was "too busy" to see the once most popular man in Russia. Kerensky, disguised, then fled to Finland, previously having spent the night in General Rodzianko's house at Novo Tcherkask. Later he made his way into Sweden.

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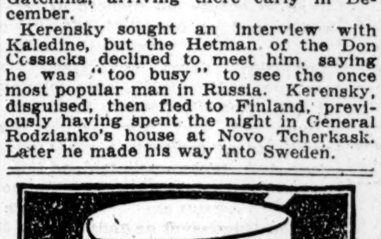
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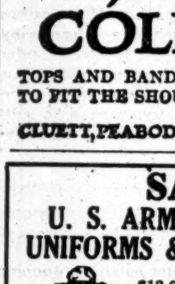

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## LENINE ORDERS KING OF RUMANIA SEIZED

### Figures There Are Bolshevist Troops Enough on Rumanian Front to Do It.

### SIBERIAN TOWNS TAKEN

### Battle On at Odessa, with Warships Taking Part—Ukrainian Forces Marching North.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—Premier Lenine today signed an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is to be sent to Petrograd for imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The order for the arrest describes in detail the way it is to be carried out and in which the King is to be guarded. The Bolsheviki believe they have sufficient forces on the Rumanian front to carry it out.

The evening papers declare that the arrest by Rumanians of Austrian officers who sought to go through the Rumanian lines on their way to the Russian front to fraternize with the Russians, is one of the principal reasons for the crisis between the Bolsheviki and Rumania.

The Rumanians declared that these officers broke the armistice agreement by going beyond certain lines. The fact of the arrest of the enemy was immediately communicated to headquarters at Brest-Litovsk.

The officials at the Smolny Institute are particularly incensed at the conduct of General Tcherbatcheff, commander on the Russo-Rumanian front, suspecting him of working with the Ukraine forces and the Rumanians against the Smolny Institute.

Delegates to the Constituent Assembly from the Ukraine who arrived in Petrograd today declared that the Ukraine Rada was moving troops toward Poltava, which is occupied by the Bolshevist forces, and that a battle already had occurred on the outskirts of the town.

The Bolshevist forces have seized Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, after a ten days' battle. All the Cossacks and military cadets were disarmed and the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government proclaimed.

Orenburg, capital of the Siberian province of that name, also has been occupied by the Bolsheviki.

The edict of the Siberian Republic of Omsk, prohibiting the export of food to Russia until the Constituent Assembly is called to order, became effective Dec. 28.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The local Ukrainian information bureau announces that it is in possession of information showing that the Russian Bolshevist troops are tearing up railroads, destroying stations, and undermining bridges in order to capture or disperse Ukrainian troops coming northward.

The bureau says the Bolshevist troops repeatedly have lured Ukrainian units into a trap near Minsk, disarmed them, committed various deeds of violence, and then sent them north as prisoners. The announcement adds that great numbers of German prisoners are returning from Siberia, and that the Ukrainians are taking their places.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A pitched battle has occurred in the streets of Odessa between Ukrainian and Bolshevist troops, according to a dispatch received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's Limited. The Ukrainians held the theatre building and posted machine guns in nearby streets. The shooting soon spread throughout the city. The chief of the Bolshevist troops was wounded mortally.

A battleship and other warships in the roadstead opened fire on the town. Accounts of the battle differ as to whether the Bolsheviki have taken the arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The conference of diplomats in Petrograd, with Premier Lenine, regarding the arrest of the Rumanian Minister, will not be construed by this Government as recognition of the de facto character of the Bolshevist Government. It was made clear at the State Department today that while there exists no question as to the de facto character of the power in Petrograd, there is no assurance of its ability to control a large part of the country, and until the exercise of a much wider influence is displayed there probably will be no recognition even as a de facto Government.

## STOP BOMB FOR GOVERNOR.

### Fresh Attempt to Blow Up Executive of California Is Frustrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—A bomb addressed to Governor William D. Stephens's mansion at Sacramento has been intercepted at the ferry Post Office here. The package contained several sticks of dynamite.

The Executive Mansion was damaged Dec. 17 last by an explosion of dynamite.

## *LONDON MEAT CRISIS CONTINUES ACUTE*

### *Two-Thirds of the Market Shops at Smithfield Closed—Receipts Lighter.*

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Contrary to anticipation, the meat situation is not improving. Today's supplies at the Smithfield market were lighter than ever, and two-thirds of the market shops have closed.

Poultry is again scarce, and no rabbits have arrived in the market since Tuesday. The scarcity of rabbits is due partly to the weather and partly to the fact that dealers are dissatisfied with the price fixed by the Food Controller. In Bermondsey alone 50,000 rabbits have been placed in cold storage in the hope that the price for them will be raised.

## EX-CZAR'S ESCAPE RUMORED.

### Petrograd Hears That His Family Went with Him.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, and his family have escaped from their prison near Tobolsk, it is reported in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital. The report, the dispatch adds, lacks confirmation.

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